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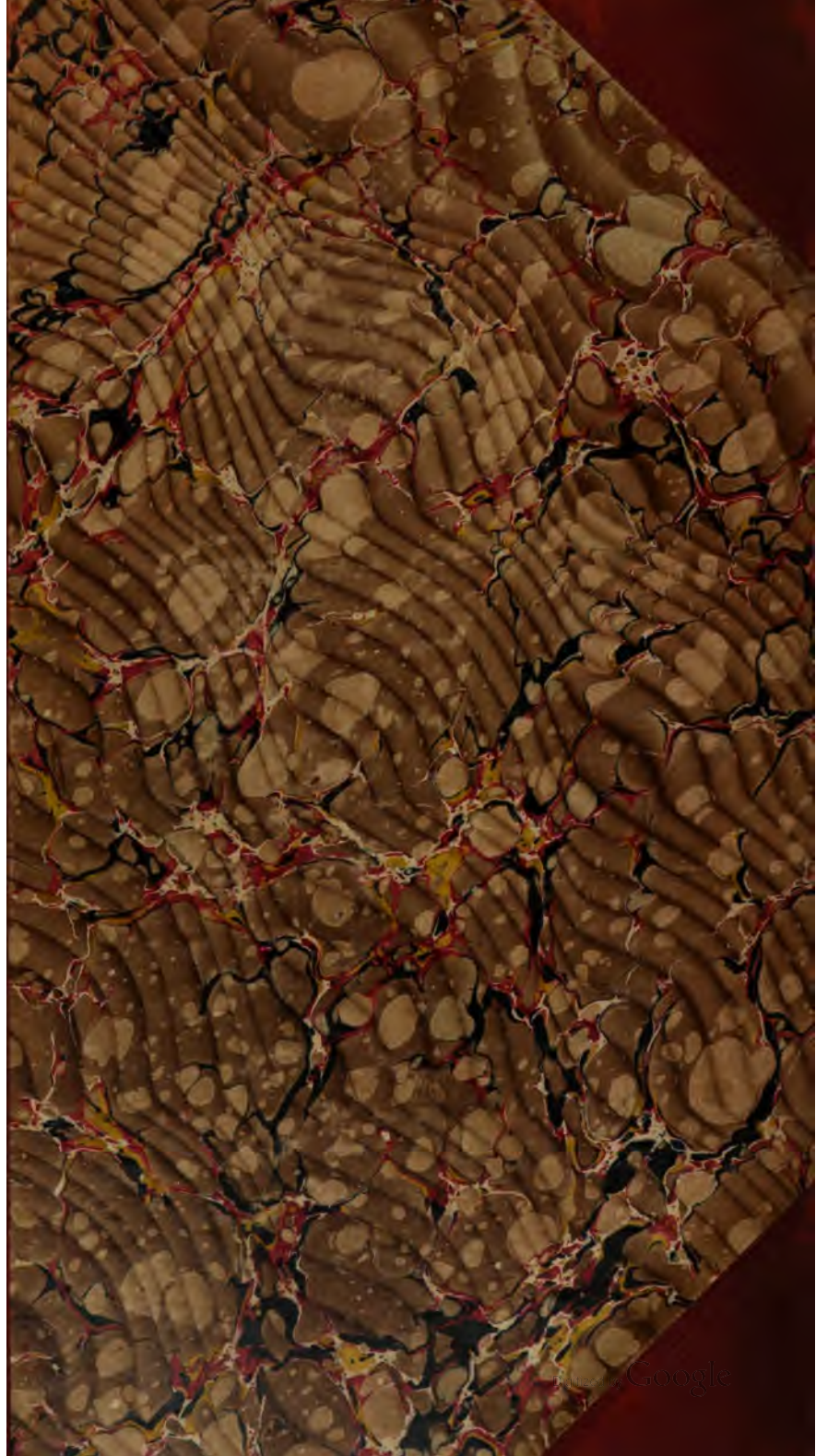
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THE
EAST ANGLIAN.

NEW SERIES. VOL. III.

PRINTED BY
PAWSEY AND HAYES, ANCIENT HOUSE,
IPSWICH.

THE
EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX & NORFOLK.

EDITED BY

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PLACES OF SANCTUARY.—THE SANCTUARY CROSS.

The hallowed associations of a building set aside for Divine worship are such, that quite apart from the Church's recognized position and far reaching influence, it is but a reasonable conjecture, that the idea of an open and ever accessible refuge for the world of transgressors, would operate to allay the wrath of the pursuer who sought to avenge wrongs inflicted upon a relative, friend, or neighbour at the hands of the offender. It is not difficult in this aspect to understand the use formerly made of our Churches and other religious buildings, in offering so ready a shelter to such as stood in need of protection. The sanctity of the home afforded but slight security against the avenger who desired to bring upon the guilty head of an offending brother a speedy retribution, but we find certain cities, Norwich being one of the number, free for fugitives to enter, while in London and elsewhere, stated localities, having nothing about them of a particularly sacred character, afforded a like privilege and temporary respite from danger.

An asylum was occasionally found in a "fryth" or "wood" sometimes esteemed by the Saxons to be peculiarly sacred, and regarded as a Sanctuary. In an able and exhaustive treatise (privately printed) on the general subject of "Sanctuaries," by the Librarian of the William Salt Library, at Stafford (Mr. T. J. de Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A.), it is pointed out that the word "fryth" came in a secondary sense to be used as designating a wood—a *place which gave peace*, and of this, early English writers afford many examples ; but in the earlier period the expressions "frithstol," "frithstow," and "frith" soon were all used to denote "Sanctuaries." This term "Sanctuary" is, it must be confessed, a sadly misleading one, when we remember only, the dark deeds of blood and the foul records of crime that generally rested upon the persons implicated ; but looked at in the light of the deep and everflowing stream of mercy

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suggested by association with holy places—the chief places of Sanctuary, the matter wears an altogether changed aspect.

“The Saxon times in this Country,” says Mr. Mazzinghi, “represents the infancy of the institution, the Plantagenet time its manhood, and the Tudor epoch its age. The era of the Reformation was the period of its reform also, and the Stuart dynasty saw after some vacillation in legislation its [almost entire] abolition.” Like many other institutions having its origin in the desire to correct abuses, this custom in process of time became itself so great an abuse that it had to be swept away, notwithstanding that in spirit it still lingers with us.

Respecting the lodgment of fugitives in English Sanctuaries, it may be noted that originally they were not lodged in the Churches, this being a later practise. The Sanctuary of St. Gregory’s Church, Norwich, with its long porches north and south, and lofty chambers over them, is generally regarded as affording special Sanctuary accommodation; whether this was the original design of these rooms it would be difficult to say. It is generally taken for granted to have been the case.

But that to which we desire to draw special attention in connection with Sanctuary rights and privileges, is the use made of the Wayside Cross, designated the “*Sanctuary Cross*.” Mr. Mazzinghi touches the subject but slightly, instancing Sir Walter Scott’s *Macduff’s Cross* and a Cross known as “The Sanctuary Cross of St Buryan,” close to Land’s End, in Cornwall. At a recent evening meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society held at Norwich, Dr. Bensly called attention to an interesting map he had found at the Public Record Office, shewing the privileged places of Sanctuary within the city. From a hasty glance at the plan, which we believe is to be lithographed for the Society, we fancy we discerned certain erect Crosses as indicating places of Sanctuary. The ordinary Stone Cross could certainly afford little or no protection, unless the hot-blooded pursuer was minded to respect the Cross as an inviolable refuge where the delinquent could be at least retained until such time as he might be handed over to justice. That the right of Sanctuary was frequently violated there can be no question, even when the refuge was a duly recognized church in the full enjoyment of Sanctuary privileges. That a stone or other Cross of like character, wherever situate, would be sought by a criminal fleeing from the pursuer, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, supposing no other Sanctuary at hand. It would be at least imagined as likely to stay the hand of the avenger, even if no such custom were prevalent, which is highly improbable, indeed it seems contrary to fact. Like a *Weeping Cross* or a *Palm Cross*, the *Sanctuary Cross* we incline to regard in the main as any Cross that might be called into requisition for the purpose; this view does not in any way militate against the ascertained fact that certain Crosses were especially so designated owing to some event causing them to be popularly so named. In a paper on “The Stoneing Cross of Dowsing’s Journal” (*Suff. Arch.* Vol. vi.) we brought forward the

following entry from the earliest Register Book of St. Matthew's, Ipswich :—

"1564. M^d that a murdered mā unknown whos laye wounded at the Stonng Crosse and then deptd and was buried 2 Maye."

Upon this we then and there remarked, "The murdered man, in 1564, fled, in all probability, to the Cross for refuge from the fierce attack of some robber. These Crosses, we know, were often regarded as places of Sanctuary, and robbers invariably respected them, provided the Cross could first be reached. The poor fellow probably trusted to the clemency of his assailant. . . ." The instance here cited may with equal probability be regarded as a case of some unknown individual who, having committed some heinous offence, fled to the Cross hoping for mercy, and there suffered the penalty of his crime at the hands of the pursuer.

MS. PETITIONS IN THE ROYDON LIBRARY. THE PETITIONERS' FAMILY.

—The fact of the petitions by Rowland Faulkard and his wife, printed in the *East Anglian* for December (Vol. II., n.s., pp. 394–396), having been found preserved in the Eastern counties, furnishes the only clue as yet discovered of his almost certain connection with the family of Folkard-Fulcher-Folser, which since a very early date held lands in Roydon and Diss. A common mis-spelling of this ancient Suffolk surname is that appended to the two petitions. Several references to this man and his wife exist, which it may be of interest, in connection with what has already appeared in the *East Anglian*, to mention. It may be questioned whether the Rowland Follandsby named in the Proceedings of Council could be identical with the *Fankard* Council Minute of 1651, who is certainly the Rowland Faulkard-Faukarke of the petitions, but not unusual mis-spellings of the original name met with are Folkand, Folland, and Folcarby, and a mixing up of these three forms is not altogether improbable, especially if the other varied spellings in authentic references are considered.

From *Calendar of Domestic Papers. State Series*, July 13th, 1649. Order of Council to Navy Commissioners to pay Rowland Follandsby £20 for taking the Endeavor Ketch. August 19th, 1649. Order of Council to Navy Commissioners to enter Rowland Follandsby boatswain of the Recovery. August 18th, 1651. The Council of State gave order for a fit gratuity to be paid to Rowland Fankard for his paines in hastening to Council with an account of the state of the army about Warrington.

Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Collins 11. Mitford 124. May 1653. The answer of Rowland ffawkard and Anne his wife to a complaint by ffosbrooke Stretton Gent about land in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. This land came to the respondent through his

wife Anne, daughter of John Mulchester. A further answer by Rowland ffaukard (indexed ffaukard) to this suit is dated 9 June, 1653.

Cur. Prerog. Cant. Alchine 25. "Memorandum—That on the eleaventh Day of March in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and fifty three, Rowland ffaukard, of the Parish of Saint Paule in Covent Garden in the County of Middlesex, being sick and weake in bodye but of very good and perfect memorie, did make and declare his last Will and Testament nuncupative, or by word of mouth, as followeth or to the like effect. That is to say he being desireis to make his will and to dispose of his estate, he answeris that his Wife Anne ffaukard had bin a very honest and carefull woman, and therefore he did and would give all his estate unto her and would give nothing from her, only he desires his said Wife to be carefull to bring upp his children in the fear of God, and if the Lord should blesse her with anything that she would dispose thereof unto them as they should deserve. And the words therein by him spoken he declared with an intent that they should stand for and bee his last Will and Testament in the presence and hearing of credible witnesses. Mary Harper her marke, Dorothy Appellgerth" Letters of administration were granted to Ann ffaukard, "the Relict and universall Legatorie," 12th April 1654.

Queen's Bench Plea Rolls. Hilary 1657. No. 972. Ann ffaukard, Widow, recovers £120 and two shillings damages against Shadrach Lyne, an apothecary of Winchester and London for money lent by her in 1657. One or the other of the parties was then living in the Ward of Cheape.

England under the Stuarts. Jesse, Vol. 3, fol. 262. The Earl of Rochester, writing to his wife from London, about 1670, dates his letter "From my tub at M^{rs} Fourcard's, the 18th Octr." It is possible the second petitioner eked out her livelihood as a widow by letting lodgings.

Thatched House Club, St. James'.

ARTHUR FOLKARD.

COGGESHALL (Essex), UGGESHALL AND COCKFIELD (Suffolk), COCKLEY-CLEY AND Coxford (Norfolk), GOGGUSHLANDS at CROWLAND (Lincolnshire), COYGES (Oxfordshire), and COXALL KNOLL (Herefordshire).

I shall be glad if readers of the *East Anglian* will favour me with their opinions as to the origin of the word Coggeshall and its quasi-synonyms, some of which I have enumerated above.

In Domesday Book this town is called Coghessala, and in documents of later date the name assumes a variety of forms; thus we meet with Cogshall, Gogshall, Cogeshal, Cogeshale, Coggashael, Goggeshale, Coxall, Coxhall, &c.

Let me here quote what *Weever (Fun. Mon. 618)* has to say about this town's name. "Adjoining to the Rode called Coccill way, which to

this towne leadeth, was lately found an arched vault of bricke, and therein a burning lampe of glasse covered with a Romane Tyle some 14 inches square, and one Urne with ashes and bones, besides two sacrificing dishes of smooth and polished red earth, having the bottome of one of them with faire Romane letters inscribed COCCILLM, I may probably conjecture this to have been the sepuchrall monument of the Lord of this towne who lived about the time of Antoninus Pius (as by the Coyne there likewise found appeareth) the affinitie betweene his and the now towne's name being almost one and the same." I do not think much importance can be attached to this conjecture of Weever's, as COCCILLM. probably means Coccilli manu: i.e., by the hand of Coccillus the potter.

Dunkin (Monumenta Anglicana) says, "It has been ingeniously conjectured that this name was compounded of two Celtic words, Cor or Cau (enclosure), and Gafael (hold); or otherwise was derived from Coed (wood), and Caer or Gaer (camp), Coed-Gaer, Cogger-camp in a wood. The Saxon Thane might have occupied the Caer with the house and outhouses, and the rustics would call it Coed-Gaers Hall or Coggeshall."

Morant was of opinion that the true and original name was Cocks-hall, and his view is supported by the fact that the seal of the Abbey is charged with three cocks, but he does not give any reason for the appropriation of this name to our town.

I have two suggestions to offer.

First.—Can it be that the earliest Christian Church here was dedicated to Saint Peter, and on some part of it figured prominently a Cock (A.S., a Cog), not only as an indication of the dedication, but also as a mark of warning to the people not to deny their Redeemer, whence the building was called by the inhabitants the Cog'shall, and later on the parish itself was distinguished by that name. The present church is dedicated to Saint Peter, as also is that of Cockfield, in Suffolk.

Secondly.—At Crowland, in Lincolnshire, a settlement of Benedictine Monks as early as A.D. 716, are certain lands known as Gogguslands, *alias* Goggushlands, which, until about a century ago, were open common fields. These lie to the north of the ruins of the Abbey just as the greater part of Coggeshall lies to the north of the Abbey of that place; but there is no evidence of a monastic settlement here prior to about 1140, except that it appears that the southern parts of Coggeshall belonged to the Holy Trinity at Canterbury in the days of Edward the Confessor. May it be suggested, then, that Coggeshall means nothing more nor less than North Hall, and Coggushland North Land, just as the Welsh Prydain of Gogledd is equivalent to North Britain. The mutability of C. and G. is well illustrated in the various forms employed in the spelling of Coggeshall. The North hall, or Cog-hall, if not so called from the position it occupied in regard to the Abbey, may have

been so designated by the people whose remains (Roman and Saxon) are found at Kelvedon and Feering, the Canonium of some antiquaries.

It is remarkable that while part of the parish of Crowland is known as Coggushland, a portion of Coggeshall is called Crowland ; one is thus forcibly reminded of Cog, or Cock-crowing. With regard to the Lincolnshire village, it is stated (Canon Moore's Crowland Abbey) that the derivation is not Croix nor Crow, but *crudam terram*—crude, or muddy land.

I seek information rather than profess to impart it, and so shall be grateful for any suggestions.

Coggeshall, Essex.

GEO. FRED. BEAUMONT.

ROMAN ROADS OF EASTERN ENGLAND, Vol. II., pp. 275, 304, 332.—My inquiry into Iter v. drew my attention up to the north, and since August I have been induced by this to look into other Iters there, i. ii. and x., connected therewith, which ended in my allocating several stations differing materially from the places usually supposed to represent them ; but this is not the place to discuss such matters ; and I now return to East Anglia, and p. 332.

As East Anglians have had ample time to consider and discuss, and no replies appear to my suggestions, I assume we may consider Kelvedon to be Ad Ansam, and Maldon (or perhaps I should rather say Heybridge and Maldon combined) to be Camolodunum.

I am not likely to have an opportunity of seeing Hudson Gurney's communication addressed to Dawson Turner, referred to (p. 333) ;* but I may point out that it was written in 1847, long before the Ordnance Survey of East Anglia was in progress, and when the maps of those parts (as Reynolds complains) were imperfect ; but that since that period a great deal of information has been acquired from this source, and I will give an instance. When engaged lately on Iter ii., after reading the elaborate dissertation of Mr. Fras. R. Carroll in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1862, pp. 607–614, I felt almost satisfied that Newton Kyme, and not Tadcaster, was Calcaria. Happening, however, to see shown on the Ordnance Map two portions of the Roman road between York and Tadcaster, one portion so near Tadcaster, and pointing so directly to it, that it could not possibly run to Newton Kyme, I could not avoid being convinced that Tadcaster is Calcaria ; shewing that we must not rely too implicitly on the mere unsupported views of writers forty years ago ; and probably Camden's living nearer to the times he wrote about than modern writers, had good reasons for stating what he wrote, which have not come down to our time.

It is not surprising that so little is known of the Roman Roads and Stations of East Anglia, when we bear in mind that it was part of the

* Inadvertently there stated to be by Dawson Turner.

Danelagh, allotted to those sea-rovers by Alfred, with the fens and marshes of Lincoln and Cambridge between them, to keep them from molesting his other subjects. The first Saxon settlers would naturally learn, and perhaps take an interest in, and hand down, a good deal of their knowledge of British and Roman matters—but the Danish sea-robbers, coming in after them would not be so likely to learn, or retain, or take any interest in them; and so much is lost.

I may mention (*en passant*) that in an antiquarian map I find a way called "Stone Street" laid down from Castor to Dunwich; being a continuation of a way from Brancaster, through Creak, Elmham, and Colney, to Castor (not Norwich).

I am told that Sitomagus is almost certainly Dunwich. My Oxford correspondent, before mentioned, gives a very good reason for doubting this, and I may add that the distance of Dunwich from Castor (and more from Norwich) contradicts this assertion. But if it be persisted that it is Sitomagus, then I must ask where is the next station Cambretonium; and the next, Ad Ansam; in order that the distances may be tested. All this has to be made conformable to be satisfactory, unless the usual device of altering distances to fit fancies is to be resorted to, which I cannot admit.

If I might hope thereby to raise a spirit of inquiry, I would in a future paper discuss the great British and Roman Roads originating in East Anglia, and extending into other parts of England.

H. F. NAPPER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TOFT MONKS, NORFOLK.

Through the kindness of the Rector of Haddiscoe and Toft Monks (the Rev. A. Wace), I have recently been enabled to inspect the Parish Registers of the latter parish. At the same time a few old papers were lent to me, carefully tied up in parchment and endorsed, "Ancient Documents," which proved on inspection to be "Churchwardens' Accounts," and from which extracts will be given in another issue.

The first entry in the Parish Register is March xx., 1538; but at the bottom of each page until A.D. 1611 occurs the following:—"Seen to agree with y^e first register book by Philip Aunsom," and signed by the Churchwardens; and on the inside of the cover, "This booke made and written by Philip Aunsom, Rector of Toft . . . hundred and four score and four leafes 1598."

After the last entry of Baptism for 1553 the following is given in Latin, with the English translation below:—"Because there is gret use of y^e Register books and we will have them faithfully to be kept, first we think good by statut to comand y^t in every visitatiō y^e Minister and governors of y^e churches be admonished for their diligent keeping

of y^e concerning y^e said Register book. Secondly y^e y^e Register Books (apointed for y^e said great use) may more safely be kept and continued for y^e remembrans of all posterity we will yt y^e Register be hereafter made of parchment by y^e charges of y^e parishioners. And in those parchment books we will have (by y^e charges of y^e parishioners) written in their order all y^e names of them that were christened, maryed and buryed (recorded in y^e old Registers of paper) from y^e beginning of y^e Reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth; then we will have in y^e same order written all their names wch shall be heerafter christened, maryed or buryed. And least anything be and don by deceit, or els by negligence left undon, we will that upon every sonday ether at morning or evening service, all y^e names registered for all y^e week past (with y^e day and month thereunto adjoynd) be openly and plainly read before all y^e parishioners then present. And when y^e page or side of y^e Register book shall be filled with y^e insertion of many names, then that side of y^e book so written, we will have to be confirmed and testified by y^e subscription of y^e Minister and of y^e churchwardens of that parish. And thus we will have y^e Minister and churchwardens to do under every side taken out of y^e old paper Register book written, when they shall have diligently and faithfully compared y^e new written Register of parchment with y^e old Register of paper. And we do not think it expedient that the said Register book shold be kept under y^e custody of any one man, but in the publik chest with three keies locked so as neither y^e churchwardens without y^e Minister, nor y^e Minister without both y^e churchwardens may change or new wright anything therein. Last of all we will that (within a month after Ester day) a copy conteyning y^e inscription of all y^e names (for every year) shall be by y^e churchwardens sent over unto y^e Register of y^e bishop of their dioces, and we will have y^e said copy to be received without paying any kind of fee or peny; and we will that y^e said copy be faithfully kept within y^e place of the Bishops records. And whosoever shall offend in y^e premisses, or in any one of them; we will that he shall be punished, as y^e quality of his offence and as y^e law shall require."—Translated by the writer of this Register book Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo octavo.

The pages of the register containing the baptismal entries for 1554, 1555, 1556, and 1557, have been cut out. In 1613, with a change of Rectors, appears a change in the spelling of the name of the parish, Toft Munks being now written Toft Monkes.

1547. rachell Milom y^e daughter of Robert Milom & Ellin his wife was christned Juli seven. testified by mother swetman, by old lee, sexon, by his wife, by mother Chaplin.
1565. Michell and elisabeth Middleton twins y^e children of John Middleton & Annie his wife were christned september xxviiij: this to be true did mother kedgell and y^e mother of y^e said twins testifie before many, paul Davy y^e son of Nicolas Davy Minister of Toft was christ January 25.

1685. June the 22 Ralph Dowty y^e sonne of Ralph and Mary was then Baptized and his godfather Ralph Dowty who Answered ffor him was then fower score and two years old.

At the side of the entry of the first baptism in the year 1695 is written—"The Act now takes place"; and after an entry of a baptism on "Jan. y^e 1st 1705," "Here y^e Tax Act ends."

The first marriage is recorded "October xvij 1539." There are no entries in 1549, nor in 1553, and the next four years following; nor for 1560, 1564, 1565, 1572, 1574, 1589, 1592.

1616. "Noe marriage solemnized in Toft Monkes Anno dm 1616.
1617. "Thomas Langley Bachellor of Divinity Rector of Hadscoe and Toft Monkes, and Elizabeth Rosington were married March 10th"
1642. Nuptiæ nullæ fuerunt.
1643. Nuptiæ nullæ fuerunt.
1645. Nuptiæ nullæ fuerunt.
1649. Nuptiæ nullæ fuerunt.

The number of marriages which were solemnized in this parish was very small, or the register was carelessly kept; for between 1650 and 1738 there are no fewer than forty-one years without an entry.

The first Burial entry is for March 3rd 1538.

1558. Christopher Calver Minister, was buried January sixth.
1597. Widow Milom called ellin Milom was buryed September xith, y^e wch widow by hir last will and testament gave six shillings every year (at y^e day of hir buryall) to be given for ever: y^e one half thereof to be divided unto y^e pore of Toft Munka: and y^e other half therof to be divided among y^e children of Chaplin and Galtway y^e children of hir daughters: for y^e performans of that hir said gift hir son Sir Gregory Milom hath given his bill sufficient unto y^e parishioners of Toft Munks y^e wch bill is laid in y^e towne chest & in y^e box of y^e pore.
1604. George Marsh was buried November 13. Cuius morte mortuarium solutur est mihi.
1608. John Stanard & Williā Morrys being drowned were buryed June 4.
1610. Arthur Smith was buryed May 23 by whose deth I had a mortuary; paid to me philip Awnsom Rector of Toft.
John Kedgell was buryed September 22 by whose deth I had a mortuary of Ten shillings paid by his wife his executor.
1611. Old prudence Russell was buryed february xvij By whose deth forty shillings was divided amongst y^e pore parishioners of Toft.

Amongst the burials occurs this:—

"Frauncis Sharpin sworne parish Register for the towne of Toft befor me Robt Woode the younger esqr one of y^e Justices of y^e peace for the county y^e 21 day of March 1653."

No burials are recorded for the years 1660, 1661, 1662.

1668. feb 3. Ann Neave an aged poore woman died out of the little house in the churchyard, which the towne claimed and had used it for a habitation for their poore many yeares. But at the death of Ann Neave afores^d I took possession of it in right of the Rector of Toft.

Charles Ashby, Rector.

1669. John Bayspoole Esq sometimes servant in ordinary to King Charles the 2^d,
November a noble benefactor to the two parishes of Toft and Hadsco as appears by
ye 5^e the ornaments of the pulpit and communion table and hearse cloaths,
was then buried.
1675 Oct y^e 8. Thomas firbank chiefe constable was then Buried.

1680. Nov. 14. Mr Lockwood, Gent, was then buried but not according to the act.
 1681. May 9th. John Shelton singleman and a weaver by his trad was then buried.
 1690 feb 19th. Mrs Elizabeth Langley the daughter of Mr Francis was then Buryed
 but In Linnen The Law being satisfied.
 1708 Octob ye 2 Mary y^e wife of Ralph Spore of Whiteacre Borough was y^e buried
 In Toft Monkes Churchyard All In woollen.

On the last page of this register occurs the following :—

"Memoran : that on the 11 day of Oct 1667 Mrs Marsh the Relict of William Marsh Gent paid into the hands of the Minister and Church Wardens of Toft the sume of Eleven pounds which was a legacy given unto the parish of Toft at the death of y^e s^d William Marsh : and to be distributed by ten shillings the year unto the poore till the whole some were so disposed of : and it beinge now 9 yeares past since the mony was due, wee thought good to distribut 20 shillings presently amongst the poore : and so wee did ; so that there remains ten pounds in the hands of the Minister to be disposed of by him and the Churchwardens for the futur by ten shillings the yeare on the Sunday befor Candlemas day for ever."

On the other side

"Be it known unto all men that whereas John Kedgell of Toft yeoman did in his last Will and Testament give Ten shillings of good lawfull mony of England to be payd for healing of harry bulls leggs wch was hurt in the service of ye sd Kedgell, y^e s^d Kedgell's wife being his executor did pay the sd ten shillings unto Robert Blynd of Toft wch Blynd did pay y^e s^d Ten shillings unto y^e surgeant Call of beccles with ye consent of ye sd henry bulls father and mother, witnessed before William haywood & Richard Chettleborrow Churchwardens of Toft in ye year of ye lord one thousand six hundred & eleven witnessed also before ——— of Toft & philip Awnsom Rector."

The new register which was commenced in 1747 contains few entries of interest. Amongst the baptisms the following is curious :—

- 1788 Charity and Virtue twin bastards of Elizth Tye. Feb 23^d
 The first since the Tax on Baptisms.
 1756 Oct 11th Mary Lodington third daughter of y^e Rev. John Lodington, Rector,
 was buried under y^e Communion Table.
 1789 John Lodington aged 72 forty years Rector of Toft and Haddisco buried
 in the Chancel of this Church. Nov 25th.

Beccles.

W. J. ASHBY.

STARSTON, NORFOLK.—During the past year Messrs. Agas Goose and Co., of Norwich, have issued a small volume of 68 pp., "Some Account of the Parish of Starston, Norfolk, compiled chiefly from the Parish Registers, by the Rector." In this Church one of the Landwade Cottons is buried, of whom it is recorded, besides performing "The duty of an eirenarch," he was "a member of the Star Chamber and Clerk of Briefs." The monument is of marble variously coloured, of the usual elaborate character which this family delighted to raise ; it represents the deceased in gown and ruff of the period, kneeling at a prayer desk. The boundary line between this parish and Needham runs through the oven of Gunshan's Manor House, and it was an old joke to bake a cake in the oven when they beat the bounds, and to send a boy to fetch it thence. The churchwardens' book contains many interesting entries. In 1699 we learn a collection was made for the French Protestants. In 1690 "An order frō Sr Peter [Gleane] to remove old King" is *explained* as a removal of the King's name from the Liturgy (!) The book is a useful contribution to the history of the county.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS.
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXIII.

1. Nov. 1655.

Great Court.

"It is ordered that the assemblie of this towne shall haue full power & authoritie to Raise monie ffor defense of the Admirall Jurisdiction & to Advise wth Counsell about the same And to doe what shalbe thought fitt for the mayntenance thereof.

"Allsoe it is Agreed that A Letter of Attorney be granted to William feast and Edward Keene late Chamberlaynes which said Letter of Attorney shalbe sealed att some petty Court wth the Comon Seale of this Towne whereby the Bailiffs Burgeses and Cōialty shall Authorize the said Chamberlaynes jointly and Seſſally To demand receve Levey & Take all such rents farmes fines Am^{ts} and other sōmes of money as they or eyther of them are Chargeable wth to Colect by Reason of the said Place."

7. December 1655

Assembly.

"Att this assemblie It is agreed that the fyne of twentie Pounds sett uppon Jonathan Sicklemore ffor his fyne of Admission to certayne Lands holden at Ulveston shalbe abated and that the same uppon Paiemt of Tenn Pounds shalbe discharged & M^r Turner late Renterwarden shalbe discharged.

"Ordered M^r Bailiffes M^r Recorder M^r fr^s Bacon M^r Robt Dunkon M^r Sorrell shall take into theire Care to pvide a fitt man to subbly the place of Lecture in the Roome of M^r Marshall & pppounde him to this house & there Charges shalbe borne by this Towne wth they shall laye out about the same.

"Ordered that M^r Puplett & M^r Aldus be Requested to speake to M^r Warde & M^r Smart & to desire them to take Care that the Publike Lecture be pvided for untill further order. And if M^r Ward & M^r Smart will not take the Care then M^r Puplett & M^r Aldus are to make Reporte thereof to this house."

25 February 1655.

Assembly.

"Att this Assemblie it is ordered that a Great Court shalbe holden ffor this Towne the Sixe & Twentieth daie of ffebruary instant and that then M^r Mathew Newcombe shalbe pppounded to the Great Court to be invited to Commie to this Towne and Supply the place of Towne Preacher in the Roome of M^r Stephen Marshall.

"Att this Assemblie it is ordered that M^r Phillipps late Renterwarden shall uppon the Receipte of the Mony for the howse called the Doue Paie unto M^r Beniamyn Wade the ffoote of his Renterwardens. Accompt due to M^r Warde."

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

SUFFOLK "DOMESDAY."—The literature of the ancient Domesday survey has never yet been enriched, strange to say, by the Suffolk portion passing under judicious critical review, and given to the public in an extended and annotated version of the whole work. We feel that it would be to the discredit of a County, possessing its local Archæological Society, if the recent Domesday Commemoration of 1887 were allowed to pass by without some attempt being made to supply so glaring an omission. We are truly glad to find that Lord John Hervey has undertaken this most important, and by no means easy work, and by the issue, for private circulation, of a pamphlet of 36 pages, embracing the Samford Hundred, having the enlarged text on one side and (as far as it is possible) an exact translation on the other. Lord John Hervey seeks in a purely tentative and experimental manner to elicit such suggestions as will enable him in due course to publish the Suffolk Domesday in its entirety, with full translation, maps, notes, and index. We have carefully examined this print of the Samford Hundred with a great deal of interest and pleasure, and the least we can say is that the very thorough and painstaking way in which the work is treated, and will evidently be pursued, is deserving of high praise. It is Lord John Hervey's intention to issue one or two other Hundreds in similar pamphlet form for purposes of study, before proceeding to publication. When complete the work will be a great boon to students of local history and to antiquaries generally, and will be sure to meet with a hearty welcome on all sides.

Our readers are invited to help in the verification of the following names of places:—ALSILDESTUNA (Qy. Chelmondeston, ED. E.A.), BELENEI; BERIAM (Qy. Barham, ED. E.A.); BRAAHANI; BRANTESTUNAM (Qy. Brandiston, Manor of, in Herkstede, ED. E.A.), CALU WETTUNA; (Qy. Kelveton, ED. E.A.), CANAPPETUNA; EDWINSTUNA; GUTTHULVERS福德; HECHAM; (Qy. Higham, ED. E.A.), MANESFORT; PURTEPIT; SCOTTON; SCEULEIA; SCOTOLEIA; (Qy. Shotley, ED. E.A.), STANFELDA; TORP; TOFT; TURCHELESTUNA.

We have also noted the following as offering matter for further explanation or suggestion:—under *Bentley* we have *dimidius parcus* = half a park (?); PAINETENAM = *Pannington*; SCOTTUNAM = *Scotton*; "In GIPESVIZ 1 mansuram et pertinct in mosa" = "In *Ipswich* 1 mansion (?) and it belongs in mosa (?)" (We observe that Wooderspoon in his "Memorials of Ipswich" translates "in mosa," "in marsh.") TURCHESTLESTUNAM = *Turchelleston* (?); EDWINESTUNA = *Edwinston* (?); BRANHAM (?); GUTTHUL-UESFORDAM = *Gutthulvesford* (?).

Such suggestions, help, and competent criticism, as may tend to make the Suffolk "Domesday" available as far as possible for the purposes aimed at in its contemplated publication, will be much appreciated.

BROMHOLM PRIORY.—It will interest our readers who have lately perused the article "Concerning the Bromholm Pilgrimage," which appeared in the *East Anglian* of last July (pp. 312—314), to know that the Rev. R. J. Simpson, rector of Metton, Norfolk, has just issued a book of neat pen and ink "Illustrations of Bromholm Priory," with a sketch of its history, which might well have exceeded the somewhat narrow limits into which it has been compressed. Two drawings of "the holy Cross of Bromholm," the one from an illuminated MS. in the Fitz William Museum at Cambridge, and the other from a British Museum paper, are very quaint representations. The latter appears as a heart of wood containing within it a crucifix, having two transverse beams on either side of which appear the lines—"The cross that here peynted is, sign of ye cross of bromholm is." With the exception of a poem written by a lady on the Priory, with a view of the ruins (Holt 1801), we believe no previous illustrations of this famous house has appeared; we are, therefore, the more indebted to Mr. Simpson for these careful drawings.

QUERIES.

GEORGE DOWNING, MASTER OF THE IPSWICH FREE SCHOOL, 1586.—Was George Downing, Master of the Free School at Ipswich, 1586, and later, related to the Downings of Polis Belcham, in Essex? His son, Hon. Emanuel Downing, who emigrated to New England, used the arms of that family on his seal. His son, Sir George Downing, returned to England under the Commonwealth, afterwards Ambassador to Holland under Charles II. This family founded Downing College, Cambridge.

MARY K. TALCOTT.

SHALLUPS—LEMANORES.—I find in the Calendars of State Papers mention of the "French Shallups and Lemanores" which frequented our coasts about the time of Cromwell. The former word is defined in Smyth and Belcher's "Sailor's Word Book" as "a small light fishing vessel with only a small mainmast, etc." Perhaps you or one of your readers can enlighten me as to the derivation of the latter word and give me a description of the "lemanore."

C. ELVIN.

[Nares' Glossary gives *Shallop*, a small pilot's ship, a ship with two masts.—ED.]

HOWE FAMILY.—I shall be much obliged for information as to the Suffolk family of Howe prior to 1780, particularly as to that branch of it settled at or in the neighbourhood of Sudbury. I have the various pedigrees contained in the Visitations, and also the note on Robert Howe in Badham's *All Saints, Sudbury*.

E. G. H.

A SUFFOLK CHURCH ROOF IN WILTSHIRE.—The Rev. T. Mozley, in his *Reminiscences*, Vol. ii., p. 163, relates that when he was about to rebuild his church at Cholderton in 1839, he heard of an ancient oak roof of a highly ornamental character, then lying on the quay at Ipswich, and to be got cheap. It had been over a municipal building belonging to the corporation, but had probably been originally over the clerestory of some conventional church destroyed at the Reformation. This he purchased and transported it by sea, by canal, and by the turnpike road, to Cholderton. The trouble which he underwent in adapting a new church to an old roof is graphically described in his pages. Can any of your Ipswich readers inform us what the previous history of this roof was? It was 80 feet long by 20 wide, and consisted of ten bays constructed with the view to a clerestory.

Bury St. Edmund's.

B. B.

[The open timber roof in question is engraved in Davy's *Picturesque Antiquities of Ipswich*. It is uncertain for what particular building the roof was originally constructed, but from the emblems displayed in the spandrels, prominent among which are a pair of Shears, it may have been in the Clothworkers' hall, or at least was erected by one of the fraternity. A similar device, that of one, Baldwin,—a pair of Shears,—appears in stone on the exterior East wall of St. Lawrence Church, Ipswich. For a number of years it covered a dilapidated malt-house, which formerly stood near the Church of St. Mary at the Quay.—ED.]

A WINTER PROCLAMATION IN COLCHESTER.—There is an ancient custom which obtains in Colchester of proclaiming Winter. The Town Crier, in his official capacity, proceeds to deliver himself of the following lines as soon as the 1st December may be said to live:—

“Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!”
 “Cold December has set in,
 Poore peoples backs are cloathed thin:
 The trees are bare,
 The birds are mute,
 A pint of goode purle
 Would very well sute.
 God Save the King (Queen),
 A cold December morning.”

What is known of the origin of this custom? Is the observance of it peculiar to Colchester? Is there any payment made to the Crier for this special feature in his vocation? It is rather refreshing to find so antiquated a custom honoured in the observance.

CLARENCE FAMILY.—I am constructing a pedigree of the “Clarence” family, who resided for many generations in Essex. I shall be much obliged for any information respecting them prior to 1750, or for any extracts from parochial registers or churchwardens' books. They lived

in or near the Sampfords, and I have notes of the entries in registers of these two parishes.

Mere, Wilts.

J. FARLEY RUTTER.

SAMUEL WAKEMAN.—Information is desired relating to the ancestry, parentage, or family connections of Samuel Wakeman, who sailed for New England in the ship "Lion," in 1631, with Rev. John Eliot. It is thought he may have come from Nasing, or that neighbourhood. Is the name known in that vicinity, or elsewhere in Essex?

REPLIES.

L'ESTRANGE—CALTHORPE, Vol. ii., p. 409.—"Isabella L'Estrange, Sept. ye 20th 1737." This must be the signature of Isabella, d. and coh. of Hamon L'Estrange, of Pakenham, and Christian Isabella Harvey, his wife. Isabella married the Rev. Harvey Aspin, LL.B., rector of Hartest, Suff., and died 6 Jan., 1790, aged 81.

Dorothy Calthorpe is probably the wife of Sir Christopher Calthorpe, K.B., of Basham, Norf. She was daughter of Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, and was born in 1648, married 1664, and died 1711.

Hunstanton Hall.

HAMON LE STRANGE.

I think there can be no doubt but that the Dorothy Calthorpe, who first owned the edition of Milton's "Paradise Regained," would be Dorothy, wife of Sir Christopher Calthorpe, K.B., of Thorpland, Co. Norfolk, a daughter of Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, Co. Suffolk. She was born in 1664, and died in 1711. She and her husband both lie buried in Fakenham church, in the parish of which Thorpland is situate. They were connected with the family of Le Strange, for one of their daughters, Ann, married Sir Thomas Le Strange. She was buried at Hunstanton, on Feb. 4, 1742, as was also a sister of hers, Elizabeth Calthorpe, in 1745. The Isabella L'Estrange, whose signature the book also contains, from the spelling of her surname, would belong to that branch of the family descended from Hamon L'Estrange, the brother of Sir Nicholas Le Strange, the 1st Baron, who settled at Pakenham, in Suffolk (for whence came Lady Dorothy Calthorpe, and hence the connection), but who are mostly buried at Holm next the Sea, near Hunstanton, Co. Norfolk. Isabella was a daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, of Pakenham, and his wife Christian Isabella, a daughter of Mr. Harvey, of Cockfield, Co. Suffolk. She was baptised Dec. 5th, 1710, married to the Rev. Harvey Aspin, rector of Hartest, in the same county, died Jan. 6, 1790, and was buried at Cockfield.

EDMUND FARRER.

HOG LANE, HOG HILL, PIG LANE, &c. (Vol. ii., N.S., pp. 370, 388, 410).—Until Robert Walpole was in the last century created Earl of Orford, the open space before the Bell Hotel, Norwich, was called "Hog

Hill"; afterwards it was given the name of Orford Hill. Only a deep row of buildings, of which the Bell Hotel forms part, intervened between Hog Hill and the Cattle Market. But there was also a Swine Market held on the open space before the Church of All Saints, only a short distance from Hog Hill. We have a "Pig Lane" in Norwich in what was anciently the Liberty of the Prior, and close to Tombland, upon which a stock market was weekly held, as well as occasional pleasure fairs.

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

LITTLE PIG LANE, (p. 370, Vol. ii.)—It may interest "Nemo" to know that in addition to "Hogg Lane," formerly existing in Bury St. Edmund's, there was a "Pig Lane," familiarly known within my recollection as "Little Pig Lane." This lane is drawn in Downing's Plan, 1740, but is not lettered. In Warren's Plan of Bury, 1747, it is called "Punch Lane." In an assessment of St. Mary's Parish, of 1775, however, which I have before me, it is headed and indexed "Pig Lane," although there is only one house entered, and that at the small annual rental of £2 10s. This "Little Pig Lane," running from Angel Hill into Churchgate Street, with a leap-and-a-bound passed into "*Athenæum* Lane" about thirty years since.

Bury St. Edmund's.

J. C. FORD.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS.—Your correspondent (Vol. ii., p. 411) will find the name of "*Smorthwaite* in Colchester," already given in the first list of Clock Makers (p. 110, Vol. ii.)

J. C. F.

'TOMBLAND' (Vol. ii., N.S., pp. 387, 411).—When "B.D." sent his query on the origin of "Tombland," he had not seen my "Highways and Byeways of Old Norwich," in which occurs the following passage: "A fair prospect of meadow and stream had the Earls of East Anglia from their palace next the Chapel of St. Ethelbert on the south of what, in a later age, was called Tombland, when it became the arena for the exhibition of tumbling and dancing, and for the holding of sports. In the 'Pardoner's Tale' we read—

'And right anon in comen tombes-teris
Fetis and small and yong flutisteres.'

—Tumblers, dancers, or mountebanks, still attend Tombland Fair." This original suggestion as to the origin of "Tombland" was noticed by the reviewer of the book in the *Athenæum* with approval. St. John Timberhill was anciently called St. John ad Montem, but as the Timber Market was held on the open space close by, it came to be spoken of as St. John Timberhill. Mr. Chas. Williams once told me, that he had come across a 'Tombland' in Normandy. Probably that was the site of a pleasure fair where there was much tumbling.

Norwich.

M. KNIGHTS.

A DIALOGUE IN THE VULGAR TONGUE OF EAST ANGLIA.

I enclose a copy of a MS. in my possession headed as above, which may have an interest for East Anglian readers.

Its title sufficiently explains its purpose, viz., to collect the various words in local use at the time it was written. I cannot say when or by whom it was originally composed, but my MS. is in the hands of a Norfolk clergyman, and written on paper bearing the water mark of 1807.

I add explanations of some of the less known words as they are found in Forby, Moor, and Halliwell. But I am doubtful about the meaning of other expressions (*e.g.*, balk of the douw pollard): perhaps some of your readers may be able to elucidate these. It would be interesting to know whether many of the words used in the dialogue are still in local use.

I may add that the MS. is very clearly written, and the spelling used in it has been exactly copied, though in some cases it varies somewhat from Forby.

EDW. M. DEWING.

A DIALOGUE IN THE VULGAR TONGUE OF EAST ANGLIA BETWEEN
NORBOR RABBIN AND NORBOR TILBY.

Rab. Tilby, d'ye know how the Knacker's mawther Nully du?

Tib. Why i' facks Rabbín she is nation cothy, by Goms, she is so snasty that I think she is will led.

Rab. She's a fat mawther, but ollus in dibles wi the knacker and thackster; she is ollus a ating o' thapes and dodmans. The fogger sa she ha the black serp; but the grosher sa she ha an ill dent.

Tib. Why, ah! t'other da she fared stounded; she pluck'd the pur from the back stock and copped it agin the balk of the douw pollard and barnt it: and then she hul'd it at the thackster and hart his weeson & huckle bone. The was northing in the douw pollard but hadders no douws, and so arter she had barnt the balk and the door stall, and the plancher she run into the par then the pythe and then swounded be hinn'd a sight o gotcher, o beergood.

Rab. Ah! the shummaker told me o' that rumrig, and his nevvey sa that the beergood was feisty & that Nutty was so sweltered that she ha got a pain in spade bones and jott. The thacker wou'd ha g'in har som doctor's gear in a beaker: but he sa she'll niver moize again.

Tib. I met the knacker gollopping over the cansey upon his dicky; he swopped the dicky for a hobby, and bought a sort o' lanyards and a hape of whit leathar and a gotch o' beestlings; he fared mortal kidge. As he had swopped the dicky at the far he did'nt want his spores so he swopped the spores for a cruper and a crome stick and a par o' hakes.

B

Rab. Ah! there was a nation rumpuss. He played at ten pins, and bone i' the hole and truket and copped the loggets and he won a' sort of things and craw-waters and blood olphs & spinks.

Tib. In loping over, though he is lythy, jest by the brig, his crome stick fell swop into the deek-hole, and he was fain to clamber over the deek, thru all the mud and slush, and he was nigh toppling over the brig-rail which was spolt.

Rab. The mawther sa he far'd quite sapy; the thackster led him toward the house; but as he could not unsnack the half-hack they crid him under the crib among a hape o' kitlings, that wur dade and laid in the stra, that thros her had hull'd down from the gofe in the bearn. The thros her copp'd more stra down and crid it under the skipping block for a bed for the nazzel, the bunny and the tuley.

Tib. Ah! but the wast is that mawther got a great long tharn in her hand and tur bolted and tur bulk'd and tur burst out all over twiddles and twey quite sheer like a breeder, and tur swell'd up as big as a skizzey, or a casting top or a swelping top.

Rab. Well I'll go to the foggers and hear how the mawther du for it was muggy and tur snew, and yet thar was a kind o' a slatter, and tur blew nationly keen and thur was a roke wen she was craining out o' the windon under the chimley.

GLOSSARY.

Knacker—Sadler and harness maker
Mawther—a girl
Cotby—faint, sickly, ailing
Will-led—or, led-will—led by a will-o-the-wisp
Dibles—difficulties, scrapes
Thackster—Thatcher
Thapes or, fapes—unripe gooseberries
Dodmans—Snails. Fogger—Huckster
Dent—the worst of anything, the pinch
Pur—poker serp?
Back stock—the back of the fire place
Douw pollar?
Weeson or, wezzan—the wind pipe
Huckle bone—the hip joint or bone
Hadders?
Plancher—a boarded floor
Par—an inclosed place for animals, calves especially
Gotcher—a jug or pitcher with one ear
Beergood—yeast
Feisty—Fusty
Jot-gut—*intestinum rectum*
Gear-stuff—doctor's gear medicines
Moize—mend
Cansey—a causeway or footpath a little raised
Hobby—Pony
Lanyards (?) lanyer or, lanner—lash of a whip
Beestlings or, beezlings—the milk of the third or fourth meal after calving
Kidge?

Spores—Spurs
Hake—Iron hook on which the pot hangs over the fire or the draught irons of a plough
Truket—(?) Trucket or truck, an old game
Loggats—an old game, a stake is fixed in the ground, loggats, or small pieces of wood are thrown at it
Blood-olphs—Bull-finschs.
Spinks—Chaffinch
Craw-waters or, water-craw—Water-ousel
Spolt—brittle
Sapy—pallid, sickly
Half-hack—a hatch, door divided in half
Crid (?) crud, crowded, carted
Crib—Manger (cf. crib-biter)
Gofe or, goaf—a rick of corn in the straw laid up in the barn
Skipping-block (?)—Skippen, a stall or stable
Nazle or, nazzle—Ass
Tuley—Cat
Bolted—to bolter, applied to a bump raised (Midlands)
Bulk—to throb
Twiddle—a small pimple
Sheer—Shining with inflammation
Breeder—a whitlow
Skizzey or, skizzle—a large marble
Fogger—Huckster
Slattering weather—a continuation of slight rain
Roke—fog

THE DE VERE FAMILY, ETC.—The appearance of such a charming work as Mr. Loftie's *KENSINGTON** may be regarded as quite an event in the annals of book production. It is however not only as one of the very choicest art treasures that the book will be esteemed, but, it is almost needless to say, its high literary merit and full and accurate information will cause it to be specially valued by those generally interested in topographical subjects. The book, too, has an interest for East Anglians, chiefly owing to the connection of the de Veres with Kensington. We learn from the Domesday Book that Kensington (*Chenesitun*) was held by Albericus de Ver under the Bishop of Coutances, which the de Vers retained for many generations as part of their Barony attached to the hereditary office of Lord Great Chamberlain. Some interesting remarks are made by Mr. Loftie on the prefix "de." Aubrey de Vere is instanced as "an Earl without a County" (now the rule and not the exception), he being without a single acre in the County (Oxford) from which he derived his title. He was much more closely connected with Essex, where the family founded the Priory of Earls Colne and Hedingham Castle, once their chief residence. The Lordship of Lavenham, Suffolk, was held by them from the time of Henry II., and they occupied the Manor House there. It seems to be an open question whether the family name is derived from Ver, a little town below Coutances in Normandy, or, Veer in Holland; some genealogists asserting that Veer was the once prevalent mode of spelling the name. The pedigree of the Vere family, as is well known, is of the most intricate character. We have special pleasure in directing attention to the elaborate pedigree to be found in this work, compiled by our frequent and able contributor, Mr. Wm. Loftie Rutton; it is itself of sufficient importance to insure a place for the book in many a library. Mr. Rutton also contributes other pedigrees, notably that of the family of Cope and Rich, which from the connection of its different members with East Anglia, is also of local interest.

TWO EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY WILLS—MERELL OF EARLS COLNE AND COGGESHALL, ESSEX.

The following Wills of two members of the Merell Family may perhaps be worth preserving in the *East Anglian*. The name of this family is variously spelt Merell, Mereld, and Merrild; but Merell seems to be the commonest form. There is a short pedigree of Merell of Shenfield, in the Visitation of Essex in 1634; but I do not know whether the Merells of Coggeshall were connected with the Merells of Shenfield. Morant does not directly mention them; but in vol. II., p. 208, he says,

* *Kensington Picturesque and Historical*, by W. J. LOFTIE, B.A., F.S.A., etc. With upwards of three hundred illustrations (some in colours), by WILLIAM LUKIN, JUNR. London: Field and Tuer, The Leadenhall Press, 1888.

that Mr. John Buxton held an estate in Great Tay called "Skynns and Merrilds, alias at Pricke's," which is evidently the same property as that which John Mereld, of Earls Colne, devised in 1513 to his son William Merell, of Coggeshall. The original Wills, from which these transcripts are taken, are in the possession of Mr. C. B. Sperling, of Dynes Hall, Great Maplestead, Essex.

WILL OF JOHN MERELD, OF EARLS COLNE, 1513.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN The vijth day of May in the yere of our Lord God MDXIII I John Mereld of Erlis Colne late of Coggeshale in the Diosise of London make and ordayne my present testament and last will in this maner ffolowyng—furst I bequethe my sowle to God Almyghty to our lady seynt Mary and to all the company in heven And my body to be buried in the Churcheyrd of Seynt Andrew in Colne aforseid. Item I geve to William Mereld my son all my Beddyng or other Cloothis whatsoever they be or where and all the instrumentis longyng to my craft callid Fulleres-craft. Item to John Tilwik of Colne aforseid to the use of Thomas his sone a horn cuppe bounde with silver and gilte bothe above and benethe. Item the residue of my plate brass pewter and all other howsolde I will that be equally devided betwix the seid William my son Agneis and Joone my dowteres Item I geve to the forseid William my son my tenement in Churchestrett in Coggeshall aforseid that I last dwellyd in to hoold to hym his eieres and assignees under this condicion that the seid William his eieres and assignees shall pay yerly to Danne John Mereld my son duryng his liif the yerly ferme of the seid tenement that may be spared beside the rent and resonabill reparations thereof payed and mayntened Moreover I geve and bequethe to the seid William my son my tenement or messuage lying in Moche Teye and Litell Teye called Prikkis and Welmannys Medewe with all othir landis Medewis pastures woodis rentis and servyses and all other appurtynaneis therto in any maner wyse appurteyning or belongyng and my customary land or tenement called Lamberdis and a cotage lying in the seid Moche Teye at the Church gate sometime callid Alisabmshous and allso a croft of land lying withynne the bundis of the seid Teye in the pariss of Colne aforseid callid Alisabmscroft and also another tenement lying in Coggeshall aforseid in Galowstrett late John Clerkis and a gardyne lying in the same strett that I hold bi covent seale of the Abbey of Coggeshall aforseid with all the appurtynances to the seid tenement in any wise pertainyng or belongyng to hold to the seid William his eieres and assignees under condicion that the seid William his eieres and assignees shall kepe or provide to be kept an Obyte for me my frendis sowlis and all crestens in the Church of Coggeshall aforseid to the yerly valew of iiij^s Furthermore I geve to Agneis my dowtir wiff of John Sutton my tenement in Church Strett in Coggeshall aforseid lying next the tenement that I last dwellid yn to hold to her and her eieres and assignees Item

to Joone my dowlir my other tenement lying in the seid Coggeshall and in the seid Church strett called Whelers next adjoynng to the fornaynd tenement that I have assyned to Agneis my dowlir to hold to the seid Jone to her eires and assignees the residue of my othir goodis I put to the disposicion of the seid William my son and Danne John Eier Priour of Colne, the whiche William I ordeyne & make my executor of this my present Will & testament and the forseid Danne John Eyer Prior to be supervisor. This witnesseth Danne John Eyer Prior of Colne aforseid John Mootham & others, yeben the daye & yere above wreten.

(Proved May 10, 1513.)

WILL OF WILLIAM MERELL, OF COGGESHALL, 1515.

IN NOMINE DEI AMEN. The xxijnd day of May in y^e yeere of Our Lord 1515 I William Merell of Coggeshall in y^e county of Essex ffuller of ye Dyoces of London whole of minde & of good Memory being, make and ordeine this my present testament conteyneing therein my last will in this manner & fforme following. Ffirst I renounce & adnull all & singular wills & testaments by mee made or drawne at any time before y^e date of this my present testament and last will, this to stande & abide in all his strength & full power with effect, in ye which I commend my soul to God Almightye Our Lady St Mary & all y^e holy Company of Heaven and My Body to be buried in y^e Churchyard of St Peters in Coggeshall aforeseid next ye buriall of my freindes there. Item I bequeath to y^e high Aulter for my tythes & offeringes negligently forgotten & withdrawne xii^d. Item I bequeath to Dane John Merell Monk my brother xx^s, and if he will goe to learning to y^e universitie then I bequeath him other xx^s, which foresaid xl^s in manner & form aforesaid I will y^t my executors underwritten doe pay or cause to bee paid to him of y^e issues profigtes & revenues of my lands called Prickes in Much Tay within three yeares next & immediatly after my decease. Item I will & bequeath to Joane my sister my howse withall thappurtenances sett & lying at Tey Church with a croft thereto belonging to have & to hould to her & her heires for ever. Item I give & bequeath to y^e same Joane my sister xx^s in Mony within a year next & immediatly after my decease of ye revenues & profights of my said lands called Pryckes. Item I will that y^e said Dane John Merell my brother have & enjoy ye howse in Church Streete in Coggeshall aforesaid to rule & dispose of ye profights thereof according as my father gave it him. Item I bequeath to Benet my wife all my goods & cattells Ostylments Jewells & Plate as well moveable as unmoveable whatsoever they be as well within howse as without. Item I will & bequeath to y^e said Benet my wife all that my tenement y^t I dwell now in with all their appurtenances a garden next Sterlings lese and all my other landes & tenements as well free as cople called Pryckes & a meadow called Wilmans

meadowe or by any other name whatsoever they bee called To have & to hould to her & to her heires for ever. The residue of all my goods & cattells above not bequeathed, my debts payd & my legacies performed, I give and bequeath to ye said Benet my wife & Richard Wood my father in law whome I make & ordeyne myne executors of this my present will and testament, to dispose for my soule as it shall seem them best God to please & my soule to profight. The witnesses John Langham Chauntry Prest, Henry Ward whelewright, John Hempston of Feering, & many others. given the day & yeare abovesaid.

PEDIGREE, from the above Wills.

John Merell, Fuller=
of Earls Colne, d.
May 1513.

William Fuller, of Coggeshall.	Merell=Benet, dau. of Richard Wood.	John Merell (a monk).	Agnes=John Sutton	Joan
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"THE COMING OF THE FRIARS,"—REV. DR. JESSOPP. (London: T. Fisher Unwin).—This is essentially an East Anglian book, of which we may justly be proud. The seven essays, the first of which gives an appropriate title to the volume, originally appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, and are now reprinted in a slightly altered form. Perhaps the most generally interesting chapter is that on "Village Life Six Hundred Years Ago," which is as perfect a picture as could well be desired of rural light and shade under the peculiar circumstances of the 13th century. Alluding to the periodical Visitations of Bishop, Archdeacon, and Rural Dean, Dr. Jessopp refers to the Archbishop of Canterbury coming down to Norfolk at intervals to hold a Visitation. It would be interesting to learn whether or no these Archiepiscopal Visitations were part of the established usage of earlier times, or were the result of some special necessity. Coming down to the 17th century we find Archbishop Laud making a Visitation of the Norwich Diocese at a time when the Laudian controversy raged. Such Visitations have now, we may suppose, ceased; but there is, we should imagine, nothing to hinder a revival of the ancient order of things. The chapter on "Daily Life in a Mediæval Monastery" is very interesting reading, and upon the whole a truthful account of Cloister life, although we occasionally find it impossible to agree with all Dr. Jessopp's suggestions. The Monks, he says, did not build Churches, rather, they pulled them down. Dr. Jessopp does not know of a single instance where they even contributed to their repair. If we are not very much mistaken this could easily be gainsayed; it is at all events too sweeping an assertion.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, TOFT MONKS, NORFOLK.

These accounts are on loose sheets of paper, and are for the years 1603, 1628, 1633, 1641, and 1643.

		s.	d.
1603.	Imprimis Layd out to the Deane at y ^e visitinge of y ^e church	vj	
	Item for mendinge of the middle bell clapper	ij	viiij
	It for hempe for to make the bell ropes iij pound		x
	And for the makinge of the Rope		iiij
	Item payd unto John Bucknam for the splicing of y ^e bell ropes		ij
	Item for the demissions fees at Brooke, September at the generall		xvj
	And for o ^r denners ther		xij
	Item giuen to miles kedgell for writing of a byle for y ^e King pvision		ij
	Item giuen unto the deanne at y ^e visitinge of y ^e church the weake		
	afor the Whit Sunday, 1604		vj
1628.	The Accounts of ffrancis Langley and Tho: Lee, Churchwardens		
	for y ^e years past as foloweth. Layde out.		
	Impmis layde out at Whitesentyde for bread and wyn		xv
	Item at the Visitation of the Archdeacon		xviij
	Item to Chaplyn for Chaplyn for the triminge of the bell wheel		
	with a Iron		vij
	Item for bread and wyn against Xymas		x
	Item to Chaplyn the 27 of January for the lock of the steple		
	triminge		vj
	Item to goodman Sonne for straw to thatch the Whinhouse	ij	vj
	Item layde out for bread and wyne against Palme Sundaye	ij	iiij
	Item for ye like against Easter Daye	v	vij
	Item to half C rayles for the Church yarde		iiij
	Item to goodman Edmondes for palinge and Rayling it in		iiij
The Acomte of thomas Harman for this year 1633 and end in the year 1634.			
	Item laid out for an ower glase		vj
	Item for the prayer for the quene		iiij
	Item for A book of in lardgement		iiij
	Item for a book of Comone prayer		viiij
	Item for bread and wine against Christmas		xv
	Item to Will: Cracknell for mende of the fonte		xviij
	Item for Ieren work for it and 2 boultres for y ^e bells		xvj
	Item laid out against y ^e Uine sundaie and xi pintes of wine		
	at viij ^d the pint and iij ^d bread	vj	viiij
	Item laid out for the Rente for the towne pittes for 2 years and an half	iiij	vj
A note of Willyam Sharmans laing out for the years last past 1641.			
	Item for bread and wine at Whison	li	s. d.
	Item for bread & wine at Chirsmas	0	1 8
	Item paid to M ^r phater for Cockeres boy and his indenters	0	1 9
	Item for bread and wine at Eastern	1	2 0
		0	9 8
The Accountes of John Davye for this year of Lorde as follers 1643.			
	laid out at Whisentyde for bread and wine 4 pintes and one pener of Bread		2 9
	July the 4th. laid out to pormen that war plundered by the Caveleres at Bristo(l) and had lost 500 ^{li} as they said		0 6
	September 25. laid out to A companey of Iresh folkk that war driuen out by the Iresh Rebelles as they said and ther war 4 small childring*		0 6
	laid out at Christmas for bread and wine 4 pintes at 8 ^d the pint and 1 ^d Bread		2 9

* A large portion of the money expended by the Churchwardens during this year in relieving the poor was given to Irish men and women, who appear to have travelled in companies of from 8 to 18 persons.

laid out to A company of Iresh that had ther pas made by the Consent of parlement for them to trauell to Yarm(outh) and to be releved by the Churchwardens	0	8
febeury 16. laid out at lodon at the taking of the Couenant — our expences — the Constable	6	0
laid out for bread and wine againste pallm Sundaie Six pintes at 8 ^d the pint	4	1
laid out to Ruselles the Glayasher for taken Down of the painted Glase	1	6
laid out for Estern Communion the 5th daie of Maie for 10 pintes of wine 2 ^d bread	6	10
laid out at Whisontide for bread and wine for the Comunion fower pintes		
July 16. laid out to A company of men and women and five children that war driven out of Yorke for relefe	0	6
August 7. laid out to A company of ffolkes that came out of Shrop Sher and had bene plundred by the kings forces as they said and had lost all and did desier to be relevd	0	6
Septemb 15. laid out to 2 lamed Solldyeres that had a pas from ther Capten to trauell to ther ffrinds, that wer hurt in the parlament Seruice	0	6
laid out to Ruselles the Glasher for mending of the north window (remainder of entry illegible)		
laid out to a porman that had his Ship taken Away by the Dunkirkkes against Kesenland and the Bayles of Yarmouth did make him a passe to trauell hom into Kent where he dwells the 18 daie of febreury	0	4
for the washing of the Commu'ion cloth 2 times	0	6

On a small sheet of paper endorsed "The Charter Accot" is the following:—

TOFT CHARTER.				
Shereifs fee on Turnover yearly	-	-	-	0 11 0
Atorn for pleading the Charter	-	-	-	0 3 6
				0 14 6
SHARE OF MONEY.				
Toft Monk	-	-	-	0 7 3
Haddesco	-	-	-	0 4 9
Thorpe	-	-	-	0 2 6
				0 14 6

W. J. ASHBY.

GILDS: THEIR ORIGIN, CONSTITUTION, OBJECTS, AND LATER HISTORY.
—Many will be glad to learn that the useful series of papers on this important subject contributed by the late Mr. Cornelius Walford to the *Antiquarian Magazine* has been gathered together by his widow, and issued by Mr. George Redway, of York Street, Covent Garden, W.C., in a handsome volume. The whole is divided into three parts: the first (chaps. i.—xii.) treats of the several classes of Gilds; part ii. forms a Chronological Review (chaps. xiii.—xxii.); a Geographical Survey (chaps. xxiii.—xlv.), and a chapter on the "Literature and Revival of Gilds" complete the work. We are left in doubt as to the principle of selection, but the omission of several well-known Gilds appears to us

somewhat strange. Even whole Counties, such as Essex and Suffolk, with their numerous Gilds, are left unnoticed. Two chapters are devoted to Norfolk, the Gilds mentioned comprising those that once existed at East Winch, Lynn, Norwich, Orbergh, Wiggenhall, and Great Yarmouth; but a small part of the whole. The Cambridge and Wisbeach Gilds are the only ones mentioned in Cambridgeshire.

The work, as far as it goes, is satisfactory, and will be valued. Had Mr. Walford been spared to us a little longer, possibly the additional information would have been forthcoming. Every allowance must be made in the case of a posthumous work like this, for any apparent want of completeness; in all other respects no apology whatever is needed, and we unhesitatingly recommend the book to all who feel an interest in the subject.

SUFFOLK "DOMESDAY"—SAMFORD HUNDRED (p. 12).—The prospect of the Suffolk "Domesday" coming into accessible and useful form is one which, I feel sure, will give pleasure to all your subscribers, and the accomplishment of this difficult undertaking will lay a large circle of students of various kinds under permanent obligation to Lord John Hervey.

I append herewith a list of conjectural readings of the place-names given in the *East Anglian* (vol. III., N.S., p. 12.)

ALSILDESTUNA. For this I should feel inclined to read Alteston, formerly a parish and Rectory in Colneis Hundred, but consolidated in 1362 with Trimley. If, however, the conditions under which the name is found in *Domesday* make this conjecture impossible, it would be well perhaps to try Assington in Babergh Hundred, or Chelmondeston, as already suggested on page 12.

BELNENEL. *Qy.* Beilham, an old spelling of Baylham, alias Bailham? Other alternatives might occur in Bealings or Bentley. Preference might be given to the latter, supposing the retention of the "ei" seems philologically necessary. The change of "nt" into "l" was frequent enough in the Norman pronunciation of Saxon names.

BERIAM. Barham has been already suggested. An alternative perhaps might be found in Buriam, or Burum-Bures. Those who are familiar with the earlier Norman Records, Charters, &c., will remember the general practice of spelling the word bury with an "e" (bery)—as in "St. Esmonbery" for St. Edmondsbury.

BRAAHANI. Positively an awful word! May this not be the Norman form of Braham, an older form of Brantham—Hund. of Samford. *Vide Cox's Mag. Brit.*, vol. xv. p. 312, ed. 1730. An alternative is offered in Branfield, an old form of Bramfield. *Vide Mag. Brit.*, p. 193, as above.

BRANDESTUNAM—Brandeston. This is expressly stated by Cox to have been spelt in old documents Brantestone. The village is in Loes Hund., and is five miles S.E. of Wickham Market, and after the Conquest was held by Odo de Campania. It must not be confused with the Manor mentioned on p. 12. The latter, however, may be the Brandeston enquired for.

CALN WETTUNA. The editor has kindly suggested Kelveton, which sounds very like a suitable modern reading. But, *query*, where is Kelveton? I am afraid I shall only display my ignorance; but I cannot anywhere find a manor, hamlet, or parish of that name in the County of Suffolk. Can this curious double name have been rubbed down into Carlton? Surely it cannot have been the Norman form of Coney Weston, sometimes shortened into Counston.

CANNAPETUNA. *Qy.* Kenton, in Loes Hund.? If there is a Knapton in Suffolk, it would appear to meet the requirements of the Norman name more fully, but I do not think there is.

EDWINSTUNA. Again, there is no known Edwinstone in the County. *Qy.* Can Ewstone, the old form of spelling Euston, give us any clue?

GUTHULVERS FORD is probably the same name as Guthelnesford, the elder form of the word Glemsford. *Vide Cox's Mag. Brit.*, p. 184.

HECHAM is given as the older form of Hitcham by Cox, who also states the name to have been spelt Hetcham, or Heckham.

MANENFORT. Change the "n" again into "l," and giving the open sound to the "a," we have phonetically Marlesfort, or ford, which may be the place required.

PURTEPYT is a puzzle. I feel afraid to so much as hint that the word may have something to do with Theberton, or Petistree.

SCOTTONA—Scotton, no doubt; but where is there such a place? Cotton is a hamlet in Hartismere. Corton, also in Lothing, used anciently to be written Cotton. *Qy.* Is the name another form of Sotherton?

SCOEULEIA. I cannot even guess here. Scole would meet the sound, but Scole is in Norfolk, not Suffolk.

SCOTOLEIA is probably Shotley, or perhaps Sotherley.

STANFELDA—Stanfield, short for Stanningfield; or Stansfield in Risbridge Hundred.

TORP—Thorp or Thorpe; there are several places in the County of this name. One in each of the Hundreds of Blackburn, Blything, and Cosford.

TOFT. A small enclosed orchard or meadow, but no mention is found of any manor, or place of this name.

TURCHELESTUNA, probably Torquillstone; but I find no place-name of this kind. Thurlstone seems nearest, but is mentioned, I believe, in Domesday as Thurlewston.

ALFRED J. BEDELL

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLI.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

[No. 177.]

...hite Colne The true Inventory of all the ornamēts & implements now remaynyng made & p'sentyd by John Warde church Warden there Willm Carter sen^r & John potter inhitaunts of the same pysshe A^o RR. E. vith sexto xvj^{to} die septembris

ffirst ij Copes / the one of course white sylke / the other of blakke saye / and the thyrd of greene coloured lynnē /

Itm ij vestments / the one of blew worsted wth fryngs of red worsted the other of donne sylke wth fryngs of cloth of gold there vpon sewed and the thyrd of blakke cruell wth fryngs of red saye /

Itm one albe and one crosse of copier /

Itm two crosse clothes / one of stayned lokkeram / the other of 3aw sylke /

Itm three banⁿ clothes of stayned canvas / & one vayle cloth of stayned canvas

Itm two aultez clothes of stayned canvas wth thre sonday color^s of red & yelow

Itm three bells

Itm one chalice of sylur with a couryng of sylur / pcell gilte con- teyning in weyghte viij owncs of haberde payce

Itm a stocke of money belongyng to the Churche in thands of John Pott^r } xvj^s [This Item is Crossed out]

Itm a stocke of money belonging to the church remay- } xvj^s
ning in thands of John pott^r of Mounte Bures

M^d that the said Chalys and the said blakke cope of Saye ar appoynted for the Dyvyne s^rvce and the resydue of the said goods is comytted to the custodye of John warde.

Ozynford

John Seynteler

John Tey.

[No. 178.]

Ornaments sold by John Coe & Robt Ardeley church wardens wt y assent off y^e prochuners vnto S^r John Wentworth Knight

Imp^s 1 cope 1 vestiment a deakon & subdeacon off whyt satten

It a cope & on vestimēt off blew velvett

It on vestiment off old whyte satten w^t y^e albe

It on vestimēt of Russatt satten

It a cope off old changeable damask

a old vestiment of blak fustyan w^t albe & ames

It a cope of Rede bawdkyn

It a vestiment off rede sylk

Rycherd Robson preist.

[No. 179.]

Mo.....		
cur.....		
for oure c.....		
be ffor y ^e		
Itm̄ for.....		
Itm̄ ffor	vi ^s	vii ^d
Itm̄ for	vij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm̄ for wry..... & y ^e meate & drynke	xxxij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm̄ for shredde to make syse		x ^d
Itm̄ payd y ^e plumber for mendyn y ^e leade	xxx ^s	
Itm̄ a laborer for helpyng hym ij days		ix ^d
Itm̄ for paper for y ^e regest ^r boke		iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd for y ^e boke off paraphrases of Erasm ^s	v ^s	
Itm̄ for locks & garnyses for y ^e regester		xij ^d
for y ^e boke off comon prayre	v ^s	
It for o ^r expensis goyn to colchest ^r for iij yeres	ij ^s	
for a byll makyng at colchester		ij ^d
for wasshing y ^e curche gere iij yers	ij ^s	
It for a Key for y ^e blake huteche		v ^d
Itm̄ for goyng to colchest ^r befor y ^e comysshioners	ij ^s	iiij ^d
for y ^e apperyng before y ^e ordynarie att colchest ^r &		
for a byll makyng & recevyng		vj ^d
Itm̄ for y ^e apperyng before y ^e comysshioners at Maldon		
& a byll makyng & receteyng		xij ^d
for oure expensis & o ^r horses		xx ^d
Itm̄ for makyng y ^e pulpett	iiij ^s	
for y ^e apperyng befor y ^e bysshope off london & for a		
byll makyng & recevyng & o ^r expensis		xxij ^d

GENEALOGY VIEWED AS A SCIENCE.—No one glancing at this book * could venture to deny that Genealogy, as here displayed, has a claim to be regarded as a science, seeing that the general facts are exhibited both arithmetically and geometrically. The subject of the multiplication of Ancestry (somewhat involved it is true, but none the less entertaining for that), with its numerous perplexities, is dealt with after a purely scientific manner, and if not perfectly intelligible to the ordinary mind, is certainly an unique and interesting study. Two tables of descent in the family of the Peases of Darlington, who intermarried with the Norwich Gurneys, are given. Starting from John Pease, defendant in a plea touching lands in the County of Essex (10 Henry VII.), the pedigree of four centuries is shown according to the "conventional method," followed by an ordinary pedigree, "according to nature," termed respec-

* *The Kinship of Men: an Argument from Pedigrees.* By Henry Kendall. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench and Co.

tively "Conventional Genealogy" and "Natural Genealogy," for the merits of which we would refer our readers to the book itself. Greatly as we differ from many of the author's conclusions, and much of his reasoning, yet the peculiar treatment of the subject will repay honest investigation. But when we add the following closing sentence of chapter i., on "Ancestry," it will be seen that the inferences, at any rate, are not likely to meet with general acceptance among genealogists. "Genealogy, as it is practised, is a means of keeping up a gross delusion. Its limited employment may be no loss, so long as it follows the present lines, and ignores the existence of other lines which are equal in importance and much more numerous."

The doctrine of the close kinship of mankind is doubtless clearly established, but then it is followed out to a dangerous conclusion, for we are told that "it invalidates the basis of hereditary Monarchy, and shows that it rests upon a Genealogical fiction. . . . Hereditary aristocratic titles have no foundation in nature. They are based upon deception and injustice, and at best are purely arbitrary. . . . Entail and primogeniture are doomed to go, and only wait the hour and the man." Genealogy, pure and simple, it will be seen is regarded as independent of the important questions of heredity, while forming the necessary basis of their elucidation. If anyone doubts the power of maintaining such a line argument, the book will furnish food for thought if nothing more.

BELL RINGING CUSTOMS AT SOHAM, CAMBS.

It may be interesting to note the following taken from an old document some fifty years old, which we owe to the courtesy of the Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw, curate of Soham.

SUNDAY MORNINGS.

- At 7.30—Bell No. 1 : that is, the smallest bell, is rung for a few minutes.
 „ 8.0 —Bells VII. and VIII. are tolled. (If it be a Sacrament Day, bells VI. and VII. are used instead; and none at 7.30 because there was no Sermon in the morning of such day.)
 „ 10.0 —Bell x., which is the largest, and is called the Sermon bell, is rung ten minutes.
 „ 10.10—Several bells, according to the number of ringers assembled, are chimed three little Rounds or Periods, till near 10.45.
 Near 10.45—Bell i. goes two or three minutes, more strongly pulled than in tolling. This is called "jangling."
 At 10.45—Bell x. is rung ten minutes.
 „ 10.55—Bell i. is tolled five minutes.
 At the time of going out of Church, Bell i. is "jangled" two minutes, and this is called "Pudding Bell."

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

At near 2.0 — Bell I. is “jangled” three minutes.
 „ 2.0 — Chiming as at 10.10 a.m.
 „ 2.15—Sermon bell is rung ten minutes.
 „ 2.25—Bell I. is tolled five minutes.

N.B.—When there is a fire in, or very near Soham, Bells x. and I. are rung.

About an hour after the death, or just before the 8 o'clock Bell in the evening, previous to the funeral of a

MAN OR BOY.

III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
3 and 3	3 and 3	3 and 3	3 and 3	3 and 3
With the ninth and tenth bell are tolled.				

WOMEN OR GIRL.

III.	II.	III.	III.	II.
3 and 2	3 and 2	3 and 3	3 and 3	3 and 2
With the ninth bell are tolled.				

The bell is then raised to ring it “minutely” if required; or, if not ordered, it is rung with less regularity.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXIV.

26. February 1655. Great Court.

“Att this Court Mr Mathewe Newcombe is elected to supply the place of Publike Lecturer for this Towne in the Roome of Mr Marshall deceased and that A letter from this Towne with a Coppie of this Order be sent forth wth to him by Mr Henry Whitinge Mr Robert Manninge & John Dunton to give notice thereof to the sd Mr Newcombe. And that the further managinge of the bussines shalbe Left to the Assembly.

“Att this Court it is ordered that the bussines in the difference betweene this Towne & Mr Blossie shalbe Lefte to the Managem^t of the Assemblie and they to appointe twoe Men or more to treat^e wth the sd Mr Blossie & to compose the same if they can.

“Ordered that Mr Rob^t Clarke whoe we haue & doe hereby appoynt Steward of Ulveston Hall & Sackviles in Debenham shall att the next Court holden for the sd Mannor issue out A warrant to distreyne uppon Kenton Close for the Rent of 2^s & 6^d due to this towne for Lords Rent their beinge sefall yeares Rent and the further arrangem^t of the bussines eyther for triall of the Right or otherwise shalbe left to the Assemblie.

“Ordered that John Taylor shall haue the Custome of the ffells & hides belonging^e to this towne untill Michaellmis next paieinge 6th & soe forth and duringe the townes pleasure att the Rent of Eightt powndes.

“Ordered that W^m Snowdon shall haue A lease of ffalkenham Lands late Sheppds for ij yeares under the Rent and Coveñnts as shalbe thought fitt by the Comon Counsell & shalbe sealed at some pettie Court.”

1. April 1656. Assembly.

"Uppon Mr Recorder Reportinge of Mr Newcombes Answer w^{ch} he made to him to this Assembly w^{ch} was, That he was not as yet Resolved to come to this place nor to Leaue Dedham nor Resolved to staie there.

"This Assemblie Consideringe thereof doe Agree to waite A further convenient time for A fuller Answer, and that Mr Whitinge shall Acquainte Mr Newcombe wth this order.

"Att this Assemblie it is agreed that the fyne of tenn Pounds for License granted by Rob^t Clarke steward of the Mannor of Ulveston to George Harrison ffor ffellinge of trees shalbe accepted if the sd George Paye the same together wth former fynes & Lords Rent due to this towne to the sd Rob^t Clarke.

"Att this Assemblie it is ordered uppon the Request of Mr Beniamym Wade that the Doue wth the app^rtenances shalbe conveyed to him & the Orchard formerlie belonging to Mr Smarts houses & nowe A tenent^t built one the same shalbe conveyed to Mr Simon Cumberland under the same Coveⁿnts & Yearlie Payem^t As formerlie the same was agreed uppon to be paid by the sd Beniamyn to this towne & soe the Rent equallie to be divided betweene them & the nomine Pene to stand in both Indentures."

Ipswich.

W. E. LATTON.

(To be continued.)

GLIMPSES OF A NORWICH EXPEDITION IN 1634-5.—PART V.

A Briefe Description of a Journey made into the Western Counties.

(Conclusion of that part of the Journey relating to East Anglia.)

Colchester

This old Towne I found governed by 2 Bailiffs & 12 Aldermen in Scarlet guarded wth 4 Maces, incompass'd wth a strong wall in w^{ch} are 4 Gates & some Watch Towers, and is 2 Mile about; it is strengthened wth an old Castle, inhabited by Prisoners; relieued by a curious, high, & stately contriu'd water-house, neere a Quarter of a Mile from the wall, from whence runs Pipes that supplies the whole Towne, adorn'd with 15 Churches, grac'd wth a fayre Library, given by a right reuerend Prelate, who dyed Archbishop of Yorke; supply'd wth a handsome small Channell & Hauen for small Barkes, wth in half a mile of the Towne; beautify'd wth a large & fayre ancient Abbey, wherein lieueth their Recorder, heere I bayted, & found the Towne not vnfurnished wth handsome Creatures, such as deserved a longer stay to obserue yⁿ I could afford, so I left them.

Archbishop

Harnett

Colne

Mr Bennets

I then hastened away, and tript ouer Triptuary Heath by that quarrellsome faire, the L^{ds} of the Goats, and Blackwater, to the ancient, and memorable Towne of

Malden Malden, where that famous, and noble Brittish Prince had
Kimbeline his Royall Pallace, and kept his peaceable Court, when
Sr, Henry Cal- the blessed Sauour the King of Kings, was borne into the
throp world: And as I rode along, I pass'd by some seats of
The Lady Sands Knights, Ladies, and other Persons of ranke, and qualitie.

Sr Benjamin In this hauen Towne, I met wth an honest louing
Aliffe Gentleman of my owne name, & neare my calling, who
Mr Hammond was the then Steward, and Towne Clerke, from whom I

receiu'd a quick, running, and heartie entertainm^t for I
 was heere also hastned as I was from my last; yett after
 we had parted a Cup, or two of their briske Canary, I
 must not part untill I had seene the Monum^t in one of
All Hallowes their Churches, (it was soe neere to the Tauerne).

first an ancient Monument of the L^d Dacres.

A Monument for one M^r Cammocke, who marry'd
 the La Rich's sister; he being pursu'd, & well mounted
 swam ouer the hauen, & the Lady behind him, (iudge
 whether his courage or her Loue exceeded).

A Monum^t for M^r Wentworth, a Counsellor, &
 Recorder there.

Also many fayre Grauestones there, wth pretty
 Inscriptions in ffrench and Latine, w^{ch} for want of time I
 could not take, nor could I tarry to taste of the braue
The La of Wayfleet Oysters, that are there in great plenty, but was
Sussex's forc'd (somewhat I confesse against my will) to take my
Sr, Humphey leaue of my gentile curteous Namesake, for whose sake
& Sr Henry (cheifelie) I stay'd heere so long: And so hastened by
Mildmay's Woodham water leauing the pleasant seats of Danbury,
 and Graces, belonging to two worthy brothers, on either
Duke of Buck- hand of me, and as I rid along, had in my sight that
ingham's most stately, magnificent, and goodly Building, New Hall,
Capt. Ashen- and then by Much-Haddon, through Billerkey and soe to
hurst's the seat of the L^d Peters, and diuerse other Places of
Lord Peters Note, w^{ch} the Vale of Night suffer'd me not to take a full
 view off.

After this, wth the assistance of some good Guides,
 whom I happened on by chance, wee troop'd ouer 2 high
 Hills, vpon on of which London, w^{ch} is 20 mile from
 thence, may plainly be discern'd in a cleare day, and a
 great part also of her owne Country, and y^e next adiacent
 it comaunds; And at last, though very late, with the
 direction, and guidance of my sayd Guides, I obtayn'd
 safe harbour at Tilbury.

Tilbury.

This Place, although it receiu'd many thousand, for
 many nights, together, at that time the Camp Royall
 was there, yet had I much adoe to find out a conuenient

Quarter to Billet there one; Mine Host a little old Man, big enough for his house, did somewhat refresh me after my long, & wearisome dayes Trauell, wth a long, & tedious relation of that great Camp, how the men were billeted, drill'd, ordered, & quartered; There stood quoth hee, her Mat^{ties} Tent; there she view'd her Troops of Horse, wth their warlike Riders; heere her Regiment of ffoot; there rid the Nauy Royall; in this place she encourag'd her braue comaunders; in another place her priuate Soldiers; and all my host did so pathetically, and punctually relate as if it had beene but the other day.

The next morning I was to be transported into the vnconquer'd mayden flourishing County of the Kingdoms, *Thames River* ouer the goodliest, and sweetest streame, that glides through her; heere I found it as hard to get my Horse ouer into the next County, as It was at Harwich to get him ouer into this, for at either fforts, the resting side for the horse-boats was contrary to me; and whilst I sent ouer for one, I lost not time, for one of the Drummers of the Blockhouse admitted mee into the ffort, and shewed me 26 fayre Pieces of Ordinance, how they were planted both above, and below; the magazine of Munition, the *Tilbury Block-house* Captaines Chamber, wherein were the Colours lodg'd, that were sett vp on y^e walls of Cales in Spaine (*sic.*) This ffort was built by K. Henry the 7th and was of late before my being there, well repayr'd.

At last my Boat I had sent for came, and please them yt brought it I must, if I would please my Selfe in my Journey, wth giving them as much as they ask'd; then was I receiued into their Wooden habitation, & speedily, & safely ferry'd ouer into the next County, & landed *Kent* at that worshipfull Corporation, w^{ch} his Mat^{ties} has so *Grauesend* lately honour'd wth a Mayor, and highly grac'd wth a *Duke of Lennox* right noble High Steward.

EDMUND CALAMIE, OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—In the parish register of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, appears an entry of the baptism of *Edmunde Calamei*. Such an interesting record should be certainly noted in the *East Anglian*. It runs as follows:—"bapt. Edmunde the son M^r Edmunde Calamie Clark. 1634. Aprill 16." This Edmund Calamie appears to have been the second son of the more eminent English divine who was born in London, A.D. 1600, and appointed Lecturer at Bury St. Edmund's in 1626. In 1639 he was chosen minister of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London, having resigned the Lectureship at Bury St. Edmund's, when the order to read the *Book of Sports* began to be enforced. The Edmund Calamy, whose baptism is

here recorded, had an elder (?) brother, Benjamin, a high churchman. Edmund was himself ejected for Non-conformity. He should not be confounded with his father; the elder Calamy, who, as Hallam states, was imprisoned for transgressing the Act of Uniformity, being set at liberty by the personal order of the King (Chas. II.) *He was not ejected.*

Another Edmund Calamie, son of Edmund Calamie, the native of Bury St. Edmund's, acquired considerable reputation as the painstaking biographer of the ejected clergy. Palmer's edition of his *Nonconformists' Memorial* (2 vols., London, MDCLXXV) contains engraved portraits of both the author and his father, the ejected divine.

QUERIES.

FOTHERBY FAMILY.—The following entries are copied from the parish register of Gainford, co. Durham.

Baptisms.

168† “Elizabeth y^e daughter of Mr Edmund Fotherby junior Parson of Chadwell March in Essex born y^e 13th day was baptized y^e 24th day.” / “per me Edmundum Fotherby vicarium de Gainford.”

168† “Martha y^e daughter of Mr Edmund Fotherby junr Parson of Chadwell in January Essex was borne Decemb: y^e 30th and baptiz: y^e 13th day of January.

Burials.

1704 June 8. Martha daughter of Mr. Elizabeth Fotherby, Gainford.

1713 Sept. 28. Elizabeth Fotherby, widow, Gainford.

Sir John Fotherby, Knt. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Anthony of Barham, co. Kent. | Cooke, of Giddy Hall, co. Essex, Knt. (Hasted's *Kent* iii., 755.)

Edmund, of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1645, fellow 1651, =
B.A. 1648-9, M.A. 1652, presented to vicarage of Gainford 16 Jan., 1659-60, died 12 March, 1700-01, æt. abt. 72.

Edmund, born 2, bapt. 10 Mar., 1661-2 = Elizabeth . . . John Mary Martin Elizabeth at Gainford, of Trin. Coll., Camb., ? bur. at Gain- B.A. 1683-4, presented to Rectory of ford 28 Sept., Chadwell, co. Essex, 1 Mar., 1683-4 1713. “patr. Dom. Vere Gaudy relicta Dom. Car. Gaudy” his successor there 8 Aug., 1690, p.m. Fotherby (New- court ii., 126.)
--

Elizabeth Martha
as above.

The Cooke Pedigree (*Hart. Soc., Visit. Essex*, 1634, I., 382) does not record the marriage of Eliz. Cooke and Sir John Fotherby. Can any Essex correspondent give particulars of Edm. Fotherby, junr., at Chadwell, date of his death, monument (if any), date of marriage and maiden name of his wife?

R. H. E.

OBSURE ENTRIES IN CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—I shall be glad of any information throwing light on the following items in Churchwardens' accounts.

(a)	August 24 (1758) paid for a form of prayer for Aysebriton - - - -	0	1	0
(b)	April y ^e 9 (1765) for a Church Bull - - -	7	13	10
(c)	April y ^e 21 (1787) Gave a poor man upon A Complaint	0	3	0
(d)	Dec. 25 (1788) paid for 2 quitances - - -		1	6
(e)	"Paid for a boock for the fast" is a frequent entry during 1758 and the next succeeding few years. What fast or fasts does it refer to?	0	1	0

C. ELVIN.

REPLIES.

BROMHOLM PRIORY (vol. III., N.S., p. 13.)—In addition to Mr. Simpson's *Illustrations*, and the frontispiece to the poem already referred to, as connected with works specially bearing on the subject, views of this Priory may be found in the following :—

Buck's Views.	Poole's Etchings.
Armstrong's Norfolk.	Dawson Turner's Caistor Castle.
Cotman's Architectural Remains.	Harrod's Castles and Convents.
Hodgson's Etchings.	Green's Bacton.
Mason's Norfolk.	

—The last mentioned book also contains an illustration of the Cross from a MS. Book of Hours in the Lambeth Library.

Norwich.

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

TRADE AND OTHER TOKENS FOR NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—I am sorry the notes of your correspondent E. A., in the October part of the *East Anglian* (vol. II., N.S., p. 370) escaped my notice so long, and beg to thank him for the same. The best existing works on the above subject are "The Tokens of Norfolk" (which originally appeared in the *Eastern Counties Collectanea*), privately printed by Mr. E. A. Tillet in 1882; and "The Coinage of Suffolk," privately printed by Mr. Chas. Golding, of Colchester, in 1868. The new edition of Mr. Boyne's work—now in the press—will contain all the information relating to the 17th century Tokens at present available. The books by Mr. Conder and Mr. Pye are about the best on the Tokens of the 18th century; but, I believe, these are both out of print and scarce.

The Norwich farthings of 1667—68 and 1670 were issued by the City authorities to supply the need of small change then much felt.

Similar coins were issued in Ipswich and many other towns. John Hutton issued his Norwich farthing Token in 1657. He was a worsted weaver. The reverse of the Token is curious, having the three legs as in Arms of the Isle of Man. The Norwich halfpenny Token of John Harvey, 1792, is one of a number issued about that time. He was Mayor during that year, and his portrait hangs in St. Andrew's Hall. N. Bolingbroke, who also issued a halfpenny Token in the same year, was a haberdasher. He was Sheriff in 1816 and Mayor in 1819. The Token bears the Arms of the Duke of Norfolk on reverse side. The Sudbury halfpenny Token reads *ob.* MAY THE TRADE OF SUDBURY FLOURISH—Arms of Sudbury—*Rev.* PRO BONO PUBLICO, 1793 : edge—PAYABLE AT GOLDSMITH & SONS, SUDBURY. F. Newton was a silversmith, and carried on business in Cockey Lane (now London Street), Norwich, in 1796, in partnership with a Mr. Shreeve ; but when he issued his Token in 1811 he was probably without a partner.

Norwich.

EDWD. SKINNER.

HOLY TRINITY OR CHRIST CHURCH (Vol. ii., n.s., pp. 341, 368).—The name of Holy Trinity or Christ Church, King's Court, York, may be added to the examples of this interchangeable (?) dedication in the *East Anglian*, Vol. II., 341-2 and 368-9. The above church is now closed, and I am afraid likely to be demolished.

R. H. E.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—*The Antiquary* for January (Elliot Stock) commences "Essex in Insurrection," by Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, F.S.A.—*The Library* is a new Magazine of Bibliography and Literature, and the organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. It is published by Mr. Elliot Stock and commences with every promise of a long and vigorous existence.—The Register Book of Bramfield, Co. Suffolk is being published in Dr. J. J. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*.—*The Reliquary* (Bemrose) continues the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer's exhaustive articles on the Friars-Preachers of Norwich.—*The Book-Worm* (Elliot Stock) has lately completed the first year of its existence, and forms an elegant collection of old-time literature. A series of papers on "Some Famous Libraries," including three on the British Museum, convey a great deal of useful information. The numerous extracts from authors of repute are all worth reproducing.—The same enterprising publisher has issued another of those dainty well-printed vols., bound in olive cloth, containing a number of Short Essays on literary subjects, entitled *Bye-Ways in Book Land*, gracefully written by Mr. Wm. Davenport Adams, and which we venture to think sustains the well-earned reputation of the Series.—Mr. H. W. Aldred has issued in a limp cloth binding the first six parts of his private Genealogical Collections under the title of "*Suffolk Records*," which we trust some of our subscribers may find useful. It forms a contribution to the history of the County, but can in no sense claim to be regarded as in itself a "new history of Suffolk."—*Pawsey's Repository* for 1889 (Ipswich : Pawsey and Hayes) is illustrated with some capital steel engravings of places in Suffolk, e.g., Easton Park, Dallinghoe Church, Easton Church, the River Orwell, and the New Lock Gates, Ipswich. The Prize Enigma No. 2 will prove "a soothing balm to the F.S.A." who may feel disposed to turn to it by way of recreation.

(To be continued.)

SOME OF SIR JASPER CULLUM'S SHRIEVALTY EXPENSES,
Etc., 1721—1722.

We are indebted to the unvarying courtesy of G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, Esq., F.S.A., High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, for some of the more important details of the Shrievalty accounts of his ancestor and predecessor in office, Sir Jasper Cullum, who served in 1721—1722, and which are deposited among the MS. rarities at Hardwick House. Some of the particulars, such as those relating to the expenses of entertaining the Judges, the punishment of Criminals, and references to obsolete modes of punishment, to say nothing of the calendar itself with the names, &c., are singularly interesting. The appended notes add considerably to the interest and historic value of the several entries, more especially as those relating to Mr. Coke's parentage are drawn from the Cullum and Martin MS. notes.

	£	s.	d.
28 th february 1721. Expences at the White Horse when ye Sherriffe was sworne - - -	0	9	0
March. ffor my trouble in dispersing proclamaçons & writeing and sending notices of the county Eleccon to the severall markett Towns and postage and makeing out Ipswich precept }	1	1	0
13 th March 1721 paid you upon account - - -	8		
7 th Apr 1722 paid Justices dinners at Ipswich Sessions - - -	1	7	6
18 th paid for six silk handkerchiefs by your order - - -	0	12	0
ffor my clerks journey to Bury to you & Mr Grigby concerning ye Eleccon to know when ye day of Eleccon woud be held in order to deliver out ye notices, horse- hire & expences - - - }	1	0	0
22 ^d June 1722 paid you upon account more - - -	10	0	0
13 th & 14 th July 1722 paid for Justices Dinners etc at Ipswich Sessions - - -	4	18	6
25 th July. paid for Javelins when ye men were hang'd to Mr Edw ^d Clarke - - -	0	5	0
Horsehire expences & trouble two days to attend ye Execution the Executioner running away ye first day }	0	(torn off)	
Augt 1722. paid for Silks etc for ye two Ladies - - -	3	4	0
31 st Augt. paid you at Blyborough - - -	2	2	0
5 th & 6 th Oct. 1722. paid for Justices Dinners etc at Ipswich Sessions - - -	3	4	0
20 th Oct ffor writeing ten notices and for sending them out to ye sevall Markett Townes in Suff of electing a Knight of ye shire to serve in ye room of Sir Robt Davers Barr ^t deod. - - -	0	(torn off)	
postage to ye sevall market Townes - - -	0	(torn off)	

c

(illegible entry here follows, owing to a tear in the paper.)

paid for rebuilding ye pillory and putting up ye same by your order	-	-	3	2	0
attend. at ye goale at ye time <i>Seamon</i> * stood in ye pillory & expences being market day	-	-	0	7	(<i>torn off</i>)
6 th Jan. for takeing an accot of ye prisoners in Ipswich Gaole in order for thir being turn'd over from Sir Jas to Mr Bogges & expences	-	-	0	4	4
hñe to you with ye aboves ^d accot 4 ^d : 20 th mar hñe from you by way of London	-	-	0	0	(<i>torn off</i>)
1 st April 1723. ffor takeing an account of ye prisoners in Melton Gaole in order for their being turn'd over from S ^r Jasper to M ^r Bogges. Horsehire & expences	-	-	0	6	(<i>torn off</i>)

Creditor

41 5 3

19th Jan 1722. Reced for a fine sett upon George Warren at Ipswich Sessions for refusing to assist ye Constables of Stratford in ye due execucon of their office

2 0 0

Mr Grigby, I desire you'd pay the Rev^d. Mr. John Battely four pounds for ye use of ye Shire house this last year, and it shall be allow'd you on acc^t by me

Bury 7th Nov. 1722

John Cullum.

Mr Grigby, pray pay M^r Wetherell the sum of four pounds, four shillings, for carrying Highwaymen to Thetford, and place it to the acc^t of

yr m^t humble Serv^t

John Cullum

Reca ye 21st Jan^y 1722 of John Cullum Esq^r undersheriffe of ye County of Suffolk, (by ye paym^t of m^r Joshua Grigby Jun^r his Deputy) eight & thirty shillings for seven Justices' Dinners, & for ye clerk of ye peace chaplain Deputy Sheriffe & clerke of peace his Clerke, their Dinners, at Sessions holden this day, Reced as afores^d. By

Zach. Collins.

21 March 1721.

Reced of S^r Jasper Cullum High Sherriff of the County of Suffolke Ten pounds Ten shillings in full for the judges Lodgings at Lent assizes held at Bury S^t Edmonds the tenth of this instant March I say reced

By me Hen: goodwin

* Jos. Seamon in another bill.

Mr Cullum, undersheriffe of Suffolk Dr to Thos. Wetherell.
 for carrying three felons to Thetford und^r a strong Guard } 4 4 0
 by virtue of his Matjes writt of Habeas Corpus }
 for whipping sev^l psons round the Markett and carrying
 them to sev^l Houses of Correction psuant to his matjes
 justices of peace's ord^{rs} 2 5 0

Jan^y 8th 1722

A Kalendar of the Prisoners in the Goale for the Libty of Bury St. Edmunds and the rest of the goales in the county of Suffolk.

Bury goale

Daniel Smith } for suspicion of feloniously taking thirty six shillings
 John Carter } the goods of Ann Cadney and having found about them
 Wm. Draper } diverse cloaths Linnen and plate supposed to be stolen

Com^d p. Tho: Mallabar Esqr.

Arundell Coke Esq^r chargd upon the oath of Edw^d Crispe gent to be
 aiding and abetting in the felonious wounding
 maiming and disfiguring the person of the s^d Edw^d
 Crispe.

com^d p. Jno Wright Aldmⁿ

James Reynolds Sarj^t at Law.

John Woodbine. Upon his confession in being concerned in the assaulting
 maiming and wounding of Edw^d Crispe gent.

com^d p. Jno Wright Alderman

Tho Macro Esqr.

Simon Thorndike. For stealing a Brown Mare out of the stable of John
 Clodd of Kenton in this county

Com^d p. Tho: Macro Esqr.

Sarah Humb. Upon suspition of murdering a Base child. Com^d p.

John Gurdon Esqr.

Rose Mitchell. charged wth the Felonious taking half a crown in money,
 nine silk Handkerchiefs and other goods from Samuel
 Biggs of Glemsford in this County.

Com^d p. Geo. Golding Esq.

Robert Rix. charged wth stealing tenn Handkercheifs from Charles
 Reeve of Bury St. Edmunds

Com^d p. S^r Rob^t. Davers Bar^t.

Samuel Finch }
 Jno Wells } in order for Transportation ever since last Lent Assizes.
 John Wasp }
 Henry Annis & } Convicts.
 Tho: Milby }

Ipswich Goale.

Susan ffanks. Committed for Murther.

comd by William Muskett Esq^r. Coroner.

John Gold. Committed for the feloniously stealing one or more sheep from Mr George Pretteyman of Barton in the said County.

Comd by Orl. Bridgman Esq^r.

Convicts for Transportation vizt—John Upson, Ann ffrost, Joseph Collins, Edward Deals, Barnab. Bird, Thomas Bird.

John Drake brought in since & executed with Woodburne—q^r what hanged for. [note, added afterwards "For Felony & Burglary at Baylham"]

endorsed "a Callend^r. of all the prison^{rs} in Bury goale & Ipswich to be tryd March 1721.

Jasper Cullum Barr. Vic."

Paid for the Judges Lodgings at both Assizes	-	25	0	0
For Beer Ale & other necessarys at both assizes	-	4	0	0
Paid the Clerk of the Crown for the returne of the Knights of the Shire for the s ^d County & 14 Burgesses within the same.	-	1	16	
For removing Daniel Smith, John Carter & William Draper three notorious felons und ^r a strong Guard from Bury St. Edm ^{ds} in the said County, being chargd on Oath with Burglary, to Thetford in the County of Norfolk for maintaineing and keeping of Arunddle Coke John Woodburn & John Drake at the first assizes from the time of the condemnation to the time of their execu ^{co} n being 18 Days at 6d. per diem each	-	7	0	0
for an extraordinary Guard to attend their execu ^{co} n	-	1	7	0
for sending a special messenger from Bury to Attleborough in Norfolk with the Callender of the prisoners and for sending another sp ⁱ all messenger from Bury to Ipswich & from Ipswich to Norwich. & from Norwich to Ipswich back againe with the same being in all 200 miles. horse-hire & expences psu ^a nt to the judge ayres ord ^{rs}	-	2	0	0
	-	8	0	5

Sir Jasper Cullum, of Hawsted and Hardwick, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his son John, who acted as his undersheriff.

The chief event of Sir Jasper Cullum's Shrievalty, 1721-22, was the trial and conviction of Arundell Coke, Esq., of Brome Hall, Little Livermere for attempting to murder and cruelly defacing his brother-in-law, Edward Crispe, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, Sir Peter King being the Judge.

John Woodburn, a labourer, was also condemned for aiding and abetting him, and both were condemned to be hung on 31st March, 1722, as well as one Drake, a burglar. All hope of a reprieve having been abandoned, he took leave of his wife and child on the day previous, and with them received the sacrament. Out of pity for his neighbour, the

sheriff, Sir Jasper Cullum, directed that he should be executed very early, apart from the other prisoners, and when but few people should be present. A most interesting and rare pamphlet was published, entitled, "An Account of the Behaviour and Dying Words of Arundell Coke, Esq.; and John Woodburn, who were executed on Saturday the 31st of March last, at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, for wounding, maiming, and disfiguring Edward Crispe, Gent. etc. Printed at Bury St. Edmunds. Price Twopence." Of this publication I possess a copy.

Arundell Coke was son of Richard Coke, of Little Livermere, and grandson of Richard Coke, of the same place, and Anne, dau. of Sir John Arundell, his wife. By his wife Keziah, he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who marred Mr. Godbold, of Bury St. Edmunds. He was buried on the day of his execution in Little Livermere chancel. His victim survived 24 years (dying in 1746) and was buried in St. James' Church, Bury St. Edmund's.

Hardwick House,

Bury St. Edmund's.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

MANOR COURT PAPERS OF NORTH RUNCTON, AND SETCHEY WITH HARDWICK, NORFOLK.

The original documents, of which the following are copies, have been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. T. Tindal Wildridge, of Hull.

North Runcton } The Extract of the Courte wth the Leete there
of Setchey. } holden on munday the twentieth daye of October
in the one & twentieth yeare of the reigne of
our So^{ve}reigne Lord Charles nowe Kinge of England
/ 1645.

xviij^d Inßmis of Tho^ms Wade whoe married Katerine Howett late the wife of Richard Howett for a reliefe w^{ch} nowe hapned to the lord of this mannor by & after the death of the said Richard for 4 acres of fre land wth a tene^mt thereuppone built lyeing in Midleton holden frely of this mannor by the yearly rent of 8^d. & by his last will gyuen unto the said Katerine dureing her Lyfe & after her death to Will^m Collyn thelder gent & his heirs.

ij^s 6^d ITEM of the issues of the coppinghold lande & tenemte late Will^m Elvyn disceased for that Will^m Elvyn his sonne & heire nowe cometh not after the death of his father to be admitted unto the same & to pay his fine & the rent due for the same.

v. ITEM of the issues and pfitte of all the coppinghold lande and tennente w^{ch} Richard Wesenham holdeth of this mannor as gardian to Robte Goodwyn for that the said Richard nowe

at this second pelamaçon cometh not to pay the Rente & to doe his sute due for the same.

iiij^d ITEM of Tho^ms Towars gent for that he is a teⁿnt of this mannor in the righte of his wife late the wife of Will^m Knype cometh to this Corte but nowe hath made defalte.

iiij ^d ITEM of Nicholas Salter	}	for the life.
iiij ^d Item of Tho ^m s Lyly		
iiij ^d Item of Tho ^m s Write		
iiij ^d Item of Will ^m Paston bar		
iiij ^d Item of Sr hymond Le Strange k ^t		
iiij ^d Item of the heires of John Appriz gent		
iiij ^d Item of John Warne		
iiij ^d Item of the heires of Humfry Deane		
iiij ^d Item of Will ^m Barnes Esq ^r		
iiij ^d Item of Tho ^m s Wilson		
iiij ^d Item of the Chamberlyus of Ly ⁿ n R ^e		

Nowe concerneing Setchy

iiij ^d In ^p mis of Tho ^m s Towars in the right of his wife	}	for the life
iiij ^d Item of the Maisters of the hospital of Gaywood		

Nowe concerneinge the Leete

xij^d In^pms of Will^m Adcock & Richard Wrighte for that they haue not scowred the comon drayne w^{ch} runeth from North Rungton comon gate unto Droue lane as they ought And it is hereby comanded them that they doe sufficiently scowre the same before the feast of St Andrewe next ensuinge uppon payne of iijs iiij^d

vjd Item of Ro^bte Tompson the farmor of Will^m Wayte for that he hath not sufficiently scowred the comon drayne beinge next the howse wherein he nowe dwelleth as he ought, to the great annoyance of the streete / and we gyue him day sufficiently to scoure the same before the feast of All St^s next uppon payne of 5s.

iiij^d Item of henry ffenn for that he hath sould his bare by mesures unsealed.

iiij ^d Item of Ro ^b t feltwell	}	for the like.
iiij ^d Item of Ro ^b te Smyth		
iiij ^d Item of John Elwood		
iiij ^d Item of Ro ^b te Tompson		
iiij ^d Item of Will ^m Smyth		
iiij ^d Item of Ro ^b te Dickinson		
iiij ^d Item of Will ^m Huckne		
iiij ^d Item of Edmond Tomson		
iiij ^d Item of Will ^m Gayneford		
xij ^d Item of John Stringer for that he beinge chozen cunstable for		

the towne of North Rungton Did non come to take his oath truly & duly to execute the same office.

xijd Item of Roſte Dikison for the like for Setchey.

vjd Item of Henry ffen for that he is a head borowe inhiting in Setchy & oweth sute to this Leet but nowe hath made defaulte.

vjd Item of Roſte feltwell

vjd Item of Willm Gayneford

vjd Item of John Elwood

vjd Item of Roſte Smyth

vjd Item of Willm Tomson

vjd Item of Willm Smyth

vjd Item of Roſt Dikenson

} for the like.

vjd Item of John Write for that he is a hedborow of North Rungton & oweth sute to this Leete but nowe hath made defalte.

vjd Item of Roſte howlett

vjd Item of Thoms Daynes

vjd Item of Stephen Wallington

vjd Item of John Woodland sen^r

vjd Item of Nicholas Woodland

vjd Item of John Stringer

vjd Item of John Woofe

vjd Item of Willm Adecock

vjd Item of Peter Edwards

vjd Item of Thoms herringe

vjd Item of John Woodland

} for the like.

iijd Item of Francis Coates his father or maister for that he is a handborowe of Shetchy & oweth suite to this leete but nowe hath made default.

iijd Item of Roſte Paisle

iijd Item of Anthony Greene

iijd Item of Thom. Gyrlinge

theire fathers or maisters

} for the like.

iijd Item of John Akers his father or maister for that he is a handborough of North Rungton and oweth suite to this Leete but now hath made defaulte.

iijd Item of John Worne

iijd Item of John Asheley

iijd Item of Barker

iijd Item of Edward Scarfe

iijd Item of Christofer Apleyard

iijd Item of Leoſd Annison

iijd Item of John Sardeson

iijd Item of Thoms Clarke

iijd Item of John Blade

iijd Item of Willm Codlyn

iiij^d Item of Willm Gore
theire fathers or maisters.

E parat p Martiñu Southous
Senth iñm

[*Endorsed, North Rungton* } Extracts.
 & Setchey }

North Rungton } The Court geñall wth the Leete holden for y^e
Setchey and } Mannor aforesd on Munday y^e iiid day o
Hardwick } October 1653.

Coppyhold tenntē of North Rungton

Jo : Cremer Esqr y^e heire of Wm. Collin
Sw——o Jo : Gibson gent
Mary Shacklock widd
Tho : Lylly
Edward Bacon
Sw——o Jo : Woodland sen ——Sw
Tho : ffracklin
Dead Ro : Goodwin
Peter Carrow
Tho : Write

Y^e feoffes of North Rungton

Sw——o Wm. Goore ——Sw
Sw——o Wm. Bodhm mre ux
Sw——o Wm. Smyth ——Sw
Margaret Worle gardian to Mary Beloe
Isabell Baxter widd.
Jo : Tompson
Eliz. Garth widd.
Tho : Berney Esq
Hamond Strange gent.
The Chamberlins of Lynn
Jo : ffisher gent.

Coppyhold of Setchey.

Jo : Cremer Esq.
Sw——o Jo : Gibson gent.
Sw——o Wm. Smith
Jo : Baxter
Jo : Tompson.

ffreehold tenntē there.

The Master of y^e Hospitall of Gaywood
The Chamberlins of Lynn
The heires of Mrs. ffisher.

[Endorsed]

ATT this Court comes Jo: Baxter copyhold teñnte of this Mannor
 ꝑ ps into y^e hands of y^e lorde by y^e hands of the Steward all that his
 4a. of copyhold lande being in y^e field of Northrungton in a close there
 called Hudgous w^{ch} he late had to him ꝑ his heires after y^e death of
 Thos. Baxter his brother as at y^e Court holden on Munday y^e xjth of
 Aprill 1653 more fully appareth To y^e use of his last will.

ACOUSTIC POTTERY (SO-CALLED) IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

The Rev. G. W. W. Minns, in a paper headed "Acoustic Pottery" (*Norf. Arch.*, VOL. VII., 93—101), discussed the statements of Vitruvius Pollio ("Of the Vases of the Theatres" lib. v., c. 5), as to the use made both by Greeks and Romans, of vessels either of Bronze or Clay, placed beneath seats, &c., with a view of remedying defects in the propagation of sound in public buildings. We are told that the statements made by Vitruvius received but little credence, and his theory was regarded as puerile, until the discovery of a series of Acoustic Vases in the Church of St. Blaise, at Arles, in the year 1842. From thenceforth, owing it would seem to a communication made to the *Bulletin Archéologique*, by M. Huard, Director of the Museum at Arles, "the existence of a like practice in mediæval times was fully established." In Great Britain, similar discoveries have been remarkably few, a fact to be borne in mind. At St. Mary's Church, Youghal, Co. Cork, a number of earthen jars, lying on their sides, were found in a series of orifices at the western ends of the North and South walls of the choir; at Fountains Abbey in A.D. 1854, earthen jars were discovered embedded in the base of the choir screen. Within our own immediate district discoveries of pottery have been made in two of the Norwich Churches, viz. St. Peter Mancroft and St. Peter Mountergate, (*Norf. Arch.*, VOLS. IV., 3, 5, 2; VI., 382). In both cases the jars were found, not in the upper walls as in France, but in trenches beneath the floor of the choir, where it is supposed, according to the theory advanced by Mr. Minns, they were placed to give sonority to that part of the building. In St. Peter Mancroft, the trenches measuring thirty inches wide, and about three feet deep, were paved at the bottom with yellow glazed tiles, and were bounded on either side by a low rubble wall a foot thick, into which the red earthen jars were built, having their mouths towards each other, presenting we are informed the appearance of guns projecting from a ship's side. The discovery at St. Peter Mountergate, which was made ten years later: viz., in 1860—as in the former case during restoration—was of a similar character, only the jars were less numerous and had ears or handles, or both. Illustrations are given in VOL. VII. of *Norf. Arch.*, together with plans. A like discovery in the Church of East Harling, Norfolk, is noted in the *Eastern Counties' Collectanea*; (p. 147), there every alternate

space between the oak ashlars, which was filled with clay to the face of the ashlar, contained a black bason shaped vessel, about six inches deep and the same across, placed on its side with its mouth towards the Church. During a restoration at St. Nicholas' Church, Ipswich, in 1848, some red earthen vessels, also some of half baked clay of a bluish hue, were found beneath the roof. Again, going beyond our own East Anglia, at Ashburton, Devon, a number of empty vessels of common red clay, *each having a small piece of slate in front of its mouth*, were found "scattered all over the North and South walls of the chancel, on their interior sides," firmly fixed in cavities like holes left by masons for the reception of scaffold poles (*Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, VOL. v., 2nd Ser., 385). It should be observed that the mouths of these vessels were intentionally closed, and as in most of the cases instanced, were concealed by the masonry, and purposely built up into the wall, a sufficient bar it would seem to employment for acoustic purposes. After all that can be advanced in favour of an acoustic arrangement, we are left with surmisings only, and as far as we can understand, without the least claim having been established towards anything like a positive proof. Subsequent investigation, and that be it remembered during a time when considerable attention has been paid to the science of Acoustics, is practically all but silent as to the suggested system. Had such an idea been deemed of the slightest value, we ought surely to have heard something of attempts, more or less successful made in this direction, towards improving the sonority of a building, over and above the few experiments made by Dr. Priestly, which are really esteemed of no great importance.

Upon the discovery at Fountains Abbey, the subject was taken up in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, (VOL. x., 386 seq., Nov. 11, 1854). Among the many conjectures as to the use of such vessels, were the following:—(1.) To burn incense; (2.) To receive the ashes of the hearts of ecclesiastics, (this was Dr. Husenbeth's theory); (3.) Drinking vessels from which success was drunk at the commencement of building; (4.) To be used as columbaries or dove cotes, &c; (5.) As a part of a warming system; (6) For strength or lightness; (as pots or pipes of earth sometimes are used); (7.) To obviate the humidity of the soil. All these explanations Mr. Minns thought opposed to the position and arrangement of the jars. He further tells us the acoustic theory received but little credence, "from the doubtful effect of such an arrangement and the absence of any historical testimony to such a practice in the middle ages." "But," adds Mr. Minns, "thanks to the intelligence of our French brethren . . . this testimony is now no longer wanting." Those who may desire to refer to this testimony, cannot fail to be interested in the account given in *Norf. Arch.* (VOL. VII., 95, 97), from which it would appear that some use has been made on the Continent, of vases of different forms to facilitate the progress of sound, including a conical vessel from St. Laurent en Caux, in Normandy, "well adapted for acoustic purposes and entirely unsuited for any other." A French

diatribe has an allusion to "Choirs so fitted with jars in the vaults and in the walls, that six voices make as much noise as forty elsewhere." This may seem redoubtable testimony, and may at least be taken as evidence of acoustic use, but we incline to the belief that vessels placed in Church walls and elsewhere, may be traced to a very different origin of which some intimation is conveyed even in the inquiries of the Parisian *savants*, to which reference has already been made.

In the Churches of Sweden and Denmark, the interior walls are frequently found to contain earthen vessels, remnants doubtless of the old faith, and deposited, or rather incorporated into some part of the Church fabric, originally, it may be inferred, with a view to some sort of compromise between the old superstition and the new belief, such as we know to have been the case in weightier matters. Indeed we are free to confess that the idea which has suggested this line of thought, is derived mainly from a statement embodied in that excellent work of Jacob Grimm, *Teutonic Mythology*, a translation of which from the fourth edition, with notes and appendix, VOL. I.—IV., has only lately been published.* At page 1320, we read of urns and inverted pots being built into church walls (chap. VI., *Gods*). We may even mention in this connection, the vessel known as "Mother Ludlam's Cauldron," now in Frensham Church (Grimm, VOL. IV., 1304), concerning which some information has been recently given in *Notes and Queries* (7th ser., VII., 156). More likely than not, this is nothing more than a vestige of some old and probably superstitious observance, particulars of which are lost to us. Articles of this nature would find their way to the parish Church, sometimes to be hidden out of sight as fancy and convenience might suggest. Further it appears that old traditions respecting the erection of buildings have kept alive the idea, at one time very prevalent, that the stability of the structure was insured by something or other of the nature of a sacrifice, being either built up into the wall or buried beneath (*Vide* "Kirk Grims," *Notes and Queries* 7th ser. VI., 265, 349, VII., 13, etc.) The substitution of symbolic sacrifice for real sacrifice, as seen for example in the custom of placing urns within a Church wall or beneath the building, finds some analogy in the only illustration just now at hand. In Taylor's "*New Zealand*" the extinct custom is referred to of killing human victims and placing them in the holes made to receive the posts, that the house being founded in blood might stand. This now finds its parallel, in a pourtrayal

* (London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.) We cannot speak too highly of this remarkably useful work, the most complete of its kind; it only requires to be known to be thoroughly appreciated. It is interesting to observe the strange ways in which the ancient faiths of the heathen world were made subservient to Christian practise: e.g., the old idols were placed behind the organ. (Is it only a coincidence that remains of the old rood screens in our own churches have not infrequently been delegated to the space behind the organ?) Portions of the very full Appendix at the end of VOL. IV. deal with the superstitions of various countries, including a number of Spells against every conceivable form of evil. The Appendix also embraces the Anglo-Saxon genealogies, including those of the kingdoms of Essex and East Anglia.

of such an event on a wall plate of the house interior ; clearly a case of survival from the more ancient practise as seen in Continental examples, and on a par it may be with our own *quondam* practise which frequently is displayed, only, as in this case, by a relic of some defunct observance.

Further than this we do not presume to offer any kind of explanation as to the precise object of such pottery being placed in our Churches in the positions in which from time to time they have been discovered, except the possibility, as already suggested, of the existence of a kind of legendary lore, bordering on superstition, concerning which we now possess no certain information, but which in certain cases may have induced the practice. In saying this much, we do not wish to ignore the acoustic suggestion altogether, for it appears to us extremely probable that it may have arisen from some mistaken idea as to the use of vessels so placed, which on being tested did not altogether fail to answer the imaginary purpose.

Briefly stated the case may be said to stand thus :—

Favourable to Acoustic theory.

- (1). The early use on the testimony of Vitruvius.
- (2). Mediæval practise.
- (3). The evidence as to Acoustic success.
- (4). The position of jars lying on their sides, having their mouths towards each other or towards the Church.

Favourable to foregoing suggestions.

- (1). Vitruvius' testimony regarded as puerile.
- (2). Very partial and little known.
- (3). The failure of later day experiments.
- (4). A contrary position, having the mouths stopped and the vessels embedded in the walls or beneath roof or floor.
- (5). The prevalence of the Teutonic custom of placing vessels, &c., within walls and the analogy to be found in similar observances elsewhere. The very limited use of any arrangement that can be called Acoustic.

The few discoveries in England of this so-called acoustic pottery having, as far as we can learn, been made chiefly in East Anglia [four cases out of seven] it seems fitting that the purely tentative theory here advanced may not be deemed irrelevant to the purpose for which these pages exist. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply additional information, or may be in a position to support one or other of the theories by views of their own.

BIRCHAM NEWTON, CO. NORFOLK. PARISH REGISTER.—We owe to the joint enterprise of Messrs. Richard Howlett and Walter Rye, a choice annotated print of the old register of this parish (Norwich : Agas H. Goose). The original register book, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., tells the old story of loss, neglect, and slovenly treatment, while this publication proclaims its restoration, and the loving care of those interested in its preservation. Without being a place of any particular note, several important documentary facts relating to Bircham Newton are given in the preface, including the institutions to the rectory from

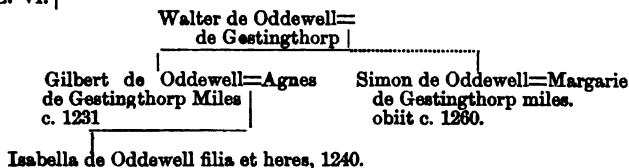
the official lists at Norwich; the Terrier of glebe lands is also added at the end. The entries are, as a rule, devoid of interest, if we may except an apt quotation from Horace (*Ep.* i. iv., 13, 14), and some (we may suppose) original lines by a former parishioner. Our readers will agree with us that no apology is needed for printing an old parish register, however brief or destitute, as this proves, of those interesting bits of information which occasionally relieve the monotony not infrequently felt in perusing similar publications.

ODDWELLS, GESTINGTHORP, CO. ESSEX.

On the extreme S.E. borders of the parish of Gestingthorp, close to the high road leading from Gestingthorp Church to the Church of Great Maplestead, there stands an old white farmhouse, now called Oddwells; this is all that now remains of the ancient hamlet of Odewell, which was once of sufficient importance to be called "The Parish of Odewell" in ancient deeds, and to have its own Chapel and Chaplain.

In the 12th & 13th centuries it was the seat of a knightly family, who from it derived their surname, and who were great benefactors to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, then living in the adjoining parish of Little Maplestead.

Very little is known of the family of de Odewell, but the following pedigree is derived from the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. [Nero. E. vi.]



Sir Simon de Oddewell, who appears to have been the last of his family to live there, about the year 1230, obtained a licence from Roger Niger, Bishop of London, to build a chapel on his estate at Odewell and to maintain a chaplain there, and for this purpose he had already entered into an agreement with Sir Otho Fitz William, the patron; Simon Fitz Simon, the rector; and Alan the chaplain, the vicar of Gestingthorp, that his chaplain at Odewell should not retain any of the customary offerings and dues, but would pay them over to the mother Church of St. Mary at Gestingthorp.

The following is the licence of the Bishop of London to build the chapel:—

"Licencia Episcopi London pro Simone de Oddwell ad construendum capellam in proprio fundo.

"Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus

divina permissione Londoni ecclesie minister humilis salutem. Noveritis nos de assensu Othonis filii Willī militis patroni ecclesie de Gestingthorp et Simonis ejusdem ecclesie rectoris et Alani Capellani dictæ ecclesie vicarii, Simoni de Oddwell et heredibus suis et suis assignatis concessisse capellam in proprio fundo in parochia de Gestingthorp construere et ut in dicta capella in perpetuum capellanum propriis sumptibus facient ministrare. Ita tamen quod matrix ecclesia in omnibus conservei indempn. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic scrypto fecuñ apponimus Hiis testibus Magrō Ricō de Sanford, Dnō Henrico Capellano, Magrō Waltero Nigro, Nicho de Wenden, Johē rectore ecclesie de Bilemere, Thoma Robtō Clericis, et aliis."

And the following is the agreement between the Vicar of Gestingthorp and Sir Simon de Oddwell :—

"Compositio inter Vicarium ecclesie de Gestingthorp et Simonem de Oddwell de capella sua.

"Hoc est conventio facta inter ecclesiam beate Marie de Gestingthorp et Simonem fil : Simonis personam ejusdem ecclesie et Alanum Capellanum perpetuum vicarium ejusdem ecclesie et Simonem de Oddwell, scilicet quod predictus Simon et Alanus concesserunt Simoni de Oddwell et heredibus suis capellam in curia sua de Gestingthorp in perpetuum habendum petitione concessione et assensu Othonis fil : Willī patroni ejusdem ecclesie Ita quod predicta ecclesia retenebit sibi et habebit cum sua integritate suas oblationes quæ venient ad prefatam capellam si vero dictus Simon vel heredes sui ibi militem aliquando fecerint vel aliqua mulier ibi desponsata fuerit vel si ibi mulier aliqua de purgatione ierit omnem eorum oblationem percipiet predicta ecclesia. Capellanus vero domus predicti Simonis et heredum ejus qui in eadem capella ministrabit corporale prestabit sacrum quod ipse bona fide et cum omni integritate oblationes quæ ad predictam capellam venerint matriçi ecclesie persolvat et ut hoc concessio rata sit et stabilis presens scriptum sigilla suorum impressione roboraverunt Hiis testibus Radō parsona ecclesie de Hengham, Robtō parsona ecclesie de Gelham, Robtō parsona ecclesie de Raddeswelle, Magrō Johē de Esse, Ricō fil Rivius, Radō fil Willī, Hugone de Lassandre et multis aliis."

Sir Simon de Oddwell appears to have died about the year 1260, having first given his manor and estate at Odewell, to the Knights Hospitallers at Little Maplestead, who seem to have kept up the chapel, at any rate for a time, for in 1338 it appears that they paid xls. per annum to a chaplain for officiating three times a week in the chapel at Odewell, and this must have been a very liberal stipend at that time for they were then paying their own chaplain at Little Maplestead only xxs. per annum.

This estate remained in the possession of the Hospitallers until their suppression by Act of Parliament, in 1540, and in 1543 it was

granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Godwyn, from whom it has passed in succession to many different owners, but has never long remained in the possession of any one family.

The present estate of Oddwell's contains about 200 acres, but the ancient hamlet was much more extensive, and embraced in addition the Moat Farm, and a farm called Woltons. It is thus described in a fine, levied in 1566,—“the manor of Odewell and the site of the same, with appurtenances, and six messuages, six cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, four orchards, 300 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 30 of wood, 20 of alders, and 12s. rent.”

No trace remains of the ancient chapel, and all that now marks the site of the former hamlet is the farmhouse and a modern double cottage of brick.

Dynes Hall, Halstead.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

SAXON CHARTERS.—The appearance of a new “*Handbook to the Land Charters and other Saxon Documents*,”* coming as it does from Professor Earle, whose wide acquaintance with this class of writings, is only equalled by his profound learning in Saxon literature, cannot fail to be welcomed with warm approbation by a happily increasing number of historical students. When we bear in mind that the study of these documents should have its place as a natural antecedent to the study of Domesday book, the two studies being in fact parts of one whole, we shall at all events see how important it is that Domesday students at least, should not allow the subject to remain outside the range of their investigations. A really valuable insight into the outline and structure of the public grants of land, known as land charters, and the relations between land tenure and the elementary forms of English society, to say nothing of those side glimpses which incidentally throw so much light on the early features of our English language and institutions, is to be obtained by a study of this volume. In the Will of Bishop Alfric, probably one of the two Alfrics who successively filled the See of Elmham, A.D. (?) 1038, we have a Saxon document strongly tinged with the Anglian dialect. The scene lies in East Anglia, and mention is made of such places as Hunstanton, Norwich, &c. Other documents contain allusions to several places in East Anglia. The Synods at Cloveshoe (Clofes hoas) are well represented in this collection of charters, subscribed by the assembled bishops, together with the Mercian king and other nobles. We are glad to find so eminent an authority as Professor Earle, saying, with regard to the identification of the site of Cloveshoe, “it seems necessary to find Cloveshoe in Mercia or somewhere convenient for the Mercian king.” Mildenhall, in Suffolk (*Vide*, E.A., N.S., vol. ii.), we contend very fairly fulfils this condition, and in a private communication Professor Earle further says, he is of opinion

*Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Henry Frowde, Amen Corner.

that there is "a good deal in favour of such an identification." Among the "Secondary Documents" are three cast in popular rhyme, one of which, concerning the forests in Essex, is worth re-producing here. It is a grant by Edward the Confessor to one Ralph Pepperking, of the office of keeper of the forest.

Iche Edward King.
 Haue yeven of my Forest the keeping
 Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dauncing
 To Randolph perperking, and to his kynlyng,
 With Hart and Hynde, Doe and Bucke,
 Hare and Foxe, Catt and Brocke,
 Wyldfowle with his flocke,
 Partridge, Fezant Hen, and Fezant Cocks.
 With greene and wilde stub and stocke
 To keopen, and two yeomen by all their might,
 Both by day and eke by night,
 And Hounds for to hould
 Good, swift and bould,
 Four Greyhoundes, and six raches
 For Hare and Foxe and wylde Cattes :
 And therefore yche made him my booke—
 Witnesse the Bishop of Wolstone
 And booke ylerned many one
 And Sweyne of Essex our brother
 And tekyn him many other,
 And our Steward Howelyne,
 That besought me for him.

The Introduction of one hundred pages, with a complete Glossarial index and table of contractions, serve to put the reader in possession of a useful key to the understanding these most important documents.

"THE HISTORY AND FATE OF SACRILEGE."—By Sir Henry Spelman. A new edition, by S. J. Eales, D.C.L. (London: John Hodges, 1888). Owing to the great scarcity of the work, this handsome and well-printed book, a re-issue of the former edition published in 1846, containing the introductory Essay by "two priests," now as difficult to obtain as the original work of 1698, will certainly be in much request. Notwithstanding that the particular theories put forward are likely to meet with only a very partial acceptance, yet the work is sure to be prized by antiquarians. As the work of a Norfolk man, Sir Henry Spelman having been born at Congham, near Lynn, and allied by marriage to the ancient family of the Le Strange's, it has a special claim upon East Anglian readers; the book, moreover, abounds with references to the Eastern Counties. One whole chapter is devoted to particulars concerning the decay or overthrow of families who became possessed of the estates of Norfolk religious houses, and a very remarkable series of instances are given. We notice in Appendix i., the oft-repeated error that the Bishop of Norwich is still titular Abbot of St. Benet Hulme. Much additional matter renders the work as complete as it is possible to make it, and it is everyway a worthy edition of a most remarkable book.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY.

A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq3 ad Annum 1477.

[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

B—Continued.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Petri	Balwarde	de	Ilketshall	337
Margarete	Blanchflower	de	Tunstall	338
Roberti	Bockett	de	Siswell	340
Willim̃i	Baldwin	de	Debenham	eoð
Johannis	Barman	de	Beccles	341
Margarete	Barrett	de	Debenham	342
Roberti	Barhed	de	Northcove	343
Anabellæ	Babswell	de	Northales	344
Johannis	Blanchflower	de	Tunstall	eoð
Christophəri	Bennett	de	Debenham	347
Johannis	Bonepayne	de	Southoulde	349
Margarie	Brother	de	Benhall	350
Willim̃i	Baldwyn	de	Coddenham	351
Johannis	Barbor	de	Wrentham	355
Johannis	Browne	de	Gippwico	356

C.

Matilde	Cresie	de	Southoulde	1
Edmundi	Clarke	de	Northales	2
Willim̃i	Clarke	de	Stratforde	3
Willim̃i	Collies	de	Beccles	9
Johannis	Cuckhooke	de	Wolſton	11
Johannis	Cavett	de	Benacre	17
Alicie	Clarke	de	Hasketon	18
Margerie	Cadie	de	Parham	21
Roberti	Cookhooke	de	Chempton	28
Johannis	Chapman	de	Soham monac ^m	eoð
Margarete	Clemente	de	Denington	eoð
Thome	Chever	de	Ilk St Andrew	29
Roberti	Cowper	de	Loestofe	30
Roberti	Carr	de	Culphoe	31
Johannis	Crowe	de	Wirlingham	32
Isabellæ	Cobb	de	Engate	36
Roberti	Crossler	de	Mettingham	40
Thome	Clemente	de	Hensteade	43
Willim̃i	Cheston	de	Chedeston	44
Edmundi	Cowper	de	Laxfilde	45
Stephani	Crowe	de	Kirklie	46
Johannis	Cooke	de	Baudsey	48

(To be continued.)

DIALOGUE IN EAST ANGLIAN DIALECT (Vol. iii. n.s., pp. 17, 18).—It has escaped your notice that the singular Dialogue printed in the *East Anglian* from a ms. in the possession of Mr. E. M. Dewing, is almost word for word identical with a Dialogue which appears at p. 706 of "Chapters on the East Anglian Coast" (Vol. ii.), being the Dialect and Provincialisms, and published in 1866. The Author is John Greaves Nall, who further says about the Dialogue:—

"Printed illustrations of the East Anglian Dialect are rare. From a scarce little volume, called '*Erratics by a Sailor*,' written by the Rev. Joshua Larwood, 12mo., 1800, the following Dialogue is transferred. It is, however, a very coarse example, much broader and harsher in its pronunciation than is commonly met with."

Side by side with the Dialogue in Nall's 'Chapters' is a translation, from which the following words are taken:—

1. The 2nd neighbours name is "Tibby" (*not* Tilby)—meaning Stephen.
2. Nall has "Nuttty" (*not* Nully)—Ursula.
3. Wilbled—out of her mind.
4. Fate, Nall has "fate"—clever.
5. Black serp, Nall has "black sap"—a consumption.
6. Ha an ill dent,—is out of her senses.
7. "Balk of the douw pollar,"—beam of the pigeon house.
8. Hadders, Nall has "Kadders"—jackdaws.
9. "Then the pythe," Nall "run into the paryard, thru' the pytle."
10. A sight o gotcher, o beergood, Nall has "a sight o gotches o beergood—behind several pitchers of yeast.
11. "He fared mortal kidge,"—he seemed very brisk.
12. "He won a sort of things," Nall has "he won a sort o' dings and craw-waters—he won a quantity of farthings, and goldfinches, and bullfinches, and chaffinches.
13. "Dock hole," Nall, "deck holl."
14. Skipping block"—horsing block."

The following words to my very limited knowledge are in use still:—

Mawther—by Goms—thapes—dodmans—cop, to throw—balk—hull—rum rig—feisty—crome stick—rumpuss—spinks—lythy—bulk, to throb.

These slight variations in the readings may be worth recording.

5, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth.

FRED. JOHNSON.

QUERIES.

THE FAMILY OF ELTON OF FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, CO. SUFFOLK.—Can any of your readers throw any light on the family of Elton of the Priory, Fornham All Saints, near Bury St. Edmund's? *Rebecca Cullum*, daughter of John Cullum, of Thorndon, and niece to Sir Thomas Cullum, first baronet of Hawsted and Hardwick (baptized at Thorndon on 28th Feb., 1627, and executrix of her mother's will 9th April, 1675), was the wife of *Ambrose Elton* (as above), who entered his pedigree in the Suff. Visit. of 1664 as son of Richard Elton, of London (will proved 13th July, 1657), by Mary Parker, of Warwickshire. He mentions his four children as Richard, son and heir, aged 13, John, Thomas, and Rebecca, the wife of James Page.

I have a deed signed *Ambrose Elton*, of the Priory, Augt 20, 1705. Probably a grandson of the before mentioned Ambrose and Rebecca.

In some notes on Fornham All Saints I find an entry in the Parish

Registers to the effect that *Diana*, daughter of *Ambrose Elton*, and Sarah, his wife, was bapt^d 11th Jan^y 1707, evidently a daughter of the last-named Ambrose. The Eltons were, therefore, blood relations of the Cullums; and the Priory being now in my possession they are doubly interesting to me, and I should be glad of any notes which would link together the above members of the Elton family.

Hardwick House,

Bury St. Edmund's.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

ROBERT WRONGE OR WRONGREY. INTERESTING BOOK INSCRIPTION.—

On the fly-leaf of a copy of Jewell's *Apology*, which has for many years been in our (Norwich) family, appears the following:—

*Robert Wrongrey ow this
Book and what It cost you
May go Look and thay that
Stall It shall be hanned
With a Crook 1693.*

Robert Wrongrey.

*Robt. Wrongrey
quid Sis quid fueris
quid Eris Semper Mediteris.*

From the handwriting it seems likely that the book passed into the possession of three several individuals bearing the same name. The penmanship of the last three lines is elegant caligraphy, the first five anything but beautiful, marking an upward progress probably in the destinies of the family.

Can any *East Anglian* reader inform us if the Wrongrey's are identical with the old Norwich family of Wronge? In the "*Calendar of the Freeman of Norwich*" the name of "Robertus Wronge, carpenter," appears (27 Henry VI.); also again in 34 Hen. VI. (*Wronge* follows *Wrighte* in Mr. Rye's edition of the *Calendar*!) Is the name still known or remembered in Norwich? The leaf is now detached from the book (one of many like, and now much regretted freaks of youthful days) and the supposed "cost" of the volume, written by the side, cut out as altogether superfluous to a declaration of ownership! Of course the name may be derived from Wormegay (Norfolk), formerly spelt Wrongey.

REPLIES.

OBSCURE ENTRIES IN CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (p. 35).—A "*Church Bull*." In former days, certainly as far back as the 16th century, Church or parish beasts, either cows or oxen for agriculture, sometimes even sheep, were frequently kept by the authorities for the use of needy parishioners. The animals were either loaned to poor persons, without charge, or to others at a yearly "rent." The price (£7 13s. 10d.) seems very high to pay for a single animal. At the early

part of the 18th century the price paid for a full-grown bull was about £2. In Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, translated by Stallybrass (Edita, G. Bell and Sons), to the value of which, as a very store house of Folklore, we have already drawn attention (p. 47), is to be found the following, with reference to the "Parish Bull" in Germany:—

"At Beutelsbach, near Stuttgart, an old woman during a cattle plague advised that the hummel (Parish Bull) should be *buried alive*. Wreathed in flowers they led him in state to a deep pit. Three times the mighty beast broke his way out, but the third time he choked. Hence the "Beutelsbacher are named Hummelbacher."

The "*poor man*" who received 3s. "*upon a complaint*" was doubtless one of a then large class, whose destitute condition, strengthened probably by some authoritative document, emboldened him to state his case, to the relief of his necessity.

By a "*quittance*" may be understood a form of receipt or release granted by some ecclesiastical officer at the time of a "Visitation" to the Churchwardens, on paying their customary dues.

The "*fasts*," to which allusion is made, were of frequent occurrence, consequent on some special calamity affecting the nation; the "*book*" was the form of prayer appointed to be used in Divine service, supplied usually by an apparitor, or other Church officer.

FOTHERBY FAMILY (vol. III., n.s., p. 34).—There is a pedigree of this Family, which includes the name of Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury, in Berry's *Kent* (p. 268.) The branch which for some time resided at Barham became allied to the Derings. Sir Edward Dering, the fifth Baronet, M.P. for Kent, married Sep. 11, 1735, as his second wife, Mary, dau. and heir of Capt. Charles Fotherby, of Barham Court, and widow of Henry Mompesson of Co. Wilts. Several monuments to the Mompessons are to be found in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Parish Registers of Barham, Kent, serve to elucidate the genealogy of the Fotherbys.

PARISH REGISTERS, BARHAM, KENT.—These begin A.D. 1558.

Baptisms.

- 1674. Charles son of Anthony Fotherby Gent & Affara his wife bapt. April 7^{mo}.
- 1676. Sidney son of Anthony Fotherby Gent & Affara his wife baptized November 2.
- 1707. Mabella dau. of Capt. Charles fotherby & Mary his wife baptized November 30.
- 1708. Mary dau. of Capt. Charles fotherby and Mary his wife bap^d Nov. 13.
- 1710. Mabella dau. of Capt. Charles fotherby & Mary his wife bap. Sep. 10.
- 1711. Elizabeth dau. of Captaine Charles fotherby & Mary his wife baptized Dec. 10.

Marriages.

- 1706. Captain Charles fotherby and M^{rs} Mary Elcooke married December 10, 1706.
- 1728. Henry Mompesson Esq & M^{rs} Mary Fotherby were married by licence Apr. 27.

Burials.

- 1678. Antony Fotherby Esq. Dec. 6.
- 1709. M^{rs} Afra fotherby widow buried July 2.
- 1720. Charles Fotherby Esq. buried Augst 17.
- 1722. M^{rs} Mary Anne Fotherby buried Sep. 7.
- 1725. M^{rs} Eliz: Fotherby buried Nov. 5.
- 1730. M^{rs} Mary Fotherby buried Nov. 1.

Ipswich.

FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

A NORFOLK REMINISCENCE OF THE "FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR."

Being extracts from the Pocket Book of the late Mr. Isaac Preston (Master of the brig "Esther" of Great Yarmouth), bound "on a voyage to Venice and the Islands."

The vessel belonged to Mr. Jacob Preston, and her crew appears to have been shipped at Yarmouth, in December, 1793, as follows:—

"David Pride (Mate) wages £4 10^s/ a month—William Boothby (Seaman) wages £3 10^s/ a month, (he died Nov^r. 25th, 1794, 'in the Keslott Hospital at Guimper with the distemper then prevailing amongst us')—William Neave and James Dale (Seamen) wages £3 10^s/ per month each, Joseph Hull (Servant) died in the prison at Guimper, Sept^r. 30th 1794, 'of the prison distemper'—Rich^d. Suffland (Servant, died in the Keslott Hospital at Guimper, September 28th 1794.) Isaac Bacchus (Servant), died in the Military Hospital at Guimper Oct^r. 25th 1794." The wages of these "Servants" (*Query*, apprentices) are not stated, but they appear to have received the sums of £1 12^s/, 7^s/6^d and £1 9^s/ on that account respectively, prior to the dates of their several deaths.

The outward voyage appears to have been successfully accomplished, but, upon her return, the "Esther" was captured by the French, as to which Mr. Preston makes the following entries:—

"1794	Necessary Remarks from Departure from Venice till time of Capture.
Wednesday	Unmoored from before the town of Malamow, came down
March 19th	to the bar, and with the assistance of boats towed to sea, foggy weather, wd east.
From 19th	Nothing occurred worthy remark running down, constant
to 25th	fair winds.
26th	Wind at S.S.E., blew very hard & ship'd much water, at Noon Fānce N.N.E. 2 leagues.
27th	The wind from S.B.W. to N.W.
28th	Nothing remarkable.
29th	Passed the Island of Zephalonia, & at 4 p.m. brought up in the bay of Zante.
From 29th	
March to	Nothing remarkable, discharged the cargo taken in at
April 11th	Venice for this place, and filled up with currants.
April 12th	Weigh'd, & proceeded to sea, wind variable.
From 12th	Nothing remarkable coming down the Mediterranean, but
April to May 4th	sometimes strong gales, shipping water.
May 5th	At 8 a.m. came too in the bay of Gibraltar in 4 fath & got Pratica—Strong winds at west.

May 5th & 6th Nothing remarkable, but contrary winds.

May 7th Weigh'd & came to sea, wind E.N.E.

from May Nothing remarkable, but almost continually contrary

7th to 27th winds & bad weather, ship'd much water.

May 28th At 6 a.m. fell in with & was captured by the *Belline*
French frigate with the *Musette* & *Atalante* Corvettes
cruizing in Company in Lat^d 47° 40' N
Longt 14° 30' West."

"Cash Account at Guimper."

Dr.		17. 94-5.				Cr.			
		£	s	d	1794		£	s	d
Aug. 5	To Willm. Barcham for which receiv'd. his promissory note	6	0	0	Augt. 5th	By bill delivd. A. Patterson on Mr. T. Levy of London	20	0	0
Sep. 22	To Wm. Barcham on do.	8	8	0	25th	By do. to A. Patterson on Jacob Preston Esq of Yarmouth value	31	10	0
Decr. 15th	To Michal Brooks by bill on Messrs. Smith, St. Barbe, & Martin	23	0	0	Novr. 1	By do. to John Wakfar on Jacob Preston Esq value	66	0	0
	To Richd. Boyman by bill on Messrs. Boddington & Bettinsworth	4	0	0	1795				
	To David Pride	11	18	0	Jany. 23	By do. to A. Patterson payable to Robt. Hervey on Jacob Preston	12	10	0
1795					Febry. 12	By do. to Mr. Bohnsack on Jacob Preston Esq value 32000 Rias Exchange at 67%	9	0	0
April 16	To Philip Barber Cox on Mr. Wm. Danby Palmer Mrs. 120				April 8th	By Do. to Messrs. Bersolle & Torreo of Brest Mrs. Cro 600	35	0	0
	To James Patterson, by bill on Mr. Crippen 180					By do. to Edwd. Titumb	26	5	0
	To J. M. Marchant on Richd. Birt, Esq., Victualling Office, London 120					By do. to Mr. Oxenham Penzance			
17	To Robt Brigg on Richd. Gardner	2	0	0					
18	To James Starlee on Nicholas Starlee	4	0	0					
	Three seamen & three servants	8	3	0					
	Pd. for J. Marchant	5							
	To Willm. Harris	17	10	0					

Mr. Preston also records the death of Capt. Saml. Allen, in the Military Hospital at Guimper, on Octr. 27th, 1794, whose clothes he sold for 539 liv. 15 sols., and whose affairs he seems to have settled.

This record is silent as to when or how the survivors of the crew regained their liberty, but the gentleman who recorded these incidents, afterwards returned to, and settled at, Yarmouth, where he carried on the business of a merchant; was Vice-Consul for France (having acquired the French language while in prison), and for other countries, served the office of Mayor of that borough in the years 1816 and 1822, and did not die until the year 1866, at the advanced age of 92 years.

The writer of this (who is a great-grandson of the Wm. Danby Palmer mentioned in the Guimper account) remembers him well.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

**MANOR OF WEST WINCH, NORFOLK. PARTICULARS
OF RENTS OF ASSISE, &c.**

From the original papers supplied by Mr. Tindall Wildridge.

[1.] **Westwinch** The Rente of Assise & copiehold Rente due from Mr.
Mannor George Cremer to y^e sayd Mannor of West winch.

	lb	s	d
Inprimis of him for j messuage & five acres of pasture Steles at 6 ^d y ^e halfe yeare for five yeares last past y ^e last halfe yeare thereof beeing due y ^e 25 th day of March 1650	0	5	0
Of him more for y ^e lande & tenem ^{ts} late Gibson's, Bramptons, Bastarde & Makins being foure seuerall rente ex- pressed & specified in the Rentall of y ^e sayd manner for three halfe yeares last past y ^e last halfe yeare thereof beeing due y ^e 25 th day of March 1650.	1	13	0
Of him more for y ^e same three halfe yeares for y ^e lande & tenem ^{ts} late of y ^e wid Redman as they are expressed & specified in y ^e same Rentall	2	5	0
Of him more for y ^e same three halfe yeares for y ^e lande & tenem ^{ts} late Molyes	0	9	9
Of him more for two acres in y ^e Ruff pasture for y ^e same three halfe yeares	0	3	0
Of him more for y ^e lande & tenem ^{ts} late Constables for y ^e same three halfe yeares as in y ^e same Rentall	0	2	6
Of him more for y ^e lande late Blesbies for y ^e same three halfe yeares as in y ^e same Rentall	0	0	4ob
Of him more for y ^e lande late ffelt- wells for y ^e same three halfe yeares as in y ^e same Rentall	0	3	0obq

5 11 8q

Rec^d y^e 25th day of Aprill
año dñi 1650 y^e seyde -
So there rests due q^u untill
y^e next halfe yeare.

5 11 8

By me William Turner bailife

- [2.] Due to y^e Mannor of Westwinch 25 of March 1651 for halfe a yeare by John Cremer Esq for these lande & tenemente following vidt.

		t	s	d
Impri by him late Bastarde	-	0	0	10ob
Itm by him more late Robert Molleys	-	0	18	0
Itm by him more late Townesend	-	0	0	3
Itm of him more late Robert Molleys & Wiggins		0	0	2
Suma tot				0 19 3ob

Received y^e aforesaid Sum y^e 29 Apr 1651.

William Belt.

- [Endorsed] The rent for 2 yeares is £4. 16. 5ob
(several detailed entries follow)

- [3.] Westwinch The 30th day of September An^o Dni 1664 Received then of S^r John Cremer Kn^t the sum of ten pounds of lawfull English money and it is in part of two yeares Rent of Assise due at Mich^{as} 1664 for his ffrehold & Copihold lands holden of the Mannor of Westwinch pticular lands & rents therof as nere as may be to be set forth at or before the next geffall Court by Ffrancis Clithero.

[Endorsed]

These are severall acquittances for cheife rents receaved & likewise a number of what acres I have of Coppyhold lands in the Mannor of Westwinch.

(In a later hand) Is what the Cheife rent ought to be

"PRACTICAL HERALDRY." By Charles Worthy (London: George Redway, 1889).—A book which professes to give, as this so admirably does, "an Epitome of English Armory, showing how and by whom Arms may be borne or acquired, how pedigrees may be traced or family histories ascertained," requires very few words to recommend it to such as stand in need of a volume with a like purpose. The information given is eminently 'practical,' and conveyed in a very practical manner, the author's experience as a principal assistant to the late Somerset Herald rendering him well qualified to take the subject in hand, and deal with it satisfactorily. With this handbook the novice may pursue the study of heraldry with the least possible discomfiture, and the more advanced student will find it exceedingly useful. The "hints to pedigree hunters," embodying "how to trace a pedigree," contain some helpful suggestions, supplemented by specimens of ancient handwritings, etc., and those in search of a genealogical table of their own, would do well to consult the volume.

In the chapter on "Liveries and Cockades," it is stated how that Henry VII., having issued very severe enactments to prevent liveries

from being distributed amongst any save the actual household of his nobles, fined John de Ve're (*sic*), Earl of Oxford, 15,000 marks, because that nobleman had clothed a thousand hired retainers in his livery, in order to do his Majesty greater honour when he entertained him in his Essex home, at Castle Hedingham. Until a few years ago High Sheriffs took a number of their labourers to the assize town decked out in livery and armed with javelins or lances, hence termed the Sheriff's javelin men. One of the entries in Sir Jasper Cullum's Shrievalty accounts for javelins, probably for such men as these, will be fresh in the minds of our readers.

The numerous illustrations with which the book is adorned are from Mr. Worthy's own designs, and the work altogether forms a very tasty volume.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXV.

18 April 1656.

Assembly.

"Ordered that Mr Bacon shalbe desired to give in such Answers to the Comitte att Worster house in the behalfe of Mr Bailiffes beinge nowe sumoned to appeare there as he shall thinke fitt And that Mr Clarke shall carrie upp such Writings & bookes As shalbe thought fitt & the Charges to be borne by the towne.

"Ordered that Mr Clarke shall make search for Mr Curbies will & if there be anie thinge given to this towne then to take A branch of the same will.

"Ordered that John Taylor sonne of John Taylor shall haue the benefitt of Mr Smarts gift As a poore scholler in the Gramer schoole.

"Ordered Mr Robt Maninge & Robt Clarke shall haue full Power to treat wth Mr Blossie about the heath & if they can to Compose the difference & take in the Leases by Composicon.

"Ordered that Mr Knights Minister shall preach to the poore of the ffoundacon As well to the prisoners in the Gaole & the halfe pt allowed him formerlie beinge in all 20th Nobles shalbe paid him out of Mr Smarts Revenues.

"Ordered by the Portmen that Knights sonne of Willm Knights Minister shall haue the benefitt of Mr Martins Gift As A Scoller in the Universitie of Cambridge And to begin Att o^r Ladie Last & to haue halfe A yeare att Michaelmis & to continue duringe the Portmens Pleasure & this is in the Roome of Samuell Stubbing.

"Ordered that Willm Snowden shall paie 25^{li} A yeare for the Lands att falkenham late in Sheppds occupaçon & that the Agreem^t made by Mr Aldus Mr Wallis & Mr Maninge wth the sd Snowden shalbe Confirmed w^{ch} Agreem^t is hereunto annexed."

21 April 1656.

"Surveyors Appointed :

Mr John Humpherie	}	Eastward
Robt Deplake		
Thomas Wilkenson		
Thomas Clifford		
Mr Robt Maninge	}	Westward
Nicholas Sicklemore		
Robt Lane		
George Coppinge		
W ^m Solomon	}	Northward
Mr Simon Cumberland		
Anthony Boggis		
Joshua Maise		
Eleazar Dunkon	}	Southward."
Mr Isaack Day Thelder		
Thomas Bazill		
Titus Camplyn Thelder		
Joseph Hubbord		
Joannes Cantinge		

21 April 1656.

Great Court.

"It is agreed that the writings nowe Redd concerninge the leatinge of the Doue shalbe sealed & are sealed nowe att this Court.

"It is allsoe Agreed that A Petiçon in the name of this towne shalbe pferred to the Lord Protector ffor the obtayninge of the Advowson of Westerfield to this Towne & to be att their dispose ffor the supplyeing of the same wth A faithfull Minister.

"It is alsoe agreed that the psons hereunder named or the Maior pt of them shalbe A Comitte to Consider of the ffaiers of this towne & if they shall thinke fitt that A Petiçon shalbe drawne to the Lord Protector ffor the Puttinge down of anie of them then they to drawe it in the name of the towne & to send it to Mr Bacon to be pferred And that they shall meete one Thursdaie come senight one the Hall & soe As often As they shall thincke fitt.

Mr Bailiffes	Mr Daynes	Gilbert Linckfield
Mr John Smythier	Mr Burrough	Peter Coale
Mr Ro: Dunkon	Mr Wade	Nich: Cooke
Mr Hayles	Mr Cumberland	Edward Martin
Mr Sorrell	Mr Wallis	John Champlyn
Mr Whitinge	Mr Manninge	Robt Clarke
Mr Ives	John Ballard	
	W ^m Hawes	

"Att this Court Myles Wallis & Robt Sparrowe are elected to be Aldermen of the Guild Marchant of this towne to serve in that office accordinge to the Accustomed order ffor this yeere & for the next yeere to come.

"Whereupon the sd Myles Wallis & Robt Sparrowe made Request to this Court to be discharged of & frō the sd office for A Reasonable fyne w^{ch} the Court hath Condiscended unto wheruppon it is Agreed by this Court that they shall be discharged of the sd office ffor the ffyne of twentie Nobles A peece wherof they haue accepted & haue βmised paiem^t of either of the sd ffynes to the treasurer of this towne And it is agreed that there shalbe noe Guild ffeast this yeere nor anie other guild holders chosen this yeere."

Ipswich.

W. E. LATTON.

(To be continued.)

"FOREIGN VISITORS IN ENGLAND."—To enable us "to see ourselves as others see us" is the object of the latest volume of Mr. Elliot Stock's *Book Lovers Library*, issued under the above title. As a study it is one which, perhaps, we are apt too much to overlook, but we fancy few will be inclined to allow the estimate of those who can know us so imperfectly as foreigners, to pass muster. There are some curious glimpses of the habits of our forefathers, and much quaint information, some of which is drawn from the East Anglian district. Cosmo, Prince of Tuscany, visited England in 1669, and his party after participating in "the gaities at Newmarket" dine with Lord Petre, at Thorndon, only to leave on record some not over-complimentary remarks as to the method of serving the meal, &c. On their homeward journey they spend a night at the "Black Boy" Inn at Chelmsford, and pass up the Orwell from Ipswich to Harwich. The continuous immigration of foreign refugees is noticed by the Abbé le Blanc as touching the people to the quick, the instance being quoted of the Mayor of Norwich certifying to no less than 4,679 Dutch strangers being within the city. One, Jorevin, (1666?) chanced in his peregrination to arrive at Stowmarket, and relates how that there a friend of the people of the house in which he lodged becoming suspicious of his presence

"Gave notice to several burghers of the town that I was at such an inn, and that it would not be improper to know on what design I came to England by a way not usually frequented by passengers. In short, a little after I had supped, he brought up into my chamber the parson of the parish and his curate, who gave me to understand they would be glad to speak to me . . . after which the minister spoke to me in Latin, declaring that he came on the part of the townsmen, to know who I was and what business brought me among them . . . Having contented them, they told me they were jealous of the French in England, ever since the suspicion of their having set the city of London on fire, whereby it had been lately almost destroyed. It was, however, necessary to drink two or three pots of beer during our parley; for no kind of business is transacted in England without the intervention of pots of beer. This being finished, the minister gave me all the absolution I could desire, and early in the morning I set off," etc.

The writer of this interesting little volume (Mr. Edward Smith), expresses his obligation to the late Mr. W. B. Rye's well-known work on the same subject, which he warmly eulogizes.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), temp. EDWARD VI.

Exchequer. Queens Remembrancers Miscellanea

Church Goods 2.

The Certificath. Thomas darcey knight lord darcey of Cheche. Lorde Chamberleyne to the Kyngs Ma^{ties} Thom^{as} Lord Wentworth Suff: William Waldegū John Jernyngh^m Thomas Cornewallis Knight Owen Hopton, and Xpofer Goldingh^m Esquers Commissioners Awtoriced by vertue of the King his Hignes comysson to them derectyd bearyng date the iii^{de} of Marche A^o dñi 1553 Concernyng the Order of all and Synguler the Churches Goodis within the Countie Aforsaid. As plate Jewellis Belles and Ornaments Aswell receyved to the King his Ma^{ties} vse as also remaynyng in Churches and Chapellis within the said Countie for the convenyent and Comelie admynystracon of the Hoolie Comunion As also debts receyvid, levied of pcellis of the said goodis Solde And also of the Salis of all suche ornaments and metalls whiche weare apoynted to be Solde by the said Comission as hereafter doth ensue

videlt

plate	Receyvid to the King his Maiesties vse as	}	iii ^m .m C.LXij ^{oz} qrt
	by the perticuler Bookis therof made		
	Appereth the sume of		
	Remaynyng in Churchis and Chapellis	}	vj ^m ij ^{oz} ij q ^t di
	within the said Countie As by pticuler		
	indentures therof made betwene the said		
	Comissioners and Churches wardens and	}	x ^m clxvj ^{oz} di q
	other inhabitants Appereth the sume		

S^m Totall of plate x^m clxvj^{oz} di q^t whiche surmountith the sūme of ix^m vii^{oz} xxvj^{oz} qrt^r di q^t p^resented heretofore by the said Comysson^{rs} in their fformer Certificath

iii^{oz} xxxix^{oz} ij q^r di qrt

Greate Bellis	Remaynyng in Churches and Chapellis within	}	m̄.vj. LXX.
	the said Countie as by pticuler indentures		
	therof made betwene the said Comissioners	}	
	and Churches Wardens and other of th inhabi-		
	tantis apperith the nomb ^{rs} of		

S^m Totall. of Great Bellis m̄.vi^{oz}. LXX whiche Surmountith the Nomb^{rs} of m̄ vj^{oz} xxxv presented heertofore to the said Comission^{rs} in their former certificath the nomb^{rs} of xxxiiij

Within the S...cti Remaynyng in Churches & Chapellis within }
 Countie of Bellis the said Countie as by the said pticular in- } LXXXX
 Suff. dentures thereof made apperith the Nom^{rs} of }

Receyvid to the Kyngs Maiesties vse for }
 Church Goodis Solde out of certaine }
 pishes within the said Countie by then } cccxxij^{li} viij^s o^d
 habitants And Church Wardens of the }
 said pishes the Sume of }

To be Annswerid the King his Maiestie }
 by certaine psones herein named with }
 their Seu^raff debtis bound in Seu^raff }
 recognisaunces to appere before his }
 .. hath brought Gracis Comission^{rs} in that behalfe as }
 in a testimonyall by the said recognisauncis apperith. }
 sealyd & sub- eu^y of them to annswere their Seu^raff }
 scrybyd debts. That is to saie philipp Wol- }
 to verston Gentilman xx^{li} Robt Wynkfeld }
 payd the xxjth of Branthm Gentilman xxx^{li} ffrauncis }
 of June 1553 Sone of Wantisten gentilman iij^{li} xij^s } xxiiij. iij^{li} iij^d
 iij^d ffrauncis Noone of Martlishm v^d }
 [the xxith of June 1553 paid] Nicolas }
 Bramston of Chelmeton yeoman }
 xij^{li} vij^s Jeffery Blower. Symond Mad- }
 docke william Harrison and william }
 dennaunt of debbenh^m yeomen x^{li} to }
 be paid to thuse of the Kings ma^{tie} }
 at the feast of Sainet Michell tharch- }
 aungell next Comyng as by an obliga- }
 con therof apperith. }

Within the Debtis
 Countie off
 Suff.

In the handis of the Lord Willowgbie
 ix^{li} which is not levied bycause he was
 not within the Countie aforsaid

In the handis of John Tasborow of
 Sowthelman Esquier deceassid xx^{li} Who
 atte tyme of his death appointid his
 seu^rall Executo^{rs} for thexecucōn of his
 Will neu^rtheles they knowing him so
 much indebtid refuced to prove the
 same / And his wife now dwelling in
 Norwiche hath taken a letter ad
 colligend / and being sent for by the
 said Comissioners did not appere
 because She was within the Countie
 of Norff.

Remayning
 in certaine
 mens handis
 vis

liiii^{li} v^s vij^d

lviii xvij^s iij^d

In the handes of Thinhabitants of Bongeý Trenyte xxiiij^{li} viij^s x^d who hauing their Churchẽ brent by mysfortune of ffeyer haue bestowid the sũme of money in rebilding their Churchẽ as by their bill of peticõn in that behalfe exhibited to the said Comission^{rs} apperith.

In the hands of Henrie Aylemer of Basford m^{li} viij^s vjd / who is both distracted of his Wittis and also of no Substaunce

Sm Totall of all and siguler debtis. Aswell receyvid as not receyvid v^cliii^{li} v^s vii^d ob.. Whiche amountith not to the sũme of vi^cxxx^{li} viij^s x^d certified by the said Comission^{rs} in their former certificate by the sũme of lxxviij^{li} iij^s ij^d ob whiche vpon certaine consideracons movid vnto the Kings Mat^{ties} Comission^{rs} in that behalfe / is remittid. the pore men w weare indebtid in the same to the Kings Mat^{ties} haue their recognisaunces delyw^{red} them as by a pticul^r boke therof made apperith. Whiche remayneth in Custodie of S^r Richard Cotton Knight Comptrowler of the Kinge Mat^{ties} Howsholde.

Solde to Robt Burdgis gentilman ij^mcccc weight of laten and other metall After the ratte of xviij^s the hundred the money thereof Amountith to the sũme of

Solde to Sondrie psonys all the Coopps and other Ornamentis, as by pticuler Bookis of

xxij^{li} x^s

ij^lc lvij^{li} xvj^s viij^d

Sales Sales apperith for the sũme of

iiii^lc ix^{li} xviij^d

Solde certaine plate deficient in dyuerse pishes within the said Countie by the inhabitants and Churchẽ wardens of the said pishes before they p^rsented their last Inventarye vnto the said Comission^{rs} to the sũme of v^{xx}vi o s ij q^r s as by pticuler Bokes of Sales apperith the money therof amountith to sũme of

xxviij^{li} xiiij^s ix^d

So is delyuered to the Kyng his Mat ^{ties} vse vpon thes accountis	M	Money to S ^r Edmũd Peckh ^m Knight receyvor of the money growing of Churchẽ Goodis	viii ^c .xxij ^{li} ix ^s vd ob
		Plate vndefaced to S ^r ffrancis Jobson Knight Maister and Treasurer of the King his Mat ^{ties} Jewell howse	iiij ^m cc. xxxiiij ^o s wherof
		Clere syluer gilt defaced vij ^c liij ^o s	
		pcell gilte defaced iiij ^m iiij ^c o s plate white defaced viij ^c iiij ^{xx} o s	iiij ^m xxxiiij ^o s

Withm Waldegtræ
Owyn Hoopton
C. Goldyngham

{ Also delyured to Arthur Sturton Esquier one Cope of Tyssew rayseed with blacke velvet and the same orfraced with nedell worke of ymargri. And one other Cope of Grene Clothe of Golde with workis Orfraced with nedill worke of Imagrye, and one Vestment of purple Cloth of Golde with workis Orfraced lekewise.

(To be continued.)

LICENCE TO EAT FLESH DURING LENT GRANTED TO SIR ISAAC JERMY, KNT. LADY JERMY AND OTHERS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH.

Some years ago, while going through the old Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Clement's Parish, Ipswich, we chanced to meet with the following memorandum relating to a licence or dispensation granted to the above-mentioned parties, in accordance with the Statute, to enable them lawfully to partake of flesh meat instead of the regulation fish food enjoined to be exclusively eaten during the Lenten season :—

Decimo octavo die february 1631.

MEMORANDU that ther was granted to the right worshipfull y^e Isaack Jermy Knight of y^e piish of St Clements Ipswich and to y^e Lady Jermy his wife, to M^r. Robert Brooke and M^r. Francis Brooke of y^e same piish a Licence to eat fflesh being strictly forbidden to eat fish by y^e physitians ; this licence was graunted unto them by Thos : Scot Clerke Parson of y^e same piish the 14th day of february 1631, and is now registered in the Church booke according to y^e Statute in that case provided.

Tho : Scot, rector Sc^te Clementis in Gippe.
Amaett Knapp, Churchwarden.

The phrase "according to the Statute" is conclusive as to the character of the obligation, it being enacted by 5 Eliz. Cap v. that the Fish-fast was "for the benefit and commodity of this realm to grow as well in maintenance of the Navy as in sparing and increase of flesh victual of this realm."

It is interesting to observe that the Statute further ordains that, "whosoever shall by preaching, teaching, writing, or open speech notify that any eating of fish mentioned in this Statute is of any necessity for the saving of the soul of man, or that it is the service of God any otherwise than as other politick laws are and be, that then such shall be punished as the spreaders of false news." The Homily on *Fasting*, Part II. has some relevant observations in this connection.

It was expressly enjoined that all persons obliged by sickness to eat flesh "shall be sufficiently licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese, or by the Parson, Vicar, or Curate of the parish." The licence was

required to be entered in the Church book, the person or persons so licensed each paying Fourpence for such registration.

Eating flesh in Lent was of necessity an indictable offence. An amusing instance is quoted in Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, in which the whole force of a Diocesan Court, from the Bishop down to the Apparitor, is seen waging war against a flesh-eating wife, whose pig, ready for the spit, is taken with the husband before the Bishop (Stocksly), thence to the Lord Mayor, who sentenced the man to stand in the Pillory with the pig over his shoulders. Through Cromwell's intercession, and by entering into a bond of £20 the man was set at liberty, but the pig, it is recorded, was by order of the Bishop buried in Finsbury-field by the hands of his Lordship's Apparitor.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XIX.

(VOL. II. N.S. p. 408).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,144.—Continued.*

PACEY	PARSON
PACK	PARSONS, Hadleigh
PACKARD	PARTRIDGE
PADDESLEY	PASKE
PADDON	PASSELEWE
PAGE, Ipswich	PASTON
„ Framlingham	PATESHULL
„ Woodbridge	PATRICK
PAKE	PATTESHULL
PAKENHAM	PATTESON
PALEY	PAVELEY
PALGRAVE, Yarmouth	PAWSEY, now PASSY
PALMER	PAYNE, Nowton
PAMAN	PAYNELL
PAYMAN	PEACOCK
PARIS	PEARSE
PARISH	PEASENHALL
PARKE	PECHE
PARKER, Erwardon	PECK
„ Lord Morley	PEDE, or PEAD
„ Bildeston	PEIRSON, Framlingham
„ Long Melford	PELHAM
„ Walsham, Stanton, &c.	PELL
„ Chevington	PELLS
„ Sproughton	PEMBERTON
PARKYNS, Hadleigh	PENBREGGE
„ Chediston	PENDRED, or PENRED
PARKINS	PENNING
PARMENTER, PARMITER	PENNINGTON
PARRE	PENRICE

PENSHURST	PETTOWE
PEPPEN	PETTUS
PEPYS	PETYT
PERCY	PEVEREL
PERN, or PEARNE	PEYTON, Boxford, Ramsholt,
PESCOD	Iselham, Bury, &c.
PESENHALE	„ Knowlton, and Dod-
PETECRU, or PETECRAE	dington
PETERS	PHELIP
PETO	PHILIPS, Halesworth, Ipswich
PETRE	PHILLIPS
PETT	PHILLIPSON
PETTIWARD	

(To be continued.)

ROMAN ROADS IN EASTERN ENGLAND (VOL. II, pp. 275, 304, 332; VOL. III, p. 6.)—*The site of Villa Faustini.* For some time past I have occasionally been prospecting (I am not sure, however, that this is the correct gold digger's term) for this Roman station in Iter v. of Antoninus. I believe most, if not all, Antiquaries have hitherto looked for it north-east or north of Colchester; and I had searched for it in the locality of Yaxley. But it struck me that there was no reason why it should not be as likely north-west from Colchester, that is that the Emperor might proceed first up the Via Devana some distance, and then branch off northwards in the direction of Thetford, where I place Icianus. At Castle Hedingham was a way pointing to Clare; and I tried various places, such as Dalham, Ouseden, &c., at about 35 miles from Colchester and 17 from Thetford, in the Hundreds of Risbridge and Thingoe; and amongst those at the right distances I found Ickworth, which I see described as a park extending over the whole parish, and on the way from Clare to Bury St. Edmund's. On referring to this name in another topographical work I find a very curious and satisfactory statement—that the park is 1,800 acres, and eleven miles in circumference. The mansion, on a most extensive and magnificent scale, *is built of Roman brick.* It then states the height of the cupola 140 ft., and the length of the building 600 ft.

Now I will simply ask where could all this immense mass of *Roman bricks* come from, unless from the Villa Faustini?

I commend this to the study of East Anglians.

Loxwood, Sussex.

H. F. NAPPER.

[The following is the Extract from Moule to which our Correspondent refers:—

"The mansion, planned by the late Earl, upon a most extensive and magnificent scale, was begun about the year 1795, and *is built of Roman brick*; the centre nearly circular, is 140 feet high; the cupola 90 feet in its largest, and 80 feet in its smallest diameter; the length from one extremity to the other is 600 feet, and that of each colonnade and wing is 180."

Gage, in his *Thingoe Hundred*, makes no mention of the building in question being constructed, either wholly or in part, of Roman brick, simply stating it to be built "of tile and brick stuccoed." It is not quite a hundred years since the foundations of the present house were laid. In Cooke's Topographical Description of the County, the mansion is said to be "built of *what is denominated* Roman brick," which seems conclusive as to the nature of the material used in its construction. It is unfortunate that the all important qualifying words are omitted in Moule's account, rendering it misleading and untrustworthy. However, the district is specially interesting owing to the Roman remains from time to time discovered; and a large pot containing Roman coins was found in the parish during the lifetime of the late Archdeacon Battley. The perseverance with which Mr. Napper is following up this subject is worthy of emulation, and his investigation will, we trust, receive attention from some of our readers who must be well qualified to express an opinion on the points submitted to their notice.—ED.]

QUERIES.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, THE SUFFOLK POET.—Bloomfield was descended from Isaac Blomfield, of Ousden and Wickhambrook. Wanted to find the baptism of this Isaac, about 1683. Also his marriage about 1705 to Hannah ———? If any one would kindly give a clue to this enquiry, he would much oblige.

Launton Rectory, Bicester.

J. C. BLOMFIELD.

MR. WHITE, AN IPSWICH SURGEON, AND HIS MUSEUM THERE IN 1722.—In his interesting "*Tour through the Eastern Counties of England, 1722*," Defoe, speaking of his visit to Ipswich, alludes to a then resident "one, Mr. White, a Surgeon," . . . "This gentleman," he says "has begun a collection or chamber of rarities, and with good success too. I acknowledge I had not the opportunity of seeing them; but I was told there are some things very curious in it, as particularly a Sea-horse carefully preserved, and perfect in all its parts; two Roman urns full of ashes of human bodies, and supposed to be above 1700 years old; besides a great many valuable medals, and ancient coins. My friend who gave me this account, and of whom I think I may say he speaks without bias, mentions this gentleman, Mr. White, with some warmth, as a very valuable person in his particular employ of a surgeon. . . . It is happy for a town to have such a surgeon, as it is for a surgeon to have such a character."

Any information respecting this estimable surgeon and his family, as well as some further particulars regarding his Museum, and whether or no its contents were ultimately dispersed, would be greatly appreciated.

IPSWICHIAN.

REPLIES.

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT IN ESSEX (Vol. II., pp. 142, 160).—A further instalment has recently appeared of the interesting sketches of Moravian Chapels, &c., published by "E. M. C.," of Upper Wortley, Leeds, which deals with the London district. It contains a sheet of Essex views, including Ingatstone Hall, near Chelmsford, leased by Count Zinzendorf, as a country seat in 1749, and where a Synod of the Moravian Church was held in the year 1752, copied from an old drawing in the Herrnhut Archives; also "Broadoaks," otherwise known as "Lambs' Inn," used for some time, from 1742, as a Boarding School in connection with the Moravian body. Collectors of local prints and others may be glad to receive this information.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND ARMS IN ESSEX (Vol. II., O.S., p. 313).—The subjoined cutting from the *Law Times*, of 23rd Feb., 1889, furnishes a short biography of one of the most assiduous antiquaries of East Anglia, and at the same time discloses the repository of some of his valuable MSS.

Coggeshall.

G. F. B.

"C. K. PROBERT, Esq.—The late Charles Kentish Probert, Esq., solicitor, of Newport, Essex, who died at Saffron Walden, in that county, on the 30th Nov. last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was the fourth son of the late Thomas Probert, Esq., of Newport, by his marriage with Annie Carwardine, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Carwardine, of Earl's Colne Priory, Essex. He was born at Newport, in the year 1820, and was educated at Felstead Grammar School, and privately. He was admitted a solicitor in 1845, and was appointed in 1851 steward of the local manor courts. He went into partnership with Mr. C. M. Wade, of Walden, in 1850. In 1867 the firm opened another business in St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, now carried on under the name of Wade and Lyall. Mr. Probert was a member of the Essex Archaeological Society, to whom he was a frequent contributor, also to *Notes and Queries*, the *East Anglian Magazine*, the *Antiquarian Magazine*, and other journals. The work upon which he spent most of his life, "Arms and Epitaphs of Essex," in twelve volumes quarto of illuminated MSS., is now in the British Museum Library, to which it was bequeathed. Mr. Probert lived and died unmarried. His remains were interred at Newport on the 4th Dec. following his death."

COGGESHALL (Vol. III., N.S., p. 4).—A wish being expressed for opinions and suggestions as to the origin of this name, and no one else responding, I venture to offer a few remarks.

I should have thought that after the quotation from Weever, the origin of this name was not far to seek. "The rode called the *Coccill way* which to this town leadeth, with the arched vault of brick, wherein, amongst other things, was found a pan of polished red earth stamped COCCILLM, and which may have been the sepulchre of the lord of this town, would seem to rather more than suggest, as Weever himself does, from the affinity, that the town took its name from Coccillus, the potter, who may have been an aristocratic potter, like Copeland or Doulton, and the lord of the town, which he had established by his trade, and was buried in this same vault.

The mutability of C and G is admitted; and the meaning of the final, "hall," is not of much importance. There will then be Coccilla-hall, converted to Coggills-hall, and abbreviated into Cogges-hall, without any great straining or variation of sound or meaning.

The original name of Coccill may somehow have suggested to the contemplative monks the conceit of the three cocks in the Seal of their Abbey; but Morant, or any body else, might probably have sought in vain to probe their reason for it.

In the list of Potters' Marks, at the end of Wright's "Celt, Roman and Saxon," may be found COCCILM and COCCILLM; being, probably, one and the same person, and possibly the first lord of the modern Coggeshall.

H. F. NAPPER.

LOCKERS FOR THE PROCESSIONAL CROSS IN NORFOLK (Vol. I., N.S., p. 244).—Mr. Manning has apparently overlooked the examples to be found in Norfolk, mentioned by the late Mr. Daveney, of Norwich, in *Notes and Queries*. (2nd Ser., Vol. x., p. 246.) In the Churches of *Great Plumstead* and *Hessingham*, wall fissures of this description are placed on the north side, facing the principal entrance; they are carefully squared, about six inches in width and depth, and about ten feet in height. At *Halvergate*, a similar opening of about the same height, is stated to be fifteen inches wide and twelve in depth. It is placed on the east side of the south entrance, headed by a four-centered arch. In *St. John de Sepulchre* Church, Norwich, a locker is to be found to the west of the south door, square headed and moulded, either for door or shutter. Within the opening it rises to a height of some fourteen feet, and is two feet wide, penetrating the wall about fifteen inches. Mr. Daveney says, "The assumption that these recesses were designed as depositories for the cross, mounted on a shaft, and usually carried in funeral processions, is far from being satisfactorily confirmed."

THE SPANISH INVASION OF 1588 AND THE EAST COAST (Vol. II., N.S., pp. 325, 348).—In addition to the vessels already mentioned as hailing from the Eastern Coast the following may be said to complete the list:—The "*Will*," of *Brickelsea* (Brightlingsea), 100 tons, 50 men, Thomas Lambert, commander (among the coasters with Lord Henry Seymour). The "*Elizabeth*," of *Laystoft* (Lowestoft), 400 tons, 30 men, took part as a volunteer, no captains name given. The Maldon vessel was the "*Edward*," 180 tons, 30 men, William Pierce, commander. The "*Jonas*," of *Aldborough*, was a victualling ship, with 50 men. Two others went out from *Aldborough*, the "*Greyhound*," 65 men, and the "*Fortune*," 25 men. Consequent on the defeat of the Armada the entire fleet returned, about March 7th, some arriving at Harwich, but the greater number reached Yarmouth.

LITTLE CORNARD PARISH ACCOUNTS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

In order to keep a promise that I would give a short account of some further loose papers found in the parish chest at Little Cornard, these few notes are now written. The earliest are three papers pinned together, of which the first is undated; the second, 1608 and 1610; the third has the top torn off. There is little of interest in these, except that in the last there is an account of repairs to the bells, amounting to about 18 shillings, and there is an item of xiiijd. paid to Sir William Gray and Mr. Curtis for the quit rent of the town land. Richard Peach, constable, begins his account thus—"Item on plow Munday at the thorn 0 0 10."

This must refer to the old custom of the farm labourers drawing a plough from door to door, on the first Monday after Twelfth day, and asking for money to be spent in a frolic. See Brewer's *Dict. of Phrase and Fable*, *Northants. N. & Q.*, iii., p. 152. This constable gives 6d. to three pashoners (? passengers) and 1s. on two occasions to seamen.

In 1731 the parish paid 5s. each for four foxes, the ringers received 5s. on the 5th of November, and "Robards" charged 3s. 6d. for mending the bell clapper. Next year 9d. was given for a "Raill of peggs."

In 1733 they paid "for 4 Rod of paling at 11s. per Rod £2. 4. 0, for 2 poosts to set in the old work 0. 3. 4.; for half a hundard of pales 0. 6. 0 . . . for A day work of 2 men 0. 3. 0; for 2 pound of nails 0. 0. 8; for beer for this work 0. 1. 4. . . . for a Lader 14 foot Long 0. 5. 0 for a buntch of sap Larth 0. 1. 8.; for half a buntch of tilting Larth 0. 1. 6. . . ."

It occurs to one to ask here, what is the difference between sap lath and tilting lath? The latter cost nearly twice as much as the former, and consisted, presumably, of longer and stouter strips of wood. Perhaps such laths may have been used to support the *tilt* or "tent," as it is still called in South Africa, which was stretched over waggons, barges, &c.

There are several accounts extant for this same year, 1733. From that of Tho: Lorkin, churchwarden, we learn that the posts and pales of the last account were for the churchyard. Among the other items are—"Laied out when we went a gangin 0. 10. 0; paied Jo: Allen for a Kee 0. 0. 6. Going a ganging means "beating the bounds," a relic of the old processional Litanies in Rogation week. The money was no doubt spent on a dinner when the perambulation was over.

We have the separate bill of John Nickelson, amounting to 11s. 3d. for a job of tiling and plastering and mending the floor. There is a long overseer's account for this year. One Gagg and Ann Kingsbury had to be maintained till they both died. The latter was supplied with "a payre of Sheets and Shift and a new cap for 0. 6s. 6d.," her "buryin Sute" cost 2s. 6d., and her coffin 6s. At the funeral of the former there was allowed, "for ale att the laying the corps forth and bringing

■

ye corps to Church 0. 3. 0." The town-house was thatched this year. A "buntch of thatching Splents and withs" cost 1s. 6d. Six spars of 10 foot long 10s. 0d. A pirline [purlin] 15 foot long 1s. 10½d. A beam 9 foot long 3s. 0d., &c. Here and there the spelling is splendidly phonetic. "To the widow worford and nus 0. 3. 0. aight shillings & six pence [on what spent seemingly forgotten] 0. 8. 6."

1734 is also rich in memoranda. Robert Sparrow's bill is preserved, acknowledging the receipt of £1 5s. 0d. for the slaughter of five foxes. There is Benj. Carter's receipt for four guineas and a half "for looking after ye poor of little Cornard." He must have been parish doctor. "Edm^d Mansfield for 0. 3. 7½ spent on glazing done at the Church." Then there is "Joseph Roberts his bill for manden ye bolt 0. 0. 4; for 2 kees 2 Colers 0. 0. 4; for manden ye gugens [gudgeons] 0. 2. 0; for 3 penwith of nails 0. 0. 3; for manden ye bolt 2 kees 2 colers 0. 0. 6. Recued ye full contence of this bill." This year Mr. Tho: Moggs, churchwarden, had a few extras at the "Sudbury Ginerells," on May 16. Paid for a pint of wine which Mr. Lorkin descird me for His Prockter 0. 1. 0.; Mr. Gibons dener [dinner] 0. 2. 6. This same gentleman—he seems to have been Rector—had another "dener" on Sept. 24, when the next entry is—Spent of my Self 0. 3. 1. On August ye 8 wine was provided for the weserters [visitors] for 0. 3. 3. and Besiets [biscuits] 0. 0. 2. The overseers have little of interest. The widow springit is allowed a bushel of wheat at 0. 3. 9. and a bushel of malt at 0. 2. 6; and "for bleeding saray Barnard 0. 0. 6." She was bled again next year.

In 1735 2s. was paid for hanging the 4th bell. A terrier cost 9s. 9d., and an almanack 4d. "Paid to Sparrow for a fox 0. 5. 0, and due to him 2 more 0. 10. 0." J. Coulter's account for writing the terrier is preserved. The neat court hand is in strong contrast to most of the bills. This year they had two bell clappers mended at 2s. 6d. each. They had also three new bell ropes weighing 19 pound and costing 9s. 6d., and 24 foot of "matten" [matting] for the church at 4d. per foot. Carpenter's work to the value of 11s. 1d. was done at the church. Among the few items sent in by Jno. Allen, who seems to have been parish clerk and constable, are "For cleaning ye steeple 0. 1. 0. and Beautifying ye Alter 0. 5. 0." It is matter of curiosity what this "beautifying" could have been. The overseers this year are rather more illiterate than usual, one has "worrent," "shose," "shurts," "reat" (rate), the other "a Cownts and disbustments" (accounts and disbursements), "shous," "brusis" (? brushes), "kop" (? cap). This last overseer has a curious entry, "Cubet to the pore 20 fagits to Godey Springit," &c. On this phrase see some remarks lower down.

In 1736 they had two "bel rops," costing 0. 6. 6.; also "for 4 Staples 0. 1. 0. for 2 Staples 0. 0. 4 for ye baals on ye chorch." This year they had a lady overseer, Widow Tiffin, an educated person and economical. She had in hand on resigning office 13s. 4d. The constable received 5s. this year for "clearing the Church-yard." He had a salary of £1 10s. 0d. *per ann.*

On Feb. 16, 1737, John Nickelson did "1 day work of 1 troule and 1 help about ye ouen (oven) and Dob," at the Town house. I cannot explain *Dob*. The next item "2 foote puments 0. 0. 6," probably means paving-bricks for the length of two feet. Halliwell gives "*Pament*, a pavement," and adds, "Square paving bricks are called *pamments* in Norfolk."

The Churchwarden's account for 1737 begins thus—"May ye 12: 1737: Paid for Brad & wine which Mr. Lorkin should a paid at Easter and Pot into His a Counts John Allin towld me of it - 0 3 1

"Almanack," here appears as *Allaneck*; "Scouring," as *Scoreing*; "Michaelmas," as *Mikallmes*.

"Mr thomos Maggs" is charged "for 2 clasp eyes on ye catchgat (ohurch-gate) 2. 6.; for 1 gat hook waid 2 pound 0. 0. 8.; for 2 Dogs 2 cases (?) waid 3 Skor & 2 pound 1. 0. 0.; for 5 lenks 2 Stapels 0. 0. 7.

Another account among several strange entries has "20 Bochall (bushell) Lime 0. 6. 8. 9 Honerd (hundred) of Breek (bricks) 1 H: tills (tiles) 1. 00. 0."

In 1740 there is "A Bill of Stones," some items of which are—

Out of hollow Croft 5 Load	-	-	00	02	06
Out of Little Church Stiles 3 Load	-	-	0	01	06
Out of old Royden 30 Load					
of a nape (these 3 words smudged out with the finger)					
upon one heap	-	-	01	00	00

Here a nape is evidently a vulgarism for an heap, so "a nadder" = an adder, "a newt" = an eft. In this last case the corruption has practically supplanted the genuine word. This year A. Chrisp "was out" for ye highway £3 12s. 6d., but the "Defalters" paid him £2 7s. 6d., and the parish made up the balance. They must have worked vigorously at the roads this year, for there is a second account in which Widow Powell is paid £2 3s. 0d. for 86 load of stone; Wid. Meggs 10s. 9d. for 21½ loads, besides smaller amounts. The following account illustrates the nature of the improvements then going forward.

"Sep. ye 16, 1741. Mr. Jos: Newman Dr. to Abn. Letch for Work and stuf in Little Cornard High Way

For a Day Work of one man and Lad	-	0	2	4
For 6 poosts at 1s. 3d. per poost	-	0	7	6
For 2 Rayls ten foot Long each	-	0	2	6
For 2 Bredges	-	0	4	0
For 4 peaces for ye side of ye greeps*	-	0	4	0
For 20 piles	-	0	5	0
17 For an other Day work of one man & Lad	-	2	4	
For Becar	-	0	0	8
		1	8	4

* i.e. *grips*. Forby's Glossary gives "GRUP, GROOP, s. a trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still, it is a *grip*; if extremely narrow, a *gripple*. A. S. *gryp*, sulcus."

The word surplice is generally rather a poser to the Churchwardens. This year—1741—a new form comes in—*Cirplise*, and the *Carphenders* have beer, value 1s.

In 1742 stones were delivered at “aight” pence p “Lode,” most being supplied by the overseer himself from his “greane,” but the usual price was 6d. per load.

This year in a bill of carpenter’s work done at the Church, occurs

“For a 100 of 4 foot pales	-	-	0	12	0
For half a 100 of froes	-	-	0	6	0
For a peace of Cell for ye Gate	-	-	0	1	8

Cell is probably sill, but what are *froes*?

In another account headed “A Bill of brome & Stones,”

“Recd. 5 Score & ten Brom tites (<i>tits</i> —small faggots) out					
of Case-field	-	-	-	00	01 07
more for pulling	-	-	-	00	02 09
. . . out of Stench field 6 Load (of Stones)	-	-	-	00	03 00

The word stank in East Anglian means a Dam, N. French *estanche*; in Lowland Scotch it = a pond. The two ideas are obviously connected.

In 1749 there is a bill “for Extrodnareys for Flowers familey,” which has some curious items.

For a Hogs Head	-	-	-	00	01 04
More 9 pound of pork	-	-	-	00	02 03
More for a Bushel of wheat & Grinding	-	-	-	00	04 03
. . More for 7 Bundles of hop poles	-	-	-	00	04 01
More for 13 faggets of Cubit-wood	-	-	-	00	03 03
for 2 pair of Showes	-	-	-	00	05 00
More for 49 faggets of Cubit-wood on Dec: the first				00	12 03

It will be remembered that in the accounts of 1735, we noticed the phrase “cubet to the pore 20 fagits,” &c. From the present entries it appears that cubit-wood is a technical term, indicating faggots of a certain size or quality. Guesses on the subject are fairly obvious, but I have not found the term elsewhere. Can anyone explain it?”

The poor-rates have been preserved for September, 1747, and April, 1748, the former at 3d., the latter at 5½d. in the £.

The prominent names are John Newman Gt., Thomas Lorkin, Benjamin Chrisp, John Mulley, Thomas Degray, Esqr., for woods; Joseph Newman, Abraham Touns, Thomas Green, and Robert Sparrow. Joseph Griggs farmed the “Pasnedge” (Parsonage). Among “Out dwellers” we find John Gurdin, Esq., George Dashwood, Esq., William Carter, Esq., Mr. Mayor of Sudbury, &c.

There are two highway surveyors’ accounts for 1798—1800. A charge occurs several times for “opening outlets.” I do not find the word explained, but it may mean the channels cut through turf, &c., at the sides of the roads by which the water can drain through to the

ditches. These need cleaning and opening from time to time. Road-workers were paid at this time 1s. 2d. a day. The word *stulp* occurs, "the Stulp at Joseph Mayes." It means, says Halliwell, a short stout post, put down to mark a boundary, or driven into the ground for any purpose. One phrase here I do not feel sure of, "paid John Hurrell for putting of Stones in Racks upon Ketining 0. 0. 3." A *rack* is a rut (Forby). *Ketining* may be a place name—some lane or track so called.

On Jan. 12, 1799, John Younger was paid 1s. 6d. for clearing ice away in the roads, and on Feb. 6th three men were employed in "throwing" snow.

In 1817 extensive carpentering work was done in the church by Jno. Smith and Son, whose account came to £21 11s. 10½d. It is a detailed bill of quantities, material and labour, but out of the chaos emerge a new "singer's pue," and children's seats. There is a curious allowance for beer at 2½d. in the shilling. This was on the job of "Hewing and Sawing 673 feet of Ash." The beer allowance amounted to 7s. 1d.

I have only in conclusion to thank the Rev. J. C. Ambrose for his kindness in giving me unlimited time for examining these interesting papers, and to apologise to the readers of the *East Anglian* for the long delay in the completion of this latter part, and for haste in the performance, which leads me to crave rather than claim indulgence for the errors which are doubtless numerous. Any notes with which I may be favoured in reference to the above should be addressed—43, Church Street, Brighton, as I am now leaving Essex.

Wickham St. Paul's Rectory, Halstead.

CECIL DEEDES.

VILLA FAUSTINI (VOL. III. p. 69).—The more this matter is thrashed the more grain, I am disposed to think, will be got out of it; for it seems clear it is not all chaff. There is evidently something unusually remarkable in Ickworth House, which has to be patiently elicited; for what does Gage mean by its being built of "tile and brick stuccoed?" *Tile* and brick; why both? Surely tile is unusual in walls, unless there be in these herring-bone or other work of Roman tiles from the original Villa? and what if ancient Roman bricks, from the original Villa were used in the foundations and lower part of the new house; and what led to its being stuccoed? probably there was a reason for it. Again, Cooke says the mansion was built "of what is denominated Roman brick." This leads to the inquiry, what led to this use of what was so denominated? May it not have been what I have above hinted; that the foundation was of original Roman brick, and therefore the same description of brick (or tile) was continued; and if so Moule's

* Tile, not necessarily built up into walls, but used in all probability for roofing purposes.—ED.

account is not misleading nor untrustworthy, but very suggestive and useful.

I am rejoiced to learn that *this District is specially interesting* owing to Roman remains from time to time discovered; and that a large pot containing Roman coins was *found in the Parish*. This looks very like a Roman, or Romano-British, settlement in the locality, and should be followed up. I believe the latter find is mentioned by Reynolds (1779), in his list of places where remains have been discovered; but I had not noticed it before.

It should be especially noted that the whole parish is a Park, and consequently the ground is not broken up nor disturbed; and therefore any ancient remains underground have no chance of coming to the surface and into view, as they would if the ground were under the plough or otherwise cultivated. But nevertheless it appears some have cropped up, sufficient to excite curiosity. Under these circumstances it seems advisable to probe unnatural mounds and inequalities in the turf, with an iron punch, for foundations, &c., which might be examined.

And I am led to suggest that the most beneficial use might be made of such publications as the *East Anglian* to collect and make known and publish all the places in any County where (and what and when) remains have been found, which are now but imperfectly known, but might lead to the best results.*

H. F. NAPPER.

RICHARD DE GOSFIELD.

The following early grant by Richard de Gosfield, of land in the parish of Gosfield, Essex, is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum (79, D. 29). It is without date, but is probably before 1200. From it the following pedigree may be deduced,

Richard de Gosfield = Agnes

—
|
William de Gosfield

Richard de Gosfield must have been a man of some importance in those days, for amongst the Rolls in the Public Record Office is the following license from King John to hunt in the royal forest of Essex, which was only granted to persons of some standing.

RICARDUS DE GOSFIELD tam presentibus quam futuris Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti Karta mea confirmasse *Rogero*

* We believe that lists of Roman remains in the several Counties are being furnished in the pages of *The Archaeological Review* (London: D. Nutt). How far this is likely to be a complete record we have no means of judging. It is a task which can only be satisfactorily accomplished by the aid of local knowledge. From a prospectus recently issued of a *Topographical Dictionary of British pre-historic Antiquities*, we learn that it is proposed to embrace therein "notices of all known sites and relics of Roman occupation."—ED.

filio Luce Capellani totum illud masagium cum pertinentiis suis quod *Hawis filia Huthredi* tenuit de me in villa de Gosfeld et viginti septem perticatas terre de bosco meo facentes a predicto masagio versus austrum in longitudine et inter viam que extendit a predicto masagio versus domum Willi Clerici et terram Willi Caretarii. Quinque perticatas terre ante predictum masagium et versus austrum nonam perticatas terre in latitudine. Et de campo meo qui vocatur Inirfeld sex perticatas cum fossato ubique in latitudine a predicto masagio usque ad parcum Othonis juxta terra predicti Willi Caretarii. Et totum pasturam toti chemini a domo Godefridi Levechun usque ad masagium predicti Rogeri. Et quinque oves liberas in communi pastura mea. Tenenda et habenda de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis bene et in pace libere et quiete integre et hereditarie. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duos solidos ad quatuor terminos anni scilicet ad Natale Domini sex denarios et ad Pascha sex denarios et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste sex denarios et ad festum Sancti Michaelis sex denarios pro omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus et demandis Salvo servicio domini Regis scilicet ad viginti solidos de Scutagio unum obolum et ad plus pluset ad minus minus. Pro hac autem concessione et donatione et presentis Karte mee confirmatione devenit predictus Rogerus homo meus et tres solidos mihi dedit et Agneti uxori mee sex denarios et Willō filio meo quatuor denarios de gersuma quare ego Ricardus et heredes mei warrantizabimus totum predictum masagium et omnia alia supradicta cum pertinentiis suis prenotato Rogero et heredibus suis per predictum servicium contra omnes homines et feminas. Hiis testibus Ada filio Willi Roſto de Wykes Waltero de Rilebi Rogero de Stistede Roſto fratre ejus Willō de Bellewe Willō filio Walkelin Petro de Burna Elya filio ejus Sawala Edwardo Campiun Willō Fulgod Willo Clerico et multis aliis.

Carta Ricardi de Gosfeld } Johannis Dei gratia &c. Sciatis nos con-
 } cessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse
 Ricardo Gosfeld et heredibus suis quod habeant octo brachetos et j
 leporarium et j leporariam in foresta nostra de Essex ad capiendum
 vulpem et leporem et catum salvaḡ. Quare Voluimus et firmiū poipimus
 quod predictus Ricardus et heredes sui post eum habeant predictum
 casciam et captionem vulpis et leporis et cati sine ulla molestia. T. W.
 Lond Epō Willō Maresc̄ etc. Roſto filio Rogeri etc. Datum per
 manum H. Cani. Arch. cancell. nostri apud Fuleham xxi die April anno
 regni nostri primo (A.D. 1200).

Dynes Hall, Halstead.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

TRIAL OF COKE AND WOODBURN.—A folio edition of this remarkable trial (p. 38) is in our possession. It has this license:—"April 21, 1722. I Do Appoint John Darby and Daniel Midwinter to Print the Tryal of

Arundel Coke, Esq.; and John Woodburne; and Order that no other Person do presume to Print the same. P. King." The following is the title page: "The Tryal and Condemnation of *Arundel Coke* alias *Cooke Esq*; and of *John Woodburne* Labourer, for Felony, in Slitting the Nose of *Edward Crispe* Gent. contrary to the 22 & 23 Car. II. cap. I. intituled, *An Act to prevent malicious Maiming and Wounding*: Who were found Guilty at the Assizes held before the Right Honourable Sir *Peter King* Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas*, at *Bury St. Edmonds*, Tuesday the 13th of March 1721, and received Sentence the Day following. London: Printed for John Darby in *Bartholomew Close*, and Daniel Midwinter in *St. Paul's Church-yard*. M.DCC.XXII."

SERVICES CLAIMED TO BE RENDERED AT A CORONATION.

At the Coronation of James II. and his Queen, in 1684, according to the *Annual Register* for 1761, the following curious claims to do service were made:—

"The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the King and Queen, and serve them up to their table, to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessaries and liveries, for himself and two men.—Allowed, and the service, with his consent, performed by the King's officers, and the fees compounded for £30."

"The Duke of Norfolk, as the first Earl of England, claimed to redeem the sword offered by the King at the altar, and to carry it before His Majesty in his return to his palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c. And also, as Earl of Surrey, claimed to carry the second sword before the King, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of which allowed, the claims not being made out, and the same being disallowed at the last Coronation."

"The Lord of the Manor of Ashlea, Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the napery, and to have all the table linen when taken away.—Not allowed, because that he had not his evidence ready to make it out, but with a *salvo jure*."

"The Lord of the Manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, Norfolk, claimed to be chief carver, and to have for his fees the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder, which office and fees, and also that of caterer, were likewise counter claimed by the Lord of the Manor of Easton at the Mount, Essex; and on reference to the King, it appearing that other manors were also severally held by the same service, the former was appointed *pro hæc vice* with a *salvo jure* to the other."

"The Lord of the Manor of Fyngrith, Essex, claimed to be

chamberlain to the Queen for the day, and to have the Queen's bed and furniture, the basons, &c., belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the Queen's gold, &c.—Disallowed, because not made out, but left to prosecute it at law if he thought fit."

"The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel and Lord of Kenninghall Manor, Norfolk, claimed to perform by deputy the office of chief butler of England, and to have for his fees the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold or silver in the wine cellar after dinner.—Allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer."

"The Lord of the Manor of Heydon, Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the King, by virtue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the King washes before dinner.—Allowed as to the towel only."

Cardiff.

G. H. B.

SUN-DIALS.—The late Mrs. Alfred Gatty's "Book of Sun-dials" has for some years been a much appreciated volume. It has not only been held in deserved esteem on account of its value as a book standing in all respects alone, but owing to the peculiar nature of the subject, it appeals to the sympathies of a very wide circle of readers who can scarcely fail to be interested, and speaking from experience, we might almost say absorbed in its contents. Under the joint editorship of Miss Horatia K. F. Gatty, and Miss Eleanor Lloyd, of whose assiduous and pains-taking labour we are well able to speak, Mrs. Gatty's book appears in a second and enlarged edition, wherein is recorded no less than 627 dials with mottes (two hundred of which have been added since the work was first issued), and now illustrated with sixty-five illustrations, by Miss Lloyd.* These silent sun-dial monitors are veritable "sermons in stones," and it is not too much to say that in this truly entertaining book they are made to speak powerfully. The practise of inscribing mottoes on Sun-dials has kept even pace with their construction since the early part of the 16th century, the earliest example recorded in this collection being dated 1556. Some of the mottoes are singularly suggestive of high and ennobling thoughts, while a few are really beautiful. If some may be deemed commonplace, all are at any rate appropriate, and press home the allusion, whatever it may happen to be, with quiet persistency. The unwearied diligence of the Editors notwithstanding, only thirty-five dials with mottoes are from East Anglia, some of which no longer exist, and others have changed their original position. The chapter on "Further Notes on remarkable Sun-dials," has a sketch of a dial on a stone in the porch

* The Book of Sun-dials. Collected by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. New and enlarged edition. Edited by H. K. F. Gatty and Eleanor Lloyd, with an appendix on the construction of Dials, by W. Richardson. London: George Bell and Sons.

buttress of Hardingham Church, Norfolk, a plain semi-circle divided into eight equal spaces. An ancient circular stone dial, on the South side of the Nave of Bricet Church, Suffolk, is assigned to the eleventh century. On the outside of Hales Church, Norfolk, are no less than five small dials; there is also one at Sporle, in the same county, built into a buttress of the Church. We have the greatest pleasure in commending this handsome volume to the attention of our readers, to whom we might suitably address the legend on a pillar dial in Worcestershire, "ASPICE VT ASPICIAS."

WAGES OF ARTIFICERS, &c., AND "PRIZES OF BEERE AND ALE" IN 1677.—Through the kindness of an accomplished reader of ancient documents, I beg to send a correct reading of our Old Sessions Order, with which I have recently been favoured.

Bury St. Edmund's.

JOHN C. FORD.

"The Burgh of Bury St Edmund The pticular Rates of wages of Artificers Laboures & servants & of the prizes of beere and Ale made & sett forth att the genall Session of the peace & Gaole delivry holden for this Burgh the 27th day of Aprill 1677 by the Justices of the peace there assembled.

The Carpenter Mason & thatcher dyeting } xx^d per diem
themselves from our Lady day to Michmas }

The same workman & Artificers from Michmas } xvi^d per diem
too our Lady day dyeting themselves }

The Labourer from our Lady to Michmas } xii^d per diem
dyeting themselves }

The same Labourer from Michmas to our Lady day x^d per diem

The Cooke maides wages not to exceed 50^s the year

All other maides servn^{ts} wages not to exceed 40^s the year.

The prizes of beere & Ale

Strong beere & Ale att xi^s the Barrell

Small beere & Ale att vi^s the Barrell

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XX.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 68).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,145.—Continued.*

19,145

PHILLIPSON

PHILPOT

PICKARD

PICKERING

PIDGEON

PIERPONT

PIERPOINT

PIGOTT

PILKINGTON

PINKNEY

PINNER

PIPARD

PIPER

PIRNEO

PIRHO	POGSON, Edwardstone and Rougham
PIRNHOW	POLEY, Badley
PISTOR	„ Boxtead
PITMAN	„ Columbine Hall
PITT, Crows Hall, and Great Bealings	POLSTED
PLAINE	POND
PLAIZ	PGNTE, DE
PLAMPIN	POOLE
PLANTAGENET, Earl of Lancaster	POOLEY, Metfield
„ Duke of York	POPE, Sir Thos., Earl of Downe
PLATT	„ Mildenhall
PLAYFORD	PORTER
PLAYTERS	POSLINGFORD
PLEASANCE	POSTLE
PLESTOW	POTTER
FLOWMAN	POULTER
PLUMER	POWELL, RENDHAM
PLUMME	POWER
PLUMSTED	POWLE
POCHIN	POWLETT
POCKLINTON	POWNDER
	POWYS

(To be continued.)

ENGLAND IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Under the singular, and we are bound to say neither apt or politic title of “The White King,”* or Charles I., the well-known writer, Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, has drawn up a very useful and entertaining account of the men and women, life and manners, literature and art, of this interesting period. “The White King,” we learn, is a title bestowed on Charles, by Lilly, the astrologer, the King having, quite by accident, been clothed in white at his coronation, and white is the colour which in ancient times marked a victim. It need scarcely be said that this attempt to portray so much, has no pretensions to compete with important historical works; rather it aims at giving a more or less cursory view, which, while it may not be without its use to the historical student, or out of the reach of the ordinary reader, seeks to reach the larger intermediate class. Whether intentional or not, it is unfortunate that matters ecclesiastical are almost entirely ignored, and considering the part played by Archbishop Laud—and we could mention others—it is difficult to understand the two or three bare allusions made to him. But upon the whole the work is one of some merit, and fairly comes up to all that the writer

* The White King; or Charles the First, and the Men and Women, Life and Manners, Literature and Art, of England, in the first half of the Seventeenth Century. By W. H. Davenport Adams. Two vols. Redway.

claims for it. An analysis of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's remarkable book, "De Veritate," and a digest of the Strafford correspondence is included in these two very handsome volumes, which reflect great credit on the publisher.

THE FAMILY OF GARDNER, THE HISTORIAN OF DUNWICH.—The following extracts from the Southwold Church Registers, relating to the family of Mr. Thomas Gardner, the Dunwich Historian, may be considered of sufficient importance to merit a place in the pages of the *East Anglian*.

1602	April 29	Margaret Gardner, buried
1603	Aug. 17	Marian Gardner „
	Nov. 4	William Gardner „
1604	May 19	Stephen, s. of Stephen and Margaret, baptized
1606	Aug. 3	Margaret, d. of Stephen, baptized
1608	July	Joan, d. of Steven and Ann, baptized
1609	Sept. 10	William Gardner and Susan Gentleman, married
1610	Sept. 2	Wm., s. of Stephen and Margaret, baptized
	Oct. 29	Jno., s. of Wm. and Agnes, „
1612	June 23	Christian, s. of Stephen „
1613	Mar. 6	Thos. Askettle and Joan Gardner, married
	April 21	Jno., s. of Wm., buried
	Nov. 26	Stephen Gardner „
1614	Dec. 28	William Gardner „
1628	Sept. 28	Mary, d. of Stephen and Mary, baptized
1629	Dec. 4	Stephen Gardner, buried
1642	Aug. 11	Thos., s. of Thos., baptized
1683	Dec. 25	Thos., s. of James and Mary, baptized
*1685	Sept. 25	Rbt. Gardner, of Wingfield, and Mary Cowper, of Stratburgh, married
1726	Aug. 16	Elizth., d. of Thos. & Rachel, buried
	Aug. 28	Martha, d. of Thos., baptised
	Oct. 18	Martha, of Thos. & Rachel, buried
1727	Feb. 6	Thos., of Thos. & Rachel „
1729	Mar. 12	Rachel, wife of Thos. „
	Oct. 6	Philip & Wm., sons of Thos. & Rachel, baptised
1730	Dec. 27	Wm. Gardner, buried
1735	Nov. 23	Thos., of Thos. & Mary(?), buried
1741	Mar. 24	Margaret, wife of Thos. „
1751	Aug. 24	Thos. Gardner, widower „
1759	May 6	Mary Gardner „
1764	Oct. 31	Mary Gardiner „

* Mem: 1660. Mary Cupper, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth, his wife, was born the 30th day of September, and baptized the third of January. (Extract from the Stradbroke Church Register, by Rev. Canon Tate, 13 April, 1889.)

1769 April 2 *Mr.* Thos. Gardner,* buried

1780 Sept. 15 Mary Gardener "

1783 Nov. 3 John Gardner "

1799 July 28 Thos. Gardner "

I cannot trace the residence of this family afterwards, either in Southwold or the immediate surrounding parishes.

F. H. VERTUE.

NUCES ETYMOLOGICÆ.—Richard S. Charnock, Ph. Dr., F.S.A. (London: Trübner and Co.)—This small, but exceedingly well printed book of 246 pp., is the latest of Dr. Charnock's valuable contributions to etymological science, and we are inclined to think, in its way, decidedly the best. Many of our readers, who are doubtless familiar with his "Glossary of the Essex Dialect," not to mention his well-known "*Nuces Etymologicæ*," will welcome this volume. The chief object of *Nuces Etymologicæ* is to supply the etymology of many words not elsewhere to be found, and to rectify erroneous etymologies. To give a few curtailed instances of some words of local import, taken almost at random, from what happen to be agricultural terms:—

BENT=a coarse kind of grass (we have the word applied to situations upon which such grass grows, *e.g.* Bent Hill, at Felixstowe).

BRANK=an old name for buck-wheat, still cultivated in Norfolk and Suffolk, from the Gaulish *brance*, a species of fine bright grain.

GAGE=a variety of the plum, so named . . from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave, Suffolk, who introduced it into England before 1725 . . . possibly . . but it does not follow it had its name from him, &c., &c.

KERSEY=a species of coarse wollen cloth . . some derive this word from Kersey, near Hadleigh, where the woollen trade was formerly carried on. *TEUT. Karsaye*, &c., &c.

LINSEY=cloth made of linen and wool mixed, so called from Linsey, near Hadleigh, where first made. Hence *linsey woolsey*, a kind of flannel of which the woof only is composed of wool, the warp being thread. Woolsey is probably meant for rhyme. [We very much question the latter part of this explanation.—ED.]

MOREL, MORELLE, MORIL. Species of mushroom now seldom used in cookery.—Fr. *morille*, so called because when cooked it becomes black. The surname Morel, Muriel, Murrel, &c., is of common occurrence, and many are the derivations assigned to it, upon which we cannot now enter; we never remember, however, meeting with Dr. Charnock's reference, to which some of these surnames found in agricultural districts may not unlikely be traced).

A work of patient investigation and independent research like Dr. Charnock's, ought to be the means of greatly increasing an interest in this wide subject.

* The Historian.

CURIOUS BEQUESTS IN A 16TH CENTURY WILL.—The will of John Muriell, of South Creke, in the county of Norfolk, dated Dec. 2, 1558, contains the following singular directions :—

“Executor to keep a cow for his wife Margaret Muryel during her widowhood also to deliver to her yearly a chalder of sea-coals, 7 combs of malt, 4 combs of rye, 6 bushells of wheat, 6 bushells of myxtelyng.*

Item, I give to Margaret my wife the Childs cradel with the furniture belonginge.”

The munificence of the latter bequest is not a little remarkable.

HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES. *Second Notice.* (London: John Hodges.)—We hail with extreme satisfaction the continuation of Fr. Gasquet's able attempt to further illustrate the suppression of the religious houses, in his second and concluding volume. We have already drawn attention, among other principal features, to the marked moderation, which may be said to characterize the entire work. Considering the debateable nature of the subject, and the fact that it is in the hands of a writer, who of all men must be supposed to possess very strong feelings as to the justice and propriety of the suppression of the Monasteries, this is the more noticeable. Of distinct moralizing there is as little as possible. Even the temptation to make use of incidents not necessary to the main purpose, has been all along steadily resisted, so that the historical student cannot but regard the work with peculiar interest, and admire, as he must, the admirable arrangement of materials, including lists, &c., of the different houses, given in the form of useful appendices.

The Archives of the Public Record Office are largely drawn upon in furnishing information relating to the work of the Reformation, in its progress in East Anglia. We may instance particularly what relates to the “popular discontent,” which, as it is alleged, specially manifested itself in Norfolk, consequent on the policy of Henry in matters ecclesiastical. Those taking part in the insurrection being tried on the 22nd May, 1537, at Norwich Castle, and found guilty, were sentenced. Among the number, one John Punte, rector of the parish church of Waterlow (presumably a Norfolk benefice, which, however, we are unable to identify), was condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

The convenient, not to say ingenious way in which pensions were granted to the ejected monks, and the use to which such pensions were occasionally put, may be said to find a suitable illustration in the case of one Thomas Cole, of Bury St. Edmund's, who the Commissioners report assigned his annuity to Ambrose Jermyn, “upon condition that the said Ambrose did procure and obtain for him the benefice of Flempton in Suffolk, in the gift of one Thomas Lucas Esq.”

* *Mixtelyn.* Rye and wheat ground together, of which the inferior brown bread was made.

This second vol. is supplemented by four maps, upon which are clearly marked the houses of the different Orders as they formerly existed. The whole work is an evidence of pains-taking and successful labour, on the part of all concerned in its production.

QUERIES.

EAST ANGLIAN M.P.'s IN 1491-92.—The following represented the counties and boroughs of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the fourth Parliament of Henry VII., 1491-92.

<i>Norfolk</i>	Sir Robert Brande. Knight Phelip Calthorpe esq
<i>Norwich</i>	John Pynchemore John Curson
<i>Yarmouth</i>	Robert Crowmer Thomas Baynard
<i>Suffolk</i>	Simon Wiseman esq Robert Drury esq
<i>Ipswich</i>	John Yaxley gent Thomas Baldry
<i>Dunwich</i>	Nicholas Jemey William Perye (?)

Any particulars respecting the foregoing will be acceptable. It will be observed that the town of King's Lynn—or, as then called, Bishop's Lynn—is absent from the list. Yet it is certain that it made returns at the date in question. On the other hand Ely city, which did not return to Parliament, is found sending representatives in the persons of John Tygo and Thomas Carter. I suspect that in some way or other Ely takes the place of Bishop's Lynn. Perhaps some of your readers can say if this surmise is likely to be correct.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

"THE TIDE OF THE YEAR CALLED HOKKETYDE."—This expression is to be found in the Terrier of a religious house of the time of Edward IV. On referring to Nares' *Glossary*, "Hock-tide" is said to be an annual festival, which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter, the origin of which term has long been a matter of dispute. The suggestion that it is derived from *hoch*=high, appears to be plausible, and taken in connection with the Sunday festival by which it is preceded (Low Sunday), increases its probability. We are not aware if the idea has been previously suggested in any form, but it seems not unlikely that as Low Sunday (the Sunday succeeding Easter-day) symbolized a falling off from the grandeur of the festival, so "hokketyde" was in a measure

a return to the high commemoration, especially in view of the Rogation season. Anyhow can suggestions be offered likely to lead to the identification of "Hokketyde" with the *hock-tide* or *horkey*, the appellation used to denote Suffolk harvest home festivities so familiar to East Anglians?

"SELIOKE," GOSPEL OAK.—In further illustration of the use formerly made of the word 'Seli' = Silly (Vol. i., N.S., pp. 197, 230, 248, 262, etc.), I should like to mention that in Lancashire and Derbyshire an oak tree is occasionally to be found, known as *Selioke* = blessed oak. The Eastern Counties possess still many a 'gospel oak,' e.g. at Polstead and Chevington in Suffolk. It would be interesting to learn whether the term 'Selioke' was ever applied in the East Anglian districts to trees of this description, as it would be to trace the epithet in its changes, used first in pre-Reformation days, and subsequently down to the present time under the name 'Gospel Oak.' Herrick, it may be remembered, in his *Hesperides* speaks of "that HOLY OAK or GOSPEL TREE."

E. A. E.

REPLY.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS, pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208, 232, 371, Vol. II., N.S.—I am glad to add the following names to those already given:—

Barrett *Harwich*

Bevil *Ipswich*

Thomas Church, *Norwich*

Frans Dugate *Holt*. Japanese case. A ship moving in full sail,
above dial.

Tho^s French *Norwich*

Jno Halsey *Norwich*

Mark Hawkins Jun^r *St Edmunds Bury*

Edw Hines *Needham*

Joseph Mason *Norwich*

John Oldfield *Watton*

W^m Parker *Yarmouth*

J. Rowning *Newmarket*

Richard Stimpson *Eley*

William Carpenter Tooke *Lynn*

Bury St. Edmund's

J. C. FORD.

[The names of Robt. Gymer, Norwich; Jno. Johnson, Halesworth; and Jeremiah Hartley, which appear among those sent by Mr. Vertue, were previously included in the lists contributed by Mr. Ford.—ED.]

MEDIÆVAL JEWS OF IPSWICH.—No. 1.

It is a matter beyond all doubt that during the stay of the Israelites in this Kingdom, dating from the Norman Conquest down to the expulsion in 1290, several members of this interesting race took up their residence in Ipswich, and carried on business relations with resident Christians, having likewise monetary transactions with others at Norwich and Lincoln. In Ipswich, as in other centres, they formed a *communa* of their own, holding and held aloof from the rest of the inhabitants, pursuing their ancient faith, not without molestation, occupying a special corner in the city, subject to restrictive legislation, regarded and treated as aliens, and amenable, as far as taxation was concerned, not to the local authorities, but directly to the Crown, of which they were the vassals.

Unfortunately, our early records reflect no light whatever on the Jews of Ipswich as a community, so that we are left in the dark as to their social condition, their religious organisation, their commercial dealings, and all other particulars referring to them. We must rest content with the isolated references made to them, and as these are not very considerable, our purpose will be best served if we take them in alphabetical order, reserving for later consideration one special individual who towers above the rest as a man of some importance.

First on the list comes one Aaron de Gypwik, son of Joce (Joseph) de Lincoln, who figures as a banker and corn-dealer early in the reign of Hen. III. His charters were repeatedly overhauled by the Imperial authorities, with a view of ascertaining how his accounts stood with regard to his Christian contemporaries, and amercing him according to his presumed ability to stand the exactions of his superiors.

Elias de Gypwik, having a son named Jacob, called "Judeus de Gypwik," appears as a money-lender, 1213-1228. He carried on a large pecuniary business with his surroundings, and was a resident of Colchester during the latter part of his life. His son, Jacob fil' Elias, removed to Norwich, and here he is found A.D. 1253-1258, actively engaged in commercial pursuits. Taking the latter date first, we note that his signature, in his own handwriting, still exists appended to a lengthy Hebrew document deposited among the archives of Westminster Abbey, with the word "witness" attached. The transaction which he thus attests, deals with the sale of a certain house and lands, purchased by one Hiam ben (son of) Perez from a Jewish lady in Norwich, such property being situate in Needham Street, in the parish of St. Stephen's. The deed covering this transaction is too lengthy to be translated into the vernacular. It is, however, singularly interesting, being of a character wholly unlike our Latin deeds of the same date.

Three important Norwich Jews, viz., Isaac ben Abraham (a famous man, popularly described as Isaac of Warwick), Jacob ben Elias, of Ipswich, and Jehoshua, son of Sampson, the Levite, form what is termed

F

a Beth-din, the Hebrew for tribunal, and act as assessors between the vendor and the purchaser. The three are simply passive agents, and merely record the transaction as it is represented to them. This they do, not after the current usage, but in strict conformity with Hebraic procedure and Hebraic expressions, some of the latter being exceedingly quaint and grotesque. The document is of further importance, as it brings us as it were face to face with some prominent burgesses of Norwich 630 years ago, and with many Jews then resident in the ancient city. The names of individuals and places cited are transliterated into Hebrew characters with a fidelity and an accuracy which are as strange as they are charming to the reader of the ancient tongue.

The purchaser in the present instance was an Ipswich man. His synagogue and family description was Hiam ben (son of) Perez, while among his contemporaries he was known as Hagin fil' Petri, otherwise Hagin or Vives de Gypevik. Both these names are synonymous with Hiam. Vives, indeed, is but another form of the Latin "Vivus" alive, and this corresponds exactly with Hiam ("alive") in Hebrew. It is seen from the tenor of the document under consideration, supported by evidence derived from hundreds of similar deeds, that the English Jews of mediæval times, oppressed though they were by official persecution, were still allowed freedom in the drawing up of contracts after their own especial Rabbinical style, and in pursuing, within their own compass, the faith of their fathers, to which they clung with such tenacity.

Coming now to the deed, dated 1253, in which Jacob fil Elias, of Ipswich, is a prominent figure, we purpose giving a translation in full, not so much for the importance of the document, as for the insight it conveys with regard to the way the mediæval Jews conducted their internal affairs, and drew up their contracts. It must be premised that the letter R. standing for Rabbi simply denotes our Mr. of the present day, and that there is nothing official, clerical, or sacerdotal, affecting the description. The original deed is in Westminster Abbey. The words here italicised not being Hebrew terms were transliterated, into Hebrew characters. The reader will note the peculiarities of the deed and its strange wording, observing also that the persons principally concerned neither draw up nor sign the bargain, but leave that task in the hands of the witnesses whom they have summoned as mutual friends and assessors.

"Before us the undersigned, R. Abraham, son of the martyr R. Azriel, has sold to R. Jacob, son of R. Elias, the entire debt that R. Isaac, son of Abraham, is indebted to him under a shtarr sealed in *chirograph* which is in the ark of the Lord our King in *Norwich*. To wit, a debt of eight and fifty shillings, payable at these periods. Eight days after *Pascha* in the year thirty and seven of the coronation of our Lord King *Henry*, son of King *John*, eighteen shillings. Eight days after *Saint Michael* next thereunto, twenty shillings; and eight days

after the next *Pascha*, twenty shillings. Together with interest accruing from the aforesaid debt, to wit, two pennies per week per pound during the lapse of the periods aforementioned. All this debt aforesaid has the said R. Abraham sold to the said R. Jacob with everything attaching, and all that may arise out of it, both capital and interest, without reservation. And R. Abraham, taking in his hand a religious symbol, swears in our presence that he has received nought of this debt, nor will he accept ought, either principal or interest. Furthermore, he has given no release of the debt, nor will he assign any release except with the concurrence of R. Jacob aforesaid. Any loss that may accrue to R. Jacob aforesaid on the above debt through the instrumentality of R. Abraham aforesaid, either as to principal or interest, R. Abraham undertakes to make good. For this he gives a lien on all his chattels, whether alienable or non-alienable, which he does possess or he may possess, in order to recoup R. Jacob aforesaid the original debt or any damage arising, either as to principal or interest. The bond relating to this debt has R. Abraham handed over to R. Jacob to hold for himself or any of his assigns who may present it. It is covenanted between R. Jacob and R. Abraham that if R. Isaac, son of Abraham, discharges either a part of the debt or the whole, that R. Abraham will give him a release in accordance with the payment made. R. Abraham is not to be believed on R. Isaac's producing a receipt in R. Abraham's handwriting, that such receipt was furnished at R. Jacob's instance, except he show proof in R. Jacob's own handwriting that he was privy to such release. R. Abraham also swears in our presence that he has lent the money through the medium of a Christian at the rate of two pennies per pound per week during the periods aforesaid. We have thus legally transferred the debt from R. Abraham to R. Jacob in due fashion henceforward, as is duly set forth above, by means of an article fit for the purpose of such transference. Jacob on first line. All clear and inviolable.

Abraham, son of Moses, of *Norwich*,
Abraham, son of Solomon,
Moses, son of Isaac
Samuel of *Norwich*."

A few observations on the above deed may not be deemed out of place. In the body of the document figure three men of some importance in their day, who, together with the four signatories—seven in all—wielded immense influence by reason of their wealth. What induced Isaac ben Abraham—an opulent Israelite, popularly known as Isaac o. Warwick—to borrow so small a sum as 58 shillings from a Jewish confrère, must ever remain an unsolved problem. Why the holder of the bond for payment parted with it, and the Ipswich man purchased it, this is likewise a puzzle. And wherefore the need for so elaborate an

instrument attested by the Rothschilds and Barings of their time? The records of the period, Hebrew and Latin, furnish us with various details in the careers of the seven persons mentioned, and to such an extent indeed that biographies might be written of them, and genealogical tables might be drawn up, tracing every member of their respective families. The father of Abraham, the vendor, had evidently met with a violent death, whether by the hands of the hangman or those of an infuriated mob, must remain at present uncertain. Of the seven, Abraham ben Solomon, known to his contemporaries as Abraham fil' Deulecresse, was by far the most important. He fell a victim to a calumnious accusation that he had acted in derision of Christianity, and was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, in the market place of Norwich. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, acquiring property to a large extent in Norwich, in the vicinity of what is now the Provincial Bank, and attracting the ill-will of the burgesses by what they were pleased to regard as his ill-gotten riches. He is known as Abraham Dives.

It will be perceived that the amount of the monetary transaction involved is set down as 58 shillings. This is not to be understood as the original sum lent. It was probably 50 shillings or thereabouts, the remaining eight shillings being added to the principal as the interest repayable. If the total were discharged in due course no further interest accrued: if not, a demand of 2d. per week per pound, legal interest, was preferred on any balance still due. This amounts to a clear gain of 50 per cent. or more on the capital sum advanced. But Jews were not permitted by their usages to lend on usury to fellow-Jews; this would have been in contravention of the ordinance laid down in Deut. xxiii., 20. A legal fiction was introduced to evade this provision. The money was lent in the first instance to an accommodating Christian friend, he passing it on forthwith to the Jew borrower, the latter undertaking to make the returns not to the Jew, but to the Christian, he again handing it as soon as received, to the original lender. In this way, the Jew neither received nor paid usury; the interposition of a Christian made the crooked path straight.

The transaction, like others of its kind, was effected and executed not in accordance with English law, but in strict conformity with Jewish prevailing jurisprudence. The witnesses were really acting as assessors, forming a tribunal still known in all orthodox Jewish communities as a Beth-din, or Tribunal of Justice. Solemnity was added to the occasion by the principal agent holding in his hand a sacred emblem, such as a small scroll of the Pentateuch, a mezuzah or door-post inscription, a bundle of phylacteries, or the ordinary fringes attached to an under garment, which all punctilious Jews wear even to the present day. To execute the deed, moreover, it was not deemed needful to add a seal and touch it with the forefinger, but to take hold of the skirt of a garment in accordance with the prescriptive scriptural usage. This was the final

incident which rendered the transaction formal, binding, and legal. As the English law sanctioned and legalised this procedure, it will be seen that the mediæval Jews had nought to complain of with regard to their being permitted full freedom in the pursuit of their ancestral faith, and in the adoption of their special practices.

Incidentally it may be noticed that the Jews were far advanced in useful knowledge above their Christian neighbours. Every adult among them could speak the vernacular and transliterate it into Hebrew characters, which served the purpose of their commercial dealings, much as in the same way that foreign-born members of their race do now-a-days with German in the City of London and elsewhere. Their accomplishments, as a rule, comprehended the speaking of English and French, not reading or writing either of these after the usual fashion, but phonetically setting down the words in Hebrew cursive or shorthand caligraphy. Hebrew was the medium of intercourse among themselves, and in this they were adepts. They were ardent readers of Scriptural and Rabbinic literature, and their proficiency in at least three languages promoted them to a standing point of intelligence which did not excite admiration, but rather awakened the envy and displeasure of their contemporaries. This superiority of intelligence sharpened their faculties, and frequently brought down upon them a large amount of persecution, which was intended as a counterpoise to their so-called craft or cunning, but which was in reality the outcome of envy and malice, engendered by rivalry and success in enterprise.

M. D. DAVIS.

(*To be continued.*)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—*Huntingdon St Mary* To the Memory | Of her excellent Parents. | S^r LIONELL WALDEN Knight. | of an ancient and honourable Family | in this County; | and Dame ELIZABETH his Wife | eldest Daughter and coheirress | of CHARLES BALAAM of *Elm* Esq^r. | And her beloved Sister MARY; | M^{rs} CATHERINE HARDING | Widow of FISHER HARDING Esq^r. | Some Time Master Builder. | to her late Majesty QUEEN ANN | at HARWICH: | By her last Will and Testament, | Order'd this grateful Instance | of her Duty and Affection | to be erected | 1749. | [Arms: Or, on a bend gules, cottised azure; 3 harps of the field; between 6 martlets of the second; impaling azure, on a fess between 3 estoiles of 8 points argent, as many annulets of the field. N. Wall of Tower (W. end of N. A.)].

Peterborough, St John Baptist SACRED to the Memory of CATHERINE | Wife of Mr. John Wing | of THORNEY ABBY | and | Daughter of Mr. William Elger of this Parish | Who died February 2^d; 1781 | AGED 25 YEARS | also of John her Son | Aged 14 Days | . [Floor of N. A.]

R. H. EDLESTON.

CREFFIELD, OF FORDHAM, ESSEX.

Although this family possessed estates in Essex in very early times, but little is known of them, and there does not appear to be any pedigree extant.

The name may perhaps be derived from the village of Crowfield, in Suffolk, formerly written Crofeld and Crefeld. The name is still in existence in the neighbourhood, there being at least one family of that name in the parish of Pebmarsh, not far removed from Fordham, where the family seem originally to have flourished.

In the British Museum is the following early charter of Henry de Creffield (Harl. mss. 48, I. 41).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Creffeld concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmair Willō Coco alnetum quod jacet proximum in longitudine juxta terram Walteri clerici de Fordham quam tenet de feodo dñi Robti Aguillon Habendum et tenendum illi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis honorifice bene et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim duos denarios scilicet ad festum sancti Andree pro omnibus serviciis et demandis salvo servicio dñi Regis scilicet ad viginti solidos unum obolum et ad plus plus et ad minus minus Et pro hac concessione et donatione et carte hujus affirmatione debet mihi predictus Willūs Cocus sexdecine denarios in gersuma et uxori mee Cristiane duos denarios et Alano filio meo duos denarios et Ego Henricus de Creffeld et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Willō Coco et heredibus suis predictum alnetum contra omnes homines et omnes feminas Hiis testibus Waltero Sacerdote, Willō filio Geŕ, Philippo filio ejus, Alano del hil, Thoma cicarawe, Ricō de Bildestun, Ricardo filio, Roberti clerici de Bures, Arnulfo fratre ejus, Willo clerico qui hanc cartam fecit, et multis aliis

Appended by two threads of green and gold woven silk is a large seal of white wax, in the centre of which is a large bird, like a heron, standing erect and holding in its beak what looks like a torch or small banner, and around it is the inscription

SIGILL . HENRICI . FIL . ROGERI . ✚

From this charter we obtain the following pedigree—

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Roger de Creffeld =
|
Henry de Creffeld = Cristina
|
Alan de Creffeld

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Morant (II., 229) says, "Henry and Alan de Creffield were benefactors to the Priory in Little Horkesley before the reign of King Edward III." Robert de Creffield held land in Fordham 16 Ed. III. (1343).

In the clause Roll, 1 Ed. II. (1307), is a writ directed to Walter de Gloucester, the King's Eschaetor on this side of Trent, to grant seisin to Andrew de Creffield, of all the lands of his father, Robert de Creffield, who held of the King's father in capite, the said Andrew having attained full age and done homage.

The estate called "Popes," in the parish of Chapel, has been enjoyed by the posterity of the said Andrew de Creffield ever since, and descended in the direct line for several centuries until the year 1782, when Edward Creffield, D.D., dying unmarried, devised it to Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, who married the heir general of that family.

Morant (II., 202) says (*sub* Chapel) . . . "An estate called 'Popes' is the most considerable here. It hath been long possessed by the family Creffield; a branch of which being transplanted to Colchester in the last century, soon out grew the stock from whence it was derived . . . they were formerly considerable in Fordham."

In the East window of the South aisle of Fordham Church, was this inscription in old English letters,—

"Orate pro aīabus Johis Creffield et Margerie uxīs ejus
qui istam fenestram"

In the North aisle also, in old English letters—

"Orate pro aīabus Johis Creffield et Alicie uxīs ejus . . ."

In the East window of the North aisle, Creffield arms (or a heart gules between two hands coupé at wrist argent) and "Orate pro aīabus," &c., as before (Symonds Collection Vol. I., folio 309). Their arms are now Quarterly argent and sable a heart gules between two left hands and two legs coupées proper, as quartered by the Astle family.

Anne Creffield (widow of William Brewer, = Solomon Stebbing, of The Brook, in Great of Great Tay), eventually sole heiress of | Tay, Essex (arms quarterly or and gules on the Creffields, of Fordham, obiit Feb. 1701. | a bend sable three bezants).

Anne, b. 1698, d. 1767, = Philip Morant (the Essex Historian), Rector of Aldham, Essex, married, Feb. 6, 1739, d. Nov. 25, 1770, buried at Aldham. Monumental Inscription.	Elizabeth, died unmarried 1751.
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Anna Maria, only daughter and heiress = Thomas Astle, keeper of the Records in the Tower, m. Dec. 18, 1765, d. Dec. 1, 1803.

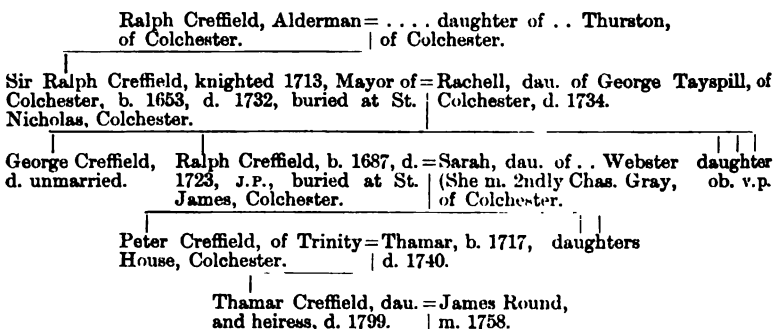
Thomas Astle, of Gosfield = Susannah, dau. and heir of John Brogden. Militia, d. 1820.	Philip Astle, took the name of Hills, of Colne Park, Essex.	others
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Louisa Astle, only daughter and eventually heiress.	= Charles R. Sperling	George, b. 1807, died æt. 14.
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The Creffields, of Fordham, are now represented by the Sperlings, of Dynes Hall; and the Creffields, of Colchester, now extinct in the

male line, are represented in the female line by the Rounds, of Birch Hall, by the marriage in 1758, of James Round, with Thamar, daughter and heiress of Peter Creffield, of Colchester.

Sir Ralph Creffield, of the Colchester family (knighted 1713), is recorded by Le Neve, in his "Pedigrees of Knights," to have borne the following coat—quarterly argent and sable two sinister hands and two legs counterchanged in the centre human heart gules.



Dynes Hall, Halstead.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF LILLINGTON, CO. WARWICK, RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—"Collected for y^e grt losse at Southwold & Soulbay coun. Suffolk, May 26th, 1661, the sūme of three shillings & foure pence by Hen. Smitheman vic." &c.

"Thomas Greene a Creeple & Susanna his ptended wife being sent from Worcest^r wth a passe to Helgay in the County of Norfolke, y^e afores^d Susanna was delivered of a son att Lillington the — of — whose nam^e was John & was baptised the 13th day of Septemb. Anno Dom. 1668."

LICENCE TO EAT FLESH (pp. 67–8).—The penalty for eating flesh on fish-days, was three months imprisonment (5 Eliz., cap. v.) The grantee of a special licence of exemption paid yearly to the poor's box, if a Lord or a Lord's lady, 26s. 8d., a Knight or a Knight's lady (as in the case of Sir Isaac and Lady Jermy), 13s. 4d. Those of a lower rank paid 6s. 8d. Innholders were by their licences under obligation to prevent the consumption of flesh during Lent, &c. In the latter part of the seventeenth Century, licences to eat flesh could be had by applying at an office in St. Paul's churchyard, on condition of bestowing alms on the poor. About this time the restrictions ceased.

SUFFOLK DOMESDAY (Vol. III., pp. 12, 25).—*The Carlford and the two Babergh Hundreds.* Lord John Hervey has lost no time in following his Samford Hundred portion of the Suffolk Domesday text and translation, with two equally precise and careful renderings of the Carlford and Babergh Hundreds. The following appear to be places having some special interest attached to them, or that still remain to be identified, and concerning which any particulars likely to lead to such identification would be useful and most acceptable.

CARLFORD—

Necchemara, translated Nechemere with a query mark, seems equally entitled to its (probable) name of *Necton*, as much as *Gressgrava* deserves to have *Kesgrave* assigned to it.

Hopetuna, translated Hopeston (?)

Alnesbrunna (Alnesbourne) and *Grenewic* (Greenwich) figure as important places. Both are only now known in name, the respective territories have become absorbed, and "Greenwich Farm," and the "Alnesborne Priory Farm," in the Ipswich parish of St. Clement, and in Kesgrave, alone remain.

Hespelea, translated Hespoley, but queried. We should like to suggest Aspal as a likely equivalent.

Sekeford = Seckford, now absorbed in Bealings parish.

Kyngestuna = Kingston (?)

Thistelduna = Thistleton.

Kalletuna = Kalleton (?) The expression "Isaac now holds *The man* Isaac holds of the Abbot," has a touch of scorn about it, the tenant in all probability being a Jew.

Ingolvestuna = Ingolveston (?)

Isleuestuna = Isleveston (?)

Finesford = Finsford (?)

Hobbestuna = Hobbston (?)

Finlesforda = Finlesford (?) probably same as Finsford.

Haspelega = Haspley (?)

Kingelanda = Kingsland.

Aluredetuna = Aluredston (?)

Eduluestuna = Edulfston (?)

Barchetuna = Barcheston (?)

Derneford = Derneford (?)

In Bealings we have "1 *Socmannus ULNOTUS nomine*," rendered "a soche man *Woolnough* by name.

Godert is translated Goddard.

Antecessoris = fore-goer.

The translation strikes one as a trifle too literal, when we read of one *commendatus Bruni* = "under commendation to Brown."

Ecclesia, is rendered either by "Church benefice" or "living," wherever the word occurs.

The Domesday word for "Priest," is always "*Presbyter*."

BABERGH—

Lelegam = Lelegay (?)*Illeleia* = Monks Eleigh (Terre Lanfranci Archiepiscopi). *Illeleia* = Eleigh (Terre Baiocensis Episcopi).*Coresfella* = Coresfield (?)*Withermers* = Withermarsh (?)*Eilanda* = Nayland (?)*Aluenelega* = Alvenley (?)*Losam* = Loos (or Loes)*Linhou* = Linhou (?)*Kodenham* = (?) Rodenham.*Scerdacra* = Chadacre.

The Babergh Hundred entries are exceptionally full and interesting. We might especially mention *Aluenelega*, in which occurs an important side-light, illustrating the ways of men in the remote period of Domesday compilation. Of the freemen at Assington it is said, that those under Seward by commendation and soche “non poterant uendere terras suas.” Lord John Hervey believes the *non* “to have been inserted by a clerical error,” but we cannot see why he should think so. Free-men were not always free to dispose of their lands, as entries in this very book seem to shew, others again could only sell *sine licencia*. It is refreshing to read under *Loos*, that “Leustan held under King Edward of glorious memory a carrucate and a half of land, *Dei carrucata fuit*.” We are under no small obligation to Lord John Hervey for these valuable Domesday Hundreds of Suffolk.

DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY. By Charles Norton Elvin, M.A. (East Dereham).—It has long been our custom, when any heraldic difficulty presented itself—a by no means rare occurrence—to turn, in preference to other better known books on our shelves, to an unpretentious little volume published nearly a quarter of a century ago—“A Synopsis of Heraldry”—as the readiest, and, all things considered, the most satisfactory way of obtaining the needed assistance. This book passed certainly into a second edition, and is not, we believe, now to be easily procured. The author, Mr. C. N. Elvin, M.A., has just brought out his sumptuous *Dictionary of Heraldry*, and a magnificent work it is. It is altogether different in scope from the earlier work, and very greatly in advance of it, although it is not difficult to see that the child is father to the man. To eulogize a work, the value and usefulness of which is already well recognized, is really unnecessary, but we must bear our testimony to the singular ability and skill which is apparent throughout, in text and illustration. The book fills a void in the literature of heraldry, that for years has, to the regret of many a worker in the sister subjects, remained unoccupied. It is the very book that was needed, and we are delighted to make its acquaintance. It will be

found of inestimable value, and it is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction we recommend it to the notice of our readers. Upwards of 2,500 charming illustrations, all steel engravings, are each described in a most intelligible manner, while the actual dictionary that follows, is as good a piece of work as can be well imagined. To give an instance of the treatment. Under D we take the word DIMIDIATION, or Dimidiated. We are told that it is "a term used to express anything which has a part cut off, a halving; a method of joining two coats of arms; and was formerly used in joining the arms of a husband and wife." This is illustrated as follows:—

"Three herrings were the ancient arms of Great Yarmouth; at a subsequent period, as a mark of Royal favour, the arms of England were borne in chief, and in base az. three herrings naiant two and one argent; but when the fashion of Dimidiation was introduced, the Royal arms were placed on the dexter side, and those of Yarmouth on the sinister, by which means the fore parts of the lions of England became joined to the hind parts of the herrings of Yarmouth."

A reference to plate 22, fig. 18, gives:—

"Per-Pale gu. and az. three lions pass. guard in pale or, Dimidiated with three herrings naiant in pale ar. Great Yarmouth," together with the engraved arms.

As the work of a resident in East Anglia the book should possess a special interest for East Anglians, and it certainly deserves to meet with widely extended favour. Besides, it is so evidently the outcome of pure affection for the subject (indeed, nothing less than a labour of love could have produced such a book), that we find ourselves able to give, what after all is but scant praise.

ENGLISH WAYFARING LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.*—The wayfaring aspect of mediæval life, faithfully represented, cannot but prove an attractive study. It would, we think, be simply impossible to imagine a picture more true to life, or more satisfactorily sketched in a brief compass, than that conveyed to us in this really admirable volume, which has already been so highly and deservedly eulogized. Every conceivable topic that seems likely to fall under the wide subject of the book,—and it is so extensive that it may be said to embrace the entire range of mediæval surroundings—is discussed in such a manner as to create an interest, not soon likely to die, where only by a stretch of the imagination any could be said previously to have existed. The references to East Anglia are few, and confined chiefly to the subject of its bridges. It would of course have been possible to enlarge upon the several heads, and East Anglia could have lent additional illustrations of considerable value and importance. As it is, the references are more than ordinarily useful, and evidence a wide acquaintance with the best authorities, and sources of information not often drawn upon for similar undertakings. The work of translation is so well done, that no one would imagine the

* *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages* (xivth century), by J. J. Jusserand, translated from the French by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square.

book were other than an original work. In connection with the subject of "Sanctuary rights," frequently referred to in these pages, it should be noted that examples are given in the Appendix of entries in the Durham Sanctuary Register. The volume is well illustrated, printed, and bound, and has already reached a second and cheaper edition.

EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF
BEESTON-JUXTA-MYLEHAM, NORFOLK, REFERRING TO
AN EXTRAORDINARY AND MOST TRAGICAL EVENT.

Page 146, SEPULTURE, A.D. 1609.

Novemb viij^o

"Beniaminus James infans et filius cujusdam M^{ri} James Clerici Rectoris de Rockland (qui interfectus fuit nocturno tempore in lecto per quondam cognomine Lowe Curatum tunc suum, idque impio ac nefario consilio uxoris ejusdem M^{ri} James, iique sententiâ mortis damnati apud Thetford, ipsa femina primo exusta est, tunc temporis ibidem.

"Ipse autem — Lowe eodem tempore suspensus est juxta ibidem, mense, Martii, Anno Domini 1608.

"Istaque etiam femina soror fuit uxoris cujusdam Rob^{ti} Brooke Clerici nunc inhabitantis in isto oppido.)

"Puerulus autem iste sepultus fuit octavo die Novembris."

(Translation.)

Benjamin James, infant and son of a certain Master James, Clerk (and) Rector of Rockland (who was murdered in the night season whilst in bed by a certain person named Lowe his own Curate at that time; and that by the impious and nefarious counsel of the wife of the same Master James.

They were sentenced to death at Thetford; the woman first was burnt then at the aforesaid place, at the same time Lowe was hanged close by in the same place in March, A.D. 1608.

This woman was the sister of a certain Robert Brooke's wife, a Clerk, now residing in this town (of Beeston).

The little boy referred to was buried on the eighth day of November.

The above Extract and Translation were made by the present (the 30th) Rector.

June, 1889.

JOHN SWAFFIELD ORTON.

(1) Is there any account of this awful murder, and the extraordinary burning of a Rector's wife, existing in the county histories of Norfolk or histories of Thetford?

(2) Do the Registers of Rockland (near Thetford) contain any notice of the Rector's murder by his own Curate?

(3) Is the above-mentioned Murder noticed in any book of remarkable Trials or in any Calendar of Crimes, &c.?

[Blomefield quotes from "The Bloody Murder of Master James, minister of Rokeland, in Norfolk, committed by Mr. Lowe, his Curate, and consented to by his wife, for which both were executed" (London: printed by Robert Bonian, 1609), in his brief account of this awful tragedy. The murder was perpetrated on Twelfth-night A.D. 1608.

At the period referred to, death by burning was the usual mode of punishing crime in the case of female delinquents. This would account for the burning of the Rector's wife, and the less barbarous punishment that fell upon the man, who was the actual murderer.—ED.]

QUERIES.

CASTING THE SHOE AT WEDDINGS.—The custom is one of such universality that it may seem out of place to call attention to it in the pages of a provincial "Notes and Queries," yet it is quite possible that in different localities the observance may have attached to it explanations that vary somewhat, and are consequently worth recording. East Anglia, rich as it is in local folk-lore traditions, may, perhaps, be capable of furnishing some interesting particulars. In a recently published book, brimful of curious information,—a work that all interested in genealogical questions will welcome, and which such as are not specialists, will find much pleasure in studying,*—there is a chapter on "Marriage by Capture," which contains a reference to Dr. M'Lennan's suggestion that the throwing of an old shoe at English weddings is "a sham assault on the person carrying off the lady." Brand, it seems, has no reference to the custom in connection with weddings. It seems probable that something more is indicated by the throwing of the shoe than the wish that success may attend the mission of the person favoured with the shoe (*Marriage and Kinship*, p. 407). Perhaps readers of the *East Anglian* may have their own opinions as to what this something is, and if so will not object to give us the benefit of them; but any such opinions to be of service should be founded upon knowledge of local manners and customs.

HOLBROOK, MUNDEVILE, AND BANYARD.—I wish to discover whether the following manors passed from the family of Holbrook to that of Mundevile by inheritance or by purchase, and perhaps amongst the readers of the *East Anglian*, some searcher of records relating to the manorial and family history of Suffolk, might be able to help me to clear up the point.

In 20 Ed. III., Richard, son and heir of William de Holbroke, was

* *The Development of Marriage and Kinship*. By C. Staniland Wake. London: George Redway. 1889.

assessed for $1/4$ and $1/6$ of a knight's fee in Cransford, which William de Holbrok and Johanna de Ufford formerly (*i.e.* in 31 Ed. 1.) held.

In 6 Hen. vi. Robert Banyard was assessed for the same $1/4$ and $1/6$ of a fee in the same place, which Richard, son and heir of William de Holbroke formerly held.

In the same year Robert Banyard and Katharine Arderne held a knight's fee in Cransford, formerly belonging to William de Moundevile.

Katharine, daughter and heiress (or co-heiress) of William de Moundevile, of Cransford, married Robert Banyard, of Spexall. This is proved by original deed.

In 20 Ed. iii., Robert, Earl of Suffolk, was assessed for half a fee in Tunstall, Blaxall, and Wantidsen, during the minority (wardship) of Richard, son of William de Holbroke, which the said William and Sayena Seyward lately held.

In 25 Ed. iii., a fine was levied between William de Amoudevyle and John, her brother, and Gilbert de Debenham and Maria, his wife, of a tenement in Tunstall, Wantidsen, and Blaxall.

In 6 Hen. vi., Robert Banyard and his tenants in Tunstall, Blaxall, and Wantidsen, were assessed for $1/2$, a knight fee, which Robert, Earl of Suffolk, formerly (*i.e.* 31 E. 1.) held during the minority (wardship) of Richard, son and heir of William de Holbroke.

The coincidence of these manors, which are not contiguous to each other (for I conceive it was one manor which extended into the three last named parishes), having thus passed from Holbroke to Mundevice, and from Mundevice to Banyard, looks much as if they had so passed by inheritance and not by purchase. Perhaps the minor may have died in infancy, or at all events without issue, and a sister or aunt may have been his heir of the whole property. But I want proof.

Tyneham, Wareham, Dorset.

THOMAS BOND.

A REMARKABLE OAK PLANTATION.—At Great Finborough, near Stowmarket, is a large Oak Plantation, said to be called *America*, from the circumstance of it having been planted by some disbanded soldiers, who had returned from the Wars in North America. Is there any foundation for this strange story, or is it one of those localities that have received its name out of mere caprice? Nova Scotia, China, California, Halifax, and many other like names, are I believe to be met with again and again in different parts of East Anglia, indeed throughout the country.

U. S. A.

GURLYN OR GURLINGE.—Nathaniel Gurlinge was M.P. for Castle Rising in 1626, and Thomas Gurlyn, alderman, was M.P. for King's Lynn, in 1625, 1626, and 1640. Any particulars respecting these will oblige.

W. D. PINK.

MASTER SAMUEL OTES, Parson of Sowthreps in Norfolk, was author of *An Explanation of the General Epistle of Saint Jude*, folio 1633.

May we claim him for Yorkshire, as a native?

Idel, Bradford.

ED. YORKS. NOTES AND QUERIES.

REPLIES.

EAST ANGLIAN M.P.'s IN 1491-2.—With regard to the honourable members for Yarmouth, referred to in this query. The name of "*Baynard*" is not one of note in the town's Records, but a *Thomas Banyard* flourished there at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, and was probably the M.P. referred to. He was Bailiff in 1506, when Swinden states he was "Steward of the Court" (*Qy. Leet*). In 1499 he translated "The Code of Laws and Customs of Yarmouth," and is stated to have been descended from the Suffolk family of that name, which was seated at Mettingham, temp. Henry VI. (Palmer's *Manship* II., 337).

As to *Robert Crowmer* I extract the following from "Turner's *Sepulchral Reminiscences*," 110, where he writes as follows in regard to this gentleman's tomb, which still exists, in St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth.

"The monument (*i.e.* of Robert Crowmer) still in great part remaining in our Church, and lately so well illustrated by Mr. Francis Worship, in the *Transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society*, II., p. 35—42, decidedly proves the interment of this gentleman here; as it likewise, by its size and decorations, marks him for a man of no small importance. The sculptured shield upon the portion recently brought to light affords still farther proof, by displaying the Arms of Crowmer impaling those of Wilshire. To his marriage into the latter family Weever bears decided testimony, in his *Funeral Monuments*, p. 863, where, in speaking of 'the burials and persons to be prayed for in religious houses in and about Yarmouth,' he, after enumerating certain Fastolfes, and Ilketishales and Pelegrens, adds Jane, the daughter of John Wilshire, wife to Robert Crowmer. Both the Wilshires and Crowmers were men of note in Kent; but in connection with Yarmouth nothing farther is known of the individual here recorded, than that he was the Chief Magistrate of the town on no fewer than nine different occasions; the first in 1470, and the last in 1497. It may, therefore, safely be inferred that his death took place early in the sixteenth century. Swinden nowhere mentions him or any of the name, save in his list of Bailiffs; but Mr. Charles Palmer, in his late valuable publication of the elder Manship's 'Foundation and Antiquities of Greate Yermoathe,' tells us, p. 93, that 'there is at Norwich the Will of Edmund Crowmer, a Burgess of Yarmouth, proved there in 1530, who bequeathed to John Crowmer, his son, a pryncyd boke of the Cronycles, his sword, and his daggarre; and to Master Doctor Gregore his boke, callyd Dives et Pauper.' The family, it thus appears, did not become extinct in Yarmouth with him of the 'Crowmer Monument.'"

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

John Yaxley, of Mellis, co. Suffolk, eldest son and heir of Richard Yaxley, otherwise Herberd, was a Sergeant-at-law, elected "forraine Burgess" and one of the "Councel of the town" of Ipswich, 5 Hen. VII. (1490). He, together with *Thomas Baldrey*, elected burgesses at the Parliament at Westminster (17th Oct.), Oct. 7, 1491 (7 Hen. VII.),

"theire wages to be at the order of the Great Court" (Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, ed. by Richardson, pp. 161, 163). Thos. Baldry was a Justice, and also served the office of one of the Clavigers of the same town. The pedigree in Davy's Suffolk MSS. (Add. mss. 19,116), states that Baldry was buried at the church of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, and that he had a son, Thomas, who served the office of Lord Mayor of London, in 1523 or 1524. But there is some difference in these statements and those contained in the Visitations. (See note, Bacon's *Annals*).

I should feel greatly obliged if Mr. W. D. Pink would favour you with the authority from whom he quotes, that "Nicholas Jemey and William Pereye (?) " were returned for Dunwich; as both Gardner and Suckling omit Henry VII.'s Parliaments, and from an official return of Parliaments, ordered by Parliament a few years since, it appears "*No Returns found*," from 1485 to 1496-7.

Southwold.

F. H. VERTUE.

VILLA FAUSTINI (Vol. III., p. 77).—The suggestion, in note, of the Tile being used for roofing is scarcely consistent with the expression "tile and brick stuccoed." It is not usual to stucco the roof. [Certainly not; but brick walls, &c., are frequently stuccoed, and the expression is not an unusual one.—ED.]

I may suggest that readers of the *East Anglian* (and similar publications) would be more likely to furnish information to their own county magazine, or one of which they know something, rather than to publications to which they are strangers. My own experience is that, after one has taken some trouble to send information to metropolitan periodicals, it is often found to be lost labour and thrown aside. The metropolitans can make their own selections from the county communications.

H. F. NAPPER.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. II.—The latest volume of Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book Lovers' Library" Series, *The Brotherhood of Letters*, by Mr. J. Rogers Rees, is as delightful as his other books in the same series. Many are the interesting episodes gracefully recorded with a charming freshness, touching the world of letters. The author is in full sympathy with the choicest spirits of the fraternity into whose charmed circle the reader is irresistibly drawn to his great pleasure and profit.—The serial issues of the same publisher, *The Antiquary*, *The Bookworm*, and *The Library*, maintain their high standard of excellence. The former contains several important items of local interest. The articles in Volume XVIII. on the Church Dedications and Church Bells of Essex, call for special attention.—The Registers of Bramfield, Suffolk, are continued in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, and the exhaustive papers on the Friar preachers of Norwich in the *Reliquary*.—Such of our readers as followed the recent discussion in these pages relating to the Beaumont poets, may be glad to learn that prefixed to Volume I. of Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's works in the "Mermaid" Series, is a very pleasing portrait of Francis Beaumont from a picture in the possession of Col. Harecourt, and an account of his life and writings.

MEDIÆVAL JEWS OF IPSWICH.—No. II.

Joce=Joseph, gener Hagin, otherwise Vives, otherwise Hiam de Gypwik, flourished A.D. 1266. The Exchequer Pleas of this year record a monetary transaction in which he was concerned. Nothing further is known of him.

Maneser de Gypwik figures on the Pipe Rolls, A.D. 1183, wherein it is stated that "Maneser, Jew of Ipswich, owes four ounces of gold for having his rights of twenty marks against William of Verdun & Bertram his brother." This entry shows that Jews were resident in Ipswich as early as the reign of Henry 2nd.

Solomon of Ipswich, the same year, "owes one mark for certain seven marks which he might claim against Hugh de la Hosi;" and in 1184 "owes one mark for certain seven marks for which he might distrain against Hugh de la Hose." There is something curious about the terms "claim" and "distrain." It would appear that a fine or fee of one mark was charged in obtaining judgment, and a similar fine for obtaining execution.

Pipe Rolls, 5 Ric. 1., Bucks. and Berks. "Ursell of Gipeswich (with others named) render count of 50 marks for having custody of the chattels of Ysaac, Jew of St. Edmund, which are reckoned at £120 (who was killed at Thetford) for the benefit of the heir of the deceased." The date (1194) points to the probability of Isaac's having fallen a victim to the popular fury which raged throughout the realm early in the reign of Richard 1st.

With the exception of Hagin, i.e. Hiam or Vives de Gypwik, we have now exhausted the category of Ipswich Jews, in their individual capacities.

With regard to their corporate existence, it would appear that the Jews of Ipswich were too inconsiderable in number to be "tallaged" or assessed as a separate *communa*. They were associated in this respect with their brethren in Norwich, where there always existed a large contingent of the Hebrew race. Two Latin documents in the Westminster Abbey collection, both dated 1261, reflect some light on this assumption. The first of these, emanating from Simon Passelewe, one of the "Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews," deals with the sum of £27 assessed on "our Jews of Norwich and Ipswich," that amount being their proportion out of an entire tallage of 1,000 marks levied on the whole body of the Jews in the Kingdom. The demand was payable at the feast of Saint John the Baptist, and the writ quaintly adds the words "which our Jews of England have given us in order to secure our goodwill." The charters, bonds, and obligations of the Ipswich Jews had been overhauled, so as to determine the capability of each individual to bear the strain of payment; and the Justiciar now issues his mandate that all the parchments be restored to the official receptacles. This was in January.

In June of the same year (1261), a second precept reached the

hands of the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, this time signed and sealed by J. Maunsell, "apud Turrim London." Stringent orders are given for the immediate distraint of all Jewish defaulters, male and female, of Norwich and Ipswich, who have not answered to their share of a second tallage of 1,000 marks, levied on the entire community throughout England. Here, again, their contribution is set down at £27. Abraham de Norwich, together with two brothers, Moses and Joce, sons of Aaron, are mentioned as the talliators or assessors in Norwich, and Hagin de Gypewiç acts for the crown in Ipswich. One man, Moses of Sudbury, must have been enormously rich, he being required to furnish more than a third (£10) of the entire levy. The writ further enjoins the Sheriffs to present themselves on a certain day at Westminster, accompanied with the four Jew assessors, and there deposit their money and accounts. Meanwhile every facility is to be accorded to the talliators. They are to have free access to the arks, there to examine records of debts, and all other documents pertinent to their task. At their instance, also, the Sheriffs are commanded to seize lands, chattels, rents, bodies, &c., where the contributories are either dilatory or recalcitrant. The figures just enumerated may form an approximate guide for determining the Jewish population in Norwich and Ipswich A.D. 1261. We have reason to believe that the Jews in the realm counted then about 15,000 souls. If the Norwich and Ipswich Israelites combined subscribed £27 towards a tallage of 1,000 marks, that is, 4 per cent. of the total, then the number of souls resident in the two localities may be set down as 600. Awarding three-fourths of this number to Norwich, and the remaining fourth to Ipswich, we get 450 persons (90 families) in Norwich, and 150 persons (30 families) in Ipswich.

Little mention is made of non-Jewish citizens of Ipswich in the Westminster records. In 1264, Walter de Gypewic, Capellanus, attests the sale of some property, passing from the hands of certain Jews of Norwich into those of John Balle, citizen of the same. The Hebrew record enters fully into the particulars of sale and purchase, and from its contents we are able to identify the spot. It is now occupied by the premises of Mr. B. Samuel, of Timberhill, having St. John Timberhill Church in front, and All Saints' Church in the rear. The property belonged originally to the Rabbi of the community, whom the record styles "Elias, with the one hand."

The sole other mention of an Ipswich man is that of John fil' Radulphi de Gypewiz, a resident of Norwich, who in 1262-1263 discharged his debts owing to Isaac fil Deulecresse, and, at the instance of J. de Weston, justiciar, reclaimed all his documents deposited for security in the Norwich Ark.

There now remains over Hagin (Vives-Hiam) of Ipswich, the most eminent of the Jews who ever resided in the town, and to him we shall devote our attention in the last and concluding article.

M. D. DAVIS.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXVI.

23 June 1656.

Assembly.

"Ordered that the Lease of Falkenham Lands made formerlie to Nathaniell Daye & granted by the Great Court shalbe made to [blank] Daye Widdowe the Relict of the sd Nathaniell under the same Rent & Covenants.

"Ordered that the psons here under named shall veiwe the house in St Peters formerlie granted to Mr Cocke & belonginge to the ffoundacoff & make Reporte to this house howe the same is in repaire & what is best to be done wth the sd house That is to saie M^r Puplett M^r Dunkon M^r Hailes M^r Sorrell M^r Wallis & M^r Maninge or anie twoe of them.

"Ordered that the grants ffor the Pettie Rents due to the Towne shalbe Looked out and brought to some Assemblie that soe such as paie not there Rents the groundes & houses of such maie be seized upp.

"Ordered that Christopher Milton Esq^r & W^m Hamby gent^l shalbe Accepted as suerties for Ambrose ffrost ffor x^{li} of M^r Ketheridge gift.

"Ordered that the Some of Seaven Powndes & tenn shillings Laid out by M^r Clarke for the towne about the Admiraltie & other bissines shalbe paid to him by M^r Jower treasurer.

"Ordered that noe goods shalbe shipped of or taken upp att anie private Key wth out order frō the Bailiffes or Water Bailliffs and if anie shalbe Loaden or unloaden contrarie M^r Bailiffes shall take order ffor the stoppage of them.

"Ordered that the monies standinge out to the town uppō the sedall gifts shalbe called in unles they bringe in their newe suerties in the Roome of them that be dead or that be decayed And those that doe not doe soe And alsoe those that doe not paie there monies alreadye due before the 10th July next shalbe fined forthwth.

"Ordered that A peticoff for St James faier shalbe p^rsented to the Lord Protector & that M^r Bailiffes shall sende upp to the Recorder about it.

"Ordered that the orders ffor the Porter's Wages shalbe faierlie ingrossed & put into A fframe & hanged upp in the Towne house."

9 July 1656.

Assembly.

"Att this Asemblie it is agreed that M^r Richard Denny M^r Myles Wallis & M^r Henrie Gosnold shall viewe & see the Lead & trees that bringe the Water to this towne & to take some speedie Course for the better bringinge of the Water And to cut of or beate together all such quills As are fastned to the Mayne pipe & haue noe grants frō the towne.

"Ordered that M^r Thomas Wright & M^r Wallis shall viewe & see Thornes houses & make Reporte to this house in what Condictioⁿ they are in.

"Ordered that M^r Henrie Whitinge & Isaacke Daye thelder shall goe & viewe & see Ketteridge farme att Westerfield & make Reporte to this house in what Repaire the same is in."

10 July 1656.

Assembly.

"Mr Mathewe Newcombe came this daye unto the Assembly & desired the towne to pvide Another Lecturer in regard he cannot Come ffor he cannot pvide for Dedham As he would.

"Att this Assembly it is ordered that the Watch shall not ffor the time to come be dismissed untill twoe of the Clocke in the morninge."

10 July 1656.

Great Court.

"Att this Court it is agreed that the Agreem^t made by Mr Manninge & Mr Robt Clarke in the behalfe of this towne wth Thomas Bloss Esq^r concerninge the Heath w^{ch} is as ffolloweth that the Towne shall paie the daye after Michaellmis Daye next to the sd Mr Bloss fiftie Powndes & allsoe giue A discharge to him for all Rent that is & shalbe due to the towne ffor the sd Heath att Michaellmis next And in Consideracon therof Mr Bloss is to giue upp his twoe Leases made frō the towne of the sd Heath & to giue A Release of all his Right & title to the same if the towne thincke fitt w^{ch} sd Agreem^t this Court doe Accepte & approve of And doe Order that the Co^mon Counsell of this Towne shall take order for the paiem^t of the money & for the pformance of what is to be pformed one the Townes pt And the further managem^t of the bissines is left to the discrecon of the Co^mon Counsell.

"Att this Court it is ordered that a letter of Atturney for the demanding of the Rent of Mr John Neauc ffor the house he dwell in & the Mony due ffor the *nomine pene* shalbe made to Mr Robt Clarke & Mr John Humpherie & ffor default of Paiem^t to make entrie And to pceed further if by the Co^mon Counsell it shalbe thought fitt.

"This Court doe discharge Amthonie Lewes of all such Charges As the towne hath bin att in & about the Recoverie of ffyve Powndes Lent him by the towne in regard of the sd Anthonies greate Povertie."

30 July 1656.

Assembly.

"Ordered that there shalbe A Great Court one Monday next for the Electinge of twoe Burgesses ffor this towne to sett the next Parlam^t to be holden the 17th September next.

"Ordered that An Admirall Court shalbe holden att Ladguard for this towne att such time As Mr Bailiffes & Mr Recorder shall thinke fitt & that A dinner shalbe kept & Provided by the Chamberlyns att the Charge of the Towne Accordinge to Mr Bailiffes Direcccon.

"Ordered Mr Bayliffe Fisher Mr Whitinge & Mr Maninge shall goe to Beniamyn Bruⁿinge & knowe whether he be att Libtie & to Remove frō the place where he is & to treate wth him about his Cominge to the Towne & to make Reporte to this house of their doeings."

4 Augus 1656.

Assembly.

"At this Assemblie it is ordered that Mr Myles Wallis fforthwth Tyle The dwellinge house in Mr ffarmers occupacon in Debenham.

Ipswich.

W. E. LAYTON

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXI.

(VOL. III., N.B. p. 82).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,146.—Continued.*

POYNINGS	RABETT
PRÆLLS	RACKHAM
PRATO, DE	RADCLIFFE .
PRATT	RAIKES
PRENTICE	RAINBIRD
PRESCOTT	RAINE
PRESS	RAINSFORD
PRESTON, Preston, Suff.	RAMSDEN
Beeston, &c., Norf.	RAMSEY
PRETTY	RANBY
PREYMAN, Bacton, Thorndon,	RAND
Bury, &c.	RANDALL
" Loddington, &c.	RANSOME
PRIDITON	RANSON
PRIME, Serjeant	RANT
" Ringsfield	RAPER
PRIMROSE	RATCLIFFE
PRINCE	RATTLEDEN
PRIOR	RAUFE
PROBART	RAVEN
PROCTOR	RAWLINS
PROGERS	RAWLINSON
PRYKE, PRICK, PRYKKE, PRYKES	RAY, Sudbury, Ipswich
PULHAM	" Tannington
PULLYN	" Tostock
PUNCHARD	RAYDON
PURCAS	RAYMOND
PURCELL, FITZGERALD	RAYNER
PURPOTT	RAYNSFORD
PURVIS	READ OF READE
PYKARELL	READE, Bardwell
PYRTON, PIETON	" Holbrooke
PYCHES	REASON
	REBOW
	REDE
	REDGRAVE
	REDISHAM
	REDMAN
	REDVERS, Earl of Devon
	RIVERS, <i>vel</i> REDVERS, <i>vel</i> DE
	RIPARIUS
	REE, <i>vel</i> REES
	REED, Ipswich

19,146

QUAYSLODE

QUARLES

QUAYLE

QUILTER

QUINCE

QUINCY, Earl of Winchester

QUINTIN

REEVE, Bury	RIX
„ Hadleigh	ROBERTS
„ Halesworth	ROBINSON, Bart.
„ Lowestoft	„ Denston
„ Ipswich, &c.	„ Dunwich
„ Monewden	„ Bury
„ Oulton	„ Southwold
„ Darsham	ROBSART
REID	ROCHESTER, Ashfield
REILLY	„ Eriswell
RENDHAM	ROUCESTRE
RENDLESHAM	RODINGS
REPIGTON	RODWELL
REPPS	ROE
RESEDENE	„ Bart.
REVANS	ROETT de
REVT, Brandeston	ROKELE, ROKELY, or ROOLEY,
REVETT, Brockford	ROLFE, Norfolk
„ Bildeston	„ Hadleigh
„ Chippenham	ROLLESTON
„ Rattlesden	ROOE
„ Witnesham	ROOKWOOD
REYMES	„ Euston
REYNOLDS, Bury	„ Coldham Hall
„ Belstead, &c.	ROOPE
„ Debach	ROOS, Hamlake
RICE	ROPER
RICH	ROSCELIN
RICHARDSON (the Novelist),	ROSE
„ Long Melford	ROSIER
	ROSSE
	ROSSINGTON
	ROTHENHALL
	ROTHING
	ROUGHAM, or RUCHAM
	ROUILLA
	ROUS, Baddingham
	„ Cransford
	„ Dennington and Henham
	„ Worlingworth
	„ Cratfield
	ROUSE
	RUS LE, or Rufus

19,147

RICHMAN, or RICHMOND, Ellough
 RICHMOND
 RICKINGHALL
 RICKTHORNE
 RIDELL
 RIECE
 RIGBY
 RISBY, Risby
 RISWORTH
 RIVESHALL

(To be continued.)

A CHRONICLE OF SOME PRINCIPAL EVENTS DURING THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII. AND EDWARD VI.*—A contemporary record of this eventful period, supposing the writer a competent authority, and withal a disinterested party, would be of inestimable value. Some slight difference of opinion, respecting alike the integrity of the writer, and the trustworthiness of the details, must exist in the minds of those who turn to this singular volume. Scarcely any doubt will however be entertained, respecting either the historical accuracy of many of the statements, or the merits of the work as a literary production. The introduction with which Mr. Sharp Hume has prefaced this volume, prepares the reader for "the confused and slovenly order of events . . . written in a rough and blunt phraseology." The writer, if he is to be regarded as an eye-witness of certain scenes he narrates, is in respect of others a mere retailer of idle Court gossip. It seems likely that the Chronicler, if indeed we may concede the title to him, by virtue of his position as a probable Spanish emissary, or what is more likely, military adventurer, derived his assumed facts through certain underlings of the English court. We may dismiss as unlikely the suggestion as to his being either priest, or man of letters; if either, he can only be esteemed a sorry specimen. The book is, notwithstanding, a curious picture of the times, and as such, well worth knowing. How far the statements made may be regarded as even approximating to the truth, must be left; where, as in not a few instances, they can be tested, they are frequently incorrect. This is specially evident where Church matters are concerned.

Much is told us of Wolsey, and the part he played as King's counsellor. The "Chronicle" opens with a chapter, "How the Cardinal was the cause of all the evil and damage that exist in England." According to this Chronicler, Wolsey "was not a very learned person . . . of very low birth, his father being a butcher," &c., &c. A singular instance of being misled by sound is to be met with in Chap. xvii. ("How the Priests who had been Friars went to the North and what they did.") We read how that "Aske was their General and his banners bore painted on them *the five plagues of Egypt*" (*Cinco plagas de Egipto*), whereas the banners in this "Pilgrimage of Grace" had upon them representations of *the five wounds of Christ* (*cinco llagas de Cristo*).

In chapter xli. we read "How the Duke of Suffolk was the cause his son dying of grief," the opening words of which relate that "the duke of Suffolk was a man of low birth, but as he was an extremely handsome man, very brave, and one of the best jousts in the Kingdom, the King took a fancy to him, and he gradually raised him to the dukedom of Suffolk," &c., &c.

* Chronicle of King Henry VIII. of England, being a contemporary record of some of the principal events of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Written in Spanish by an unknown hand. Translated, with Notes and Introduction, by Martin A. Sharp Hume. London: George Bell and Sons.

Sufficient has been said to shew something of the character of the book, and however faulty this may appear, its publication is fully justified.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLIII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Exchequer 2 R

Suffolk. 7 Edw. VI. A

Wolferston. Certificate relating to removal of Church Goods,

May yt please yo^r hono^rs of yo^r grete goodnes to be adu^rtesyd yt Where as we are enformyd yt ys certefyed unto yo^r hono^rs yt m^r phelyp Wolu^rston of Wolferston yn the countye of Suff Esquier hath sold from the churche of Wolferston aforsayd two bells & two vestments worthe xx^{li} / and we whose names be under wrytten being requestyd to s^rtefye the troth theryn as we knowe yn o^r conscyens (beyng bold of yo^r goodnes) do c^rtefye for troth as wyll depose when yt shall please yow to call us ther unto that the grettyst bell was no more of wayte then one man myht cary yn hys armes & they both were not worth vi^{li} and the two vestments the one of old whyte sylk wyth a redd crosse of Brydges sattyn and the best of olde crymson veluett we suppose them both of small value / all whyche bells & vestments the sayd Mr. Wolferston dyd take yn the xxxviijth yere of the rayng of o^r late sou^rayn lorde of famous memorye Kyng henry the viijth supposyng the sayd churche to be hys owne chapell and yn Wytnes her of to be true we haue to thyse p^rsents putte o^r Seales & subskrybed o^r names thys p^rsent xxviijth day of May yn the vijth yere of the rayng of o^r sou^rayn lorde Edwarde the vjth by the grace of god of Englonde ffrance & Irelande Kyng defender of the feyth & yn erth of the church of England & Ireland sup^rme hed.

[On piece of parchment tailed for signatures & seals, both of which are defaced.]

Miscellaneous Books. Augmentation Office.

No. 509.

“The boke off The remayne of all the plate and Belles within the Countye of Suff:

The hundred of Bosmere Claydon :

Codenham : Chalezes two. wayinge xxi o^z—Great Bells iij

Swylland : Chalezes one. wayinge vij vñcz. iij qz—Greate Bells ij

Brammforthe : Chalezes one. wayinge xvi o^z. iij qz—Great Bells iij

Baylham : Chalezes one. waynge xi oʒ—Great Bells ij
 Barham : Chalezes one. waynge ix oz. di.
 Crowfelde : Bells—j
 Cretynge : All Sets. Chalyce one. waynge x oʒ qz—Great Bells ij
 Erle Stonham : Chalyce one. waynge viij oʒ di—Great Bells ij
 Blacknam : pva. Chalyce one. waynge xiiij oʒ—Great Bells ij
 Gosbecke : Chalyce one. waynge viij oʒ ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Ryngshall : Chalyce one. waynge viij oʒ ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Cretynge Scte Marie : Chalyce one. waynge x oʒ qz—Great Bells ij
 Claydon : Chalyce one. waynge xviij oz—Great Bells ij
 Helmynggham : Chalyce one. waynge xiiij oʒ qz—Great Bells ij
 fflowton : Chalyce one. waynge xi oz di—Great Bells ij
 Badley : Chalyce one. waynge ix oʒ qz—Great Bells ij
 Netlested : Chalyce one. waynge wt soyder xxiij oʒ qz—Great Bells ij
 Akenham : Chalyce one. waynge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Wytton : Chalyce one. waynge vij oʒ qz—Great Bells j
 Mykefeld : Chalece one. waynge xij oʒ di—Greate Bells ij
 Basforthe : Chaleyce one. waynge vj oʒ—Greate Bells iii
 Hemmyngston : Chalyce one. waynge viij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Oton : Chaleyce one. waynge ix oʒ—Greate Bells ij
 Darmston : Chaleyce one. waynge ix oʒ qz—Sawnce Bells j
 Aspole Stonham : Chaleyce one. waynge xiiij oʒ qz—Greate Bells iiij
 Somersham : Chaleyce one. waynge xi oʒ ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Henley : Chaleyce one. waynge xiiij oʒ—Great Bells iiij
 Nedham cū Barkynge : Chalyces two. waynge xxvj ox di—Great Bells iiij
 Sawnce Bells j
 Jermyngham Stonham : Chalyces one all gylt. waynge xxi oz di—Great
 Bells iiij
 Ashbokken : Chalyces one. waynge ix oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Wyllisham : Chalyces on. waynge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Brysett Magna : Chalyces one. waynge x oz—Great Bells ij
 Blacknam Magna : Chaleys one. waynge viij oz di—Great Bells ij

S̄m Tots. of	{	Plate—ccciij ^{xxv} oz j qz
		Greate Bells c.
		Sancts Bells j. [sic].

Sampforde hundred :

Wolverston : Chalyces one, of sylur wt a pype of ledd, waynge ledd &
 all xvij oz—Great Bells j
 Erwarton : Chalyces one. waynge xvij oz—Great Bells j. Sawnce Bells j
 Sprowton : Chalices one. pcell gylt waying vj oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Shelleye : Chalices one, waynge xi oz j qz—Great Bells ij
 Stutton : Chalices one, waynge vi oz j qz di—Great Bells iiij
 Holton : Chalyces one, pcell gylt. waynge vj oz—Greate Bells ij
 Tadistōn : Chalyces one. waynge xv oz—Great Bells iiij

Capell : Chalyces one. wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells v. Sawnce Bells j

Chelvyngtō : Great Bells j

Belsted pva : Chalyces one wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells j. Sawnce Bells j

Burstall : Chalyces one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij

Whested : Great Bells iij

Cobdocke : Chalyces one. wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij

Holbroke : Chalyces one, wayinge xiiij oz iij qz—Greate Bells iij

Washebrocke at Belsted Magna. Chalyces one, of sylur pcell gylt wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iij

Hyntilsh̄m : Chalyces one, wayinge x oz j qz di—Great Bells ij

Shotleye : Chalyces one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij

Wenh̄m Magna : Chalices one. wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iij

Heigh̄m : Chalices one pcell gylt. wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij

Branth̄m : Chalices one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells j

Royden : Chalices one, wayinge all gylt xv oz j qz—Great Bells iij

Stratforde : Cuppes of sylur pcell gylt one wayinge v oz j qz—Great Bells iij

Berssholt : Chalezes one, wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Wenh̄m pva : Chalices one, wayinge xv oz di—Great Bells iij

ffreston : Chalices one, wayinge v oz j qz—Great Bells iij

Chatysh̄m : Chalices one, wayinge ix oz di qz—Great Bells iij

Harsteade : Chalices one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij

Bentleye : Chalyces one, wayinge vj oz—Great Bells ij

S̄m to ^{lx} . of	{	Plate—cclxxij oz iij qz di Great Bells iii ^{xx} j i Sancts Bells 4.
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Hartysmere Hundred :

Westhorpe : Chaleyes one, wayinge xij oz qz—Great Bells iij

Ocleye : Chaleys one, wayinge xvj oz di—Great Bells iij

Redlyngefeld : Chaleies one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij

Thrandestō : Chaleyes one, wayinge vij oz qz—Great Bells iij

Eye : Chalezes two, wayinge xxix oz iij qz—Great Bells v. Sawnce Bells j

Burgate : Greate Bells v

Mellys : Chaleces one, wayinge xvj oz di—Great Bells iij

Yeaxley : Chaleces one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iij

Palgrave : Chaleces one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells iij

Thornh̄m pva : Chalezes one, wayinge x oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Wyurston : Chalezes one, wayinge xi oz—Great Bells iij

Mendlesh̄m : Chaleyse one, wayinge xv oz j qz—Great Bells iij

Stuston : Chalezes one, wayinge xi oz qz—Great Bells iij

Cotton : Chalezes one, wayinge xij oz di qz—Great Bells iij

Wyckm Skeythe : Challeyes one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells iiij
 Backton : Chalezes one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Stoke : Chalezes one, wayinge xvij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Wetherengsett : Chalezes two, wayinge xx oz di—Greate Bells iij
 Ryckyngall : Chalezes one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij
 ffynynghm : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iij
 Gyslyngm : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij
 Ryshangylls : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz qz—Great Bells iij
 Thwayght : Chaleis one, wayinge xi oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Redgrave cū Budsdale : Chalice one, wayinge vi oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Thorndū : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz—Great Bells iiij
 Occolte : Chalice one, wayinge xi oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Bresworth : Chalezes one, wayinge v oz—Great Bells j
 Brome : Chaleys one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells iij
 Thornhū Magna : Challeyes one, wayinge x oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Worthm : Chaleyes tooe, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells iij
 Aspowle : Great Bells ij

S^m to^{ls} of { Plate ccciiij^{xx} oz. di. di. qz
 Great Bells cvii
 Sancts Bells xxiij. i.

(To be continued.)

ANTHONY COWLEY AS A SCHOOL-MASTER AT IPSWICH AND HADLEIGH.

The following copy of a letter from the Egerton papers will be of interest to the readers of the *East Anglian*.

Northampton.

J. TAYLOR.

Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere "Mr. Forth for byndinge An Cowley to his good behavyor."

Addressed "To the right honorable Sir Thomas Egerton Knight L. Keeper of the greates seale of England and one of her Mat^{es} most honorable pryve Counsell."

I humblie besech your Honour to give me leave to presente to your honorable consideration that one Anthonie Cowley, borne as he saith in Cheshire, professing to get his livinge by teachinge children gramer, name him self a Bachelor of Arte, did in November last, in the hearinge of six persons, most undutifully speake of your Honour with base tearms abasing your byrth ryghte. Wherof I beinge informed thoughte good then to binde him to his good behaviour. By his examination it appeareth he hath had since Michas laste seven Sondry places of aboade in three severall shires, and now he lodgeth in a victuallinge howse in Hadleigh, where he remaingued since Auguste

laste, havinge by vauntinge his skill & practyse of æmulation againste the Scholemaister & schollers of the free Schole there procured some Schollers, the only meane of his maintenaunce. His laste aboade was in Ypswitch with one Dowsinge a Schole Maister, whome he served seven weekes. I have inquired of his behavioure there and both the preacher of the towne and his sayd Maister reporte Sondry misbehaviours some of them tendinge to barratinge & stirringe of quarrell, which moved his saide Maister to displace him. I yet intende to make these the only causes of byndinge him to his good behavioure, but I holde it mye duetie before the Assizes in Suff. to praeie your Honours pleasure, whereunto in all humblenes of duety I will applie my selfe. Hadleighe 28 Januarye 1598.

Your Honours in all
humblenes of duety
Wm Foorth.

EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." 1758-1.

(Compiled by George H. Brierley, Editor of "*Cymru Fu*," Cardiff.)

PART I. VOL. I.—1758.

MAY 3. A young lady, who at Newmarket had laid a considerable wager that she could ride 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, finished her match in a little more than two-thirds of the time. At her coming in the country people strewed flowers in her way.

JULY. John Cole, who at Chelmsford Assizes, received sentence of death for the murder of Martha Adams, at her house at Escott, in the hundred of Essex, was this day executed at Chelmsford, when John Loads, who came to see the execution, was charged by Cole at the gallows as being accessory in the said murder; he was immediately apprehended and had before a magistrate, where he confessed his guilt and was committed to Chelmsford gaol.

VOL. II.—1759.

JAN. There was sold at Smithfield market a calf only nineteen weeks old for five pounds seven shillings and sixpence, and weighed 316 lbs. This calf was bred by Mr. Sutton, of Downham, near Billericay, in Essex.

As a singular instance of the exceeding great luxuriance in vegetation of some plants this last wet summer, the following account of a radish, now in the possession of Roger North, Esq., of Rougham, in Norfolk, may justly merit the attention of the public. The diameter of the spread of the leaves cross the tuft or top, measured three feet eleven inches; the length of the root is two feet six inches and a half; the girth, near the top of the root, twenty inches and a half; at the bottom, ten

inches: and the whole plant, when fresh, weighed sixteen pounds four ounces. This grew in the garden of Mr. William Davey, of Inglethorp, of Norfolk.

FEB. 2. Eight desperate fellows, part of a gang of fourteen, living in and near Thaxted, in Essex, were committed to Chelmsford gaol; one of whom has since turned evidence. These villains, besides robbing on the highway, have been the terror of the country round by breaking into houses in the dead of night, using the frightened people cruelly, and taking from them plate, jewels, and money. It is computed that this gang has raised by plunder upwards of £10,000.

Amongst the variety of uncommon vegetable productions in the last year, the following seems not the least extraordinary, viz., a turnip, which was pulled up at or near Tuddenham, in Norfolk, weighing upwards of twenty-nine pounds.

APRIL 24. A sharp action happened this day at Yarmouth, occasioned by some different parties of light horse quartered there, who were marching out of town, and disputes running high, they decided it sword in hand, in which many men and horses were desperately wounded.

JUNE 30. There is now in the garden of George Montgomery, Esq., at Chippenham Hall, Cambridgeshire, the largest American aloe plant, now coming in flower, that ever was seen in England. It is 104 years old, and it is thought it will be forty feet high.

JULY 7. At Oxford, Harbord Harbord, Esq., Member of Parliament for Norwich, had the degree of Doctor of Civil Law conferred upon him.

VOL. III. 1760.

JAN. 9. Died, William Wright, labourer, of Great Dunmow, in Essex, aged 105. Seventeen children, 36 grandchildren, and 11 great grandchildren followed his corpse to the grave.

JAN. 20. Died, Elizabeth Goffin, of Ormesby St. Margaret, near Yarmouth, aged 101. She had been blind 30 years.

Mr. Kemp, of Wells, in Norfolk, who keeps the Fleece Inn, in that town, has now in his possession an ewe, five years old, which in the year 1756, brought forth two lambs; in 1757, four; in 1758, three; in 1759, four; in 1760, six; in all, 19. A daughter of the above ewe, in the year 1759, brought forth four lambs, and in the year 1760, four.

APRIL 5. A pike was caught in Buxton river, Norwich, 46 inches long, 21 broad, and weighing 26 lb.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to an Act for removing gunpowder magazines from Greenwich, and erecting instead thereof a new magazine for gunpowder, at Purfleet, in Essex.

MAY 22. This day the lords' commissioners declared the royal assent to an Act for draining and preserving certain lands and low grounds in the Isle of Ely and counties of Suffolk and Norfolk.

JUNE. The greatest storm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known in the memory of man, lately fell at Littleport, in the Isle of Ely; some of the hailstones measured three inches about, and the ground was covered more than six inches deep on the level; the storm entirely destroyed a large field of hemp, except one corner, so that it has been ploughed and sowed again; the fruit trees appear as in the fall of the leaf, the ground being covered with leaves, &c. Some of the stones that lay in a northerly aspect, were measured the Thursday after, and were then two inches and a half.

To the Author of the London Magazine. Sir, at Staunton, in Suffolk, is a vault belonging to the family of the French's. On opening it some years ago, several leaden coffins with wooden cases, that had been fixed on biers were found displaced, to the great astonishment of many of the inhabitants of the village. It was afterwards properly closed and the coffins again placed as before; when about seven years ago, another of the family dying, they were a second time found displaced; and two years after, they were not only found all off the biers, but one coffin, as heavy as to require eight men to raise it, was found on the fourth step that leads into the vault. Whence arose this operation in which it is certain no one had an hand? N.B. It was occasioned by water as is imagined; though no signs of it appeared at the different periods of time that the vault was opened.

AUG. 27. Died, Smart Lethieulier, Esq., at Alderbrooke, near Ilford, Essex; he was descended from an ancient family that fled from France in time of persecution, and a gentleman every way eminent for his excellent endowments.

OCT. Anne Bell, an unhappy prostitute, though of respectable parents in Norfolk, died at a house in Mary bone, having been brought there from a certain bagnio at or near Charing Cross. A rumour soon after arose that she had been unnaturally and cruelly used by certain young rakes of fortune, who absconded upon this occasion, and though her body being taken up, the coroner's jury determined that she died of a *putrid fever*, yet perhaps more may be discovered, hereafter, of this seeming wicked and inhuman case, the public not seeming at all satisfied with their judgment. [The person charged with this crime has been since tried and acquitted].

DEC. 7. Died Mrs. Jane Gray, of Artrep-Ruden, in Essex, aged 109.

DEC. 29. Twenty-eight French prisoners escaped out of Yarmouth prison, by undermining part of the prison and the row adjoining; all but three have been since re-taken by the Norfolk Militia.

On Friday, the 5th inst., about seven o'clock in the evening, they had a sudden storm of hail and rain at Norwich, with a flash of lightning that burst into several parts, resembling balls of fire, which fell in many parts of the city, followed instantly by claps of thunder not distinguishable from the explosion of a single piece of cannon; but did no harm.

A general account of all the Christenings and Burials, at Norwich, from Wednesday, the 26th December, 1759, to Wednesday, the 24th December, 1760 :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.	
Christened	526	509	1035	Increase 26
Buried	536	528	1064	Decrease 563

(To be continued.)

RICHARD DE GOSFIELD (pp. 78, 79).—The archives of Westminster Abbey contain a tiny Hebrew document—undated—of which I herewith furnish a translation. I do not profess to establish any connection between Roger de Gosfield, and Richard and William of the same locality. Samuel of Norwich, flourished in the middle of the 13th century. His father was the famous Isaac of Norwich, the great bug-bear of Pandulph, the Papal legate. Samuel himself was a large landowner in Norwich. He owned property in St. John's Maddermarket, and extensive grounds at the extreme north corner of the present White Lion Lane. John l'Esturmay, according to Rishanger, was one of the Barons captured at Northampton in 1264, and incarcerated in the Castle.

“Behold, I, the undersigned, acknowledge that at my command, and before my own eyes, the custodians have removed from the Norwich Ark a slip referring to ten pounds, drawn up in the names of my honoured father and John l'Esturmay and Rouher (Roger) de Goselfeld. This receipt I have written in proof, to remain in the Ark, and what I acknowledge, I have signed.

Samuel of Norwich.”

John was evidently the borrower, and Roger de Gosfield his security. Gosfield appears in the Hebrew phonetically “Goselfelt.”

M. D. DAVIS.

REMARKABLE EVENTS OF PAST DAYS RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA, 1755.—No. I.

The following items relating to East Anglia are kindly extracted from the *General Magazine* (W. Owen, Temple Bar), by Mr. Arthur Mee, F.R.A.S., Editor of the *Carmarthenshire Notes*.

1755.

August 1. A Baronet's Son, said to have killed a Man at Brentford, was tried at Chelmsford, when, after a long trial, several Circumstances appearing in his Favour, the Jury brought in their Verdict, special.

September. Aug. 22. At the End of a Tempest of Thunder and Lightning, a Ball of Fire fell from the Clouds into a Field of Wheat,

belonging to Mr. Money, a Farmer, in Trowse Newton, near Norwich, just as the Harvest Men had finished the Reaping of it, it burnt a great Part of a Shock of Wheat to Ashes, what remained was parched of a brown Colour, and smelt strong of sulphur. The noise of the Explosion was so great, that it almost deafen'd the Ears of those Reapers which stood nigh it. Just such another Meteor as the above mentioned was observed to fall on Mousehold-heath, one Summer Evening, in the Year 1740.

October 13. This being the Assembly Night in Epping Forest, several gentlemen and Ladies had ordered their Servants to attend with Fire-Arms; but some of the Company staying late, the Servants diverted themselves with reconnoitering the Forest and firing their Pistols, &c. But, unhappily, for a Servant of Captain Bateman's, who met Mrs. Turner, and a Person whom she had hired to conduct her home; thinking he was one of his Party, bids him stand, and fired his Pistol; upon which the Man, thinking him in Earnest, immediately shot him, and he now lays at a House in the Forest, with very little Hopes of his Recovery. An eminent Alderman of this City has examined the Servant, and he readily owned that his Folly had brought this Disaster upon him, and that he hoped the Person would come to no Trouble for what he had done, and that he forgave him heartily. He is since dead.

November 1. Rev. Mr. Hard, Rectūr of Holton, near Cambridge, drowned by a fall into a deep Well in his own Yard.

(To be continued.)

REPLIES.

EXTRACT FROM THE BEESTON REGISTER. *The Murder of Mr. James.*
—The wife was guilty of the then crime known as petty treason, which in "Les Termes de la Ley," is described as follows:—

"Petit Treason est un Treason de meinder degree; come si Servant tue son Maistre, un Feme sa Baron, ou un home de Religion son Prelate.

Petit Treason is a Treason of a lower degree; as if a Servant kill his Master, a Wife her Husband, or a Religious Man his Prelate" (p. 447).

Hence she suffered the penalty of death by burning.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

In Pike's *History of Crime*, instances are given of women suffering death by burning, this punishment being "retained for the terror of the weaker sex." As late as 1726, one Catherine Hayes was convicted of having "aided and abetted the murderers of her husband. This offence was petty treason, for which the sentence was the same as high treason." She met her death at the stake.

NOTES ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL—No. I.

Trimley St. Mary.

There is a most interesting and perfect series of shields over the western doorway of the tower of this church, and in the spandrils of the arch. Those above the door are five in number, and I think are all parochial. In the centre we have "The lions of England, with the label of three," for Brotherton. Of this, says Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, "The church was built by Thomas, of Brotherton, son of Edward 1st, for his arms are still to be seen over the door of the steeple. The Earls and Dukes of Norfolk were formerly patrons of it, the Crown did not begin to present to it till 1545." The latter part of this statement is, I believe, quite correct, the former is absurd. Thomas, of Brotherton, died some years before the steeple was added to the church. It is purely Perpendicular, and was built about 1430. On either side of this shield are two others, which are, I believe, closely connected with it; that on dexter side is "A lion rampant," which would be for Mowbray, that on the sinister I can hardly make out, much less identify—"Three bendlets" are apparent, and that is all. The shields at either end of the series are connected with the patron saint. That on the north side has thereon "The letter M," on the south side, "The lily in the vase,"—being the initial letter and the usual emblem of the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated. In the spandrils of the arch are the arms of those who erected the tower, on the north side we have a quartered coat, "1 and 4 Three piles wavy (Garnon or Candish, of Grimston Hall, Trimley, Argent three piles wavy gules), 2 and 3 A chevron between three uncovered cups or drinking pots (Candish, Sable, a chevron or, between three uncovered drinking pots argent). I cannot help thinking that the pedigree of this family in Metcalfe's Visitation of Suffolk is wrong with regard to this latter coat, and that it is in reality that of Potton. In the south spandril we have the same quartered coat, impaling "Two bars between nine gouttees three three and three." It is this coat which is attributed to Potton in the pedigree, with the following tinctures, "Sable two bars ermine between nine gouttees d'eau." There is a coat in Papworth similar to it, "Argent two bars gules, between nine gouttees azure, three three and three," for Chawry or Chowrey. Now according to Metcalfe's Visitation, "Roger, or Robert Garnon, of Grimston Hall (in Trimley St. Martin), Co. Suffolk, married dr. and heir. of John Potton, otherwise called Candish, and by her he had issue John Garnon, alias Candish, who married Christian, dr. of &c." I think then that the quartered coat represents the marriage of the Garnon, alias Candish, with Potton, and that the impalement on the sinister shield is that which denotes the marriage of John Garnon with Christian ? I should much like to be able to identify this marriage, as it would in all probability give us the exact date when the tower was erected.

Levington.

This quaint old church, with its twelfth century windows in the chancel, Jacobean pulpit, carved oak beams, &c. (of the exterior of which Davy's picture is so exact a representation), has two objects of interest to the herald and genealogist. The first is the font of Perpendicular work, an example that has almost escaped the hands of the despoiler. On the octagonal bowl are four shields, alternately with four roses, two double and two single. Of the shields, two are sacred heraldry, that facing the east end is for Edward the Confessor, that on the west "Three crowns," is probably for East Anglia, or for St. Edmund, King and Martyr, at any rate a most usual shield for a font in these Eastern counties. Of the two shields which have family coats, that on the north side is "A chevron between three uncovered cups," attributed to Garnon, alias Candish, alias Potton, and the other is "Barry, a lion rampant," for Brandon. John Garnon, grandson of him who built the tower at Trimley, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Brandon. I have no doubt that this font was given by him or by his wife. On the west end of the tower is yet another object of interest, in a small, well worn shield. All that can now be seen on the dexter side is, "On a bend three escallops," on the sinister "A chevron." It was thus drawn by Davy, and of it Kirby writes, "the steeple was built by Sir Robert Hitcham, as appears by his arms and the date upon it." Certainly there is a date on the southern side, 1636, and Sir Robert Hitcham was connected with the parish, but a very different coat was granted to him in 1608. The shield may thus be described, "Quarterly or and azure on a bend gules, three escallops argent" for Fastolf, impaling "Gules, a chevron between ten cross crosslets or" for Kyme. The Fastolfs were lords of the manor here and at Nacton the adjoining parish, one of them lies buried there with a brass shield and inscription, "Orate p aia Richardi Fastolf, quodm filii Thomæ Fastolf, Armigeri, qui obiit Aº Dñi mccccº. lxxixº. ejus aie ppciet Dē Amen." It is recorded in Page's Suffolk, that Fastolf with the impalement I have described, was anciently in the windows at Nacton, and "cross crosslets" are still distinctly visible on the impalement of this shield incised on the stone. I have not been able to identify this marriage, could I do so it would give us the date of this tower. Possibly the builder might have been the same Richard Fastolf, who lies buried in the nave at Nacton.

Erwarton.

On the interesting objects which this old church contains, no doubt much has been written, and yet it is a mine of wealth to the heraldic student. As Mr. Blore, in his paper published by the Suffolk Archæological Society says, "at one time or another the effigies and tombs have been sadly mixed." I have not yet been able to unravel the mystery surrounding them, but I do not despair of one day fulfilling

the task. It is of the shields on the west doorway of the tower that I would now make a few remarks. That on the dexter side is "Quarterly, a bordure engrailed charged with escallops (Heveningham, Quarterly or and gules, a bordure engrailed sable, charged with eight escallops argent)." That on the sinister is, "On a chief two pierced mullets (Bacon, gules on a chief argent two pierced mullets sable), impaling Three escutcheons (D'Avillars, Argent three escutcheons gules)." Of course there can be no doubt about the marriage, of which the latter shield is a memorial. Sir Robert Bacon, circa 1330, acquired the property by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew D'Avillars, and it is for that reason that some people have assigned an early date to this doorway; but there is the dexter shield to take into account, and I can find no connection between the Heveninghams and the Bacons, till Bartholomew Bacon, married Anne Heveningham, and she died in the 13th of Henry VI. (1435). That would be just the right date for this tower and the doorway. Nevertheless it is rather a puzzle to me why the coat of Heveningham should be on the north side, and why Bacon does not quarter the coat of D'Avillars, instead of impaling it.

EDMUND FARRER, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

MEDIÆVAL JEWS OF IPSWICH.—No. III.

The most eminent, at any time, of the Jews of Ipswich, was Hagin otherwise Vives, fil Petri. He is cited indiscriminately as Hagin de Gypwik and Vives de Gypwik; but in the Hebrew records he is either Hiam of Ipswich, or Hiam ben Perez. He was a money-lender on a large scale, was a dealer in corn and wool, and owned houses and landed property both in his native town and at Norwich. He figures in the national records from about 1250 to the expulsion in 1290. Under the description Hagin de Gypwik he is found repeatedly paying tallage to the Crown; invariably, however, among his Jewish Norwich contemporaries. One of the tallage lists, dated "de termino Paschæ, anno regni r. Hen. f. regis Johan xliiii (1260)" is a notable document, as it comprehends apparently the name of every tax-paying Jew and Jewess in the Kingdom. Ipswich does not appear in the list, the Hebrews of that place being tallaged with their brethren of Norwich.

Hagin de Gypwik took up his quarters in Norwich, but did not sever his connection with Ipswich. At the expulsion of the Jews under Edward 1st, Vives de Gipeswyc possessed houses and tenements in the suburbs of the latter, which escheated to the Crown, the owner going into exile in his old age.

Hagin was a noted money-lender. Two obligations for advances made by him are still found at Westminster, dated 1275-6. On "die Jovis prox post festum nativitāt Beatæ Mariæ" he lent the sum of £12

to Ricardus fil' Johannis de Staumpes de Thudenham de comitatu Suffolk, payable *without* interest "ad festum sci martini apī;" and a similar sum to the same individual at the feast of St. John the Baptist, repayable as before at Christmas 1276. It will be understood that the amount mentioned covers both principal and interest; it is impossible to discover what the principal is. An engagement is entered into, that after the dates prescribed, the loans may be called in at the convenience and pleasure of the Jew creditor, the debtor paying up to their being reclaimed the sum of 2d. per week per pound, legal interest. Incidentally we learn that the scribe who drew up the bonds was one Galfrid de Suthgate, clericus, of Norwich evidently. Hagin's monetary transactions were a windfall for the Crown. Every now and again his charters, bonds, and tallies, were seized officially, notably on one occasion where we find the heading "De istis subscriptis habuit viē administrationem per breve Dom̄ Regis distringendi per catalla sua in archā cyr inventa et extracta." His chirographs were inquisitorially examined, and forced "benevolences" screwed out of him.

Coming to the Hebrew records, herewith is a translation of the sole acquittance in the name of Hagin de Gypwik, which is now extant. It is dated Norwich, 1251, "I, the undersigned, make this unqualified declaration that Richard le Puner? of —, and Prunella de Hunworth, are quit of me and my heirs from all debts, demands, and obligations, from the creation of the world up to Pascha, year thirty and five of the reign of our Lord King Henry, son of King John. If at any time any person in the world should arise and produce any chirographed bond with a view of molesting or demanding ought from the aforesaid Richard and Prunella with respect to a bond for £12, containing their names and mine, I undertake to release them aforementioned against every comer, up to the day mentioned. And what I acknowledge, I herewith sign and seal.

Hiam ben Perez."

Hagin seems to have espoused Journa, the daughter of some famous Rabbi in Norwich, named Isaac, and by her he became the father of two daughters. On the occasion of his marriage, about 1258, a year noted for its fearful famine, he purchased a property in Norwich in what was then Needham Street. The Hebrew deed of sale and purchase has been printed, and is wonderfully clear in its provisions and clauses; it is, however, too lengthy to be translated. A subsequent Hebrew instrument, dated 1272, furnishes us with the information that Journa, the wife, parted with the property to one Abraham fil' Judah (Abraham fil' Ursell = Abraham de Ebor), her husband being a consenting party, and signing his concurrence. A third deed, in Latin this time, undated, is a conveyance of the same premises; and it is curious to note how, in the lapse of a few years, the surrounding property had changed hands. As several well-known Norwich citizens are mentioned in these three

deeds, it would not be inadvisable to draw up a sketch of the property, thus :—

Needham St. Stephen's Parish, Norwich.
1258 1272

1258 Judah fil Eliab (Leo fil Jurnin)
1272 " " ——— formerly
" " ——— Latin deed, not stated.

1258. Houses and lands of Miriam daū of Hiam (Vives) sold to Hagin de Gypwik.

1272. Journa daū of Rabbi Isaac, and wife of Hagin de Gypwik sells same to Abraham fil Judah (Abraham fil Ursell = Abraham de Ebor).

Latin deed, undated. Property belonging to Mosse the Jew formerly (martyred): acquired now from Alexander de Borle and Sibilla his wife. Passed once to Jechiel, son of martyred Mosse. At his death to the widow Miriam as above.

Latin. Now belongs to William de Weston and Alicia his wife, John Bate and Sibilla his wife, and Roger de Tudenham capellanus, and Ysabella his wife; and sold to Abraham fil Ursell de Ebor.

Near the messuage of Roger Tunel, capellanus.

13 marks in gersumam.

Quit rent, 3 pairs of gloves, price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each per annum.

Landgable Domini Regis, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ann.

1258 Property of Roger Tunel, Capellanus
1272 " " ——— formerly
" " ——— Latin deed, not stated.

1258 Formerly Roger Keys, now Henry de Hellesdon.

1272 Radulph de Chaloner. Latin deed, not stated.

The property in question did not remain long in the hands of Abraham of York, for in 1290 it was wrested from him, and sold for the King's benefit to Thomas Sparewe. The fact is verified by the following entry. "The Norwich inquisitors declare on oath that the messuage of Abraham de Ebor has an annual value of six shillings and eightpence. It pays Roger de Tudenham one half-penny, John Bate one half-penny, and one penny landgable to our Lord the King." Some little change had taken place in the course of years. The name of the third owner, William de Weston, is lacking, and some discrepancies occur in the verdict of the inquisition. Hagin de Gypwik possessed in 1290 no property of which he could have been despoiled.

A Hebrew deed, bearing date 1265, dealing with the sale of property lying west of the possessions of Hagin, naturally includes them as its eastern abuttal. It is significant in respect of identifying Hiam ben Perez as Hagin de Gypwik, for it alludes to him by the second appellation, whereas the remaining Hebrew deeds speak of him under the first name. Dwelling carefully on this series of deeds, we are enabled to "spot" the

locality, as in every instance, an open thoroughfare is said to be on the north, and this can be no other than the Norwich Haymarket. It lay partly where now is the George and Dragon, and partly on the site of the London and Provincial Bank, a minute's distance or so from the communal synagogue, which stood in the rear of the present Star Hotel. It may be mentioned, by way of parenthesis, that none but an expert would be able to identify Ipswich in its Hebrew dress. There being no *w* and no *ch* in Hebrew, the transliteration into that language appears as "Iipgitz," near enough for its purpose.

The assessors connected with the deed of sale in 1258 have already been noticed in these pages; the sale in 1272 is signed by Jechiel ben Meir and Joce ben Samson, the latter of whom held the post of recognised communal slaughterer of cattle, a position of some responsibility. The Latin deed is attested by a host of persons. Christians: William Payn, Henry of Norwich, clericus, Roger de Swerdestone, Adam le especer, then Bailiffs of Norwich, Henry of Hellesdon, Galfred de Wychingham, Walter Sparewe, Hugo de Marisco, Radulph de Teoford, Gilbert de Eston. Jews: Ysaac de Warewyk, Abraham fil Deulecresse, Jacob fil Jurnin, Diaya de Rising, Samuel de Rising, Mancesser de Elbor. Together with Roger, clericus, and others unnamed. The deed is stated to have been executed in the time of Simon Palmer and Robert de Coventre, then acting as the Christian cyrographers or ark-keepers in Norwich. If the pages of Blomfield were consulted for his list of Bailiffs, the date of this instrument could at once be ascertained.

Socially, Vives de Gypwik is all but an unknown man, except in one instance, where he appears on the scene as a "*deus ex machinâ*," offering himself as security for the due payment of a forty shilling fine incurred by Saunte of Colchester. Saunte with others, Jews and Christians alike, got into a fearful scrape on 7th Dec., 1267, through infringing the forest laws. Sir John de Burgh was out hunting in Wildenhaye wood, and a doe was started. The doe in her flight came by the top of the city of Colchester, crossing towards another wood. Jews and Christians bent on a freak "with a mighty clamor chased the same doe through the south gate into the aforesaid city, and they so worried her by their shouting that they forced her to jump over a wall and she thus brake her neck." The presentment is a curiosity in its way, and gives names of the offenders, the various fines imposed on them, and the names of their bail. It forms a bit of mosaic in the history of the early Jews, but we are not concerned in dealing with it at further length.

Vives of Ipswich having been an important individual in his day, it will not be out of character to rescue him from further oblivion. In his honor, then, we append the following table of his relationship, and this concludes our survey of the early Jews of Ipswich.

Rabbi Isaac of Norwich	Perez, i.e. Peter
Journa = Hiam, Vives, Hagin de Gypwik	
dañ = Joce.	

It is somewhat curious that the records, both Hebrew and Latin, furnish us with no information as to the relationship of our several Ipswich Jews. Every individual seems to occupy an isolated position with regard to his fellows, and there at present they must abide.

M. D. DAVIS.

EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." 1758-1.

PART II. (VOL. IV.—1761.)

FEB. A late justice of the peace for the county of Norfolk, who lived to upwards of ninety, has ordered it in his will, to be buried in his wedding shirt, with his cloaths and wig; his silver buckles in his shoes, a cane in his hand, and black ribbands round his wrist.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 21. On Wednesday night the 24th inst., upwards of 300 persons assembled in a barn of Lawrence Cooke's at Bottisham Load, a hamlet belonging to Bottisham, in this county, to hear one Brown, a Methodist preacher, who was sometime since a shepherd. About nine o'clock in the evening fire was cried; the hurry and confusion were so great that many were trampled under foot, who were pulled out of the barn for dead, but some time after recovered; great numbers were hurt and bruised, and carried home in carts the next day; they lay near six foot deep one upon another The author of this fright, some say, was a person on the outside of the barn who broke a hole in the clay wall behind the preacher, through which he put a pipe filled with tobacco lighted, and puffing it the smoke was perceived which occasioned the alarm of fire.

MARCH 31. At the Assizes at Chelmsford 7 received sentence of death, 4 of whom were reprieved; at Bury 1. Cambridge was a maiden assize.

APRIL 13. Capt. Money of the Norfolk Militia and Aide de Camp to General Townshend standing on a horse's back, without a saddle, in full speed leapt over a five barred gate, and performed several other amazing feats of horsemanship in Hyde Park, before their royal highnesses the Duke of York, Prince William Henry, and other persons of distinction.

APRIL 15. This morning two horses started at Colchester in order to make the best of their way to Whitechapel Church for £50 a side; they ran the first forty miles in two hours and ten minutes, and the last ten miles in 52. The winning horse carried it by about 200 yards.

JUNE 9. The following threatening letter directed to Mr. George Carter, being found near Haverhill, in Suffolk, his majesty's pardon and a reward of £20 are offered for the discovery of the accomplices therein, except the person who wrote the same:—

Bumsted.

"Mr. Carter,

"On the Receipt of this goo & Tell Hemsted Pickett & Milleway & all the Restt of your Heaverill Gang of the Banditty that so Villinously

oppose the Gospel being Preached that if we meet with any more affronts or abuse when we come again as we Intend to Doo on the 17th Instant we are Resolved to Reveng itt on your Parssons or Houses for as wee have listed under the Baner of Christ our Captain we are on & all determin'd to stand by on another our number is Large & our Caus good therefor we sett all your Mallis att Defians Don't say you had no notis or warning for wee are so prepar'd that we fear you not therfor take Car what you doo I am order'd by my Brethren in the Lord to signe for the Rest, your Friendly moneter five Hundred or the Gospel Legion."

JULY 11. A great storm of thunder and lightning fell at Rougham, in Norfolk, about 11 o'clock, which struck upon an oak belonging to Roger North, Esq., in a piece of ground called Brown's wood in that parish. The oak measured about 30 feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was clean taken off by the fury of the lightning in about 40 pieces This storm continued with little interruption till late the following day, in the evening of which it greatly shattered during divine service Sisland Church, near Loddon, in the same county. The north side of the church fled from the other parts about four inches . . . Many other places suffered greatly by the same storm.

Aug. 3. Several houses, &c., were consumed by fire at Fincham, in Norfolk.

Aug. 7. A navigation being completed from Lynn to Northampton, the same opened this day, and 38 barges laden with coals, &c., preceded by a band of music and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf at the south bridge.

Aug. 8. A dispute having happened between the farmers of King's Langley and the Irish reapers about wages, the Royal Foresters, quartered at Watford, were sent for, and a great skirmish ensued, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to St. Alban's jail, and the rest were dispersed. Some of these afterwards made a riot in the Isle of Ely.

Aug. At the assizes at Ely one person was capitally convicted, who was reprieved. Chelmsford and Cambridge proved maiden assizes.

SEPT. Died, Henry Fleet, of Ely, aged 106.

OCT. Died a man in the Isle of Ely in the 104th year of his age. As he was a few days before driving a cart, his son, who was aged about 70, being too near the shafts was thrown down, and the wheels going over him he was killed upon the spot. This accident so affected the father as to cause his death.

Died at South Walsham, in Norfolk, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

Dec. 30. His majesty's ship "Biddeford" ran on shore on Hazeborough sand, near Yarmouth; Captain Gordon and above one half of his men perished. Those who escaped were quite exhausted, having staid till Friday on the wreck without other sustenance than a little raw meat and spirituous liquor.

(To be continued.)

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLIV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Hoxne Hundred :

Bedyngfeld : Chalice one. wayinge xi oz qz—Greate Bells iij
 Horeh^m : Chalice one. wayinge xiiij oz i qz—Great Bells iij
 Worlyngworthe : Chalice one gilt all, wayinge xxvi oz—Greate Bells iij
 Metfelde : Chalice one gilt, wayinge xix oz—Great Bells iij. Sawnce
 Bells i

Southold : Chalice one. wayinge xi oz di—Great Bells iij
 Weybrede : Chalice one. wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iij
 Badingh^m : Chalice one. waynge xiiij oz di—Great Bells iij
 Tadington : Chalice one all gylt wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iij
 Wytbye : Chalice one. wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells i
 Denyhton : Chalice one. wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells i
 Sileh^m : Chalice one. wayinge viij oz qz—Great Bells iij
 Brundishe : Chalice one. wayinge xi oz—Great Bells iij
 ffresyngfeld : Chalice one. wayinge xvj oz di—Great Bells iij. Sancts
 Bells j

Mendh^m : Chalice one. wayinge xvi oz—Great Bells iij
 Saxstede : Chalice one. wayinge xiiij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Alyngton : Chalice one. wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells iij
 Kelsall : Chalice one. wayinge xix oz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j
 Carleton : Chaleyes one. wayinge vi oz—Great Bells iij
 Wyngfeld : Chalice one. wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij. Sancts
 Bells j

Denh^m : Chalice one. wayinge xi oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Wethersdale : Chalice one. wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iij
 Momackesome : Chalice one. wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij
 Bedfelde : Chalice one. wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Lackysfeld : Chales one. wayinge xiiij oz iij qz—Great Bells v. Sancts
 Bells j

Stradbroke : Chalice one, w^t sowder wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells v
 Sancts Bells j

Hoxen : Chalices two, wayinge xxxij oz—Great Bells v Sancts Bells j

S^m to^{ls} of { Plate CCCLIX oz
 Great Bells iij^{xx} xvij
 Sancts Bells ix

Stowe Hundred :

Westcretynge : Chalice one, wayinge x oz iij qz—Great Bells iij. Sanctus
 Bells j

ffynborow Magna : Cuppes one, wayinge vij oz—Great Bells iij

Combes : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz di qz—Great Bells iiij
 Stowe : Chalezes two, wayinge xxij oz di di qz—Great Bells v. Sawnce
 Bells j

Wetherde : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz j qz di—Great Bells iiij

Shelland : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz—Great Bells ij

ffynborow : Chalis one, wayinge ix oz iiij qz—Great Bells ij

Olde Newton : Chalis one, wayinge xij oz j qz—Great Bells iiij

Hawle : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz iiij qz—Great Bells iiij. Sancta
 Bells j

Harlstō : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells ij

Gyppling : Chalice one, wayinge v oz—Great Bells j

Buxshall : Greate Bells iiij

S̄m to ^l . of	{	Plate—cxxxij oz j qz
		Greate Bells xxxvij ij

Blythyng Hundred :

Wrentham : Chalices one, wayinge xi oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancta Bells j

Speckshall : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij

Aldryng^ham Thorpe : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells v

Bramptō : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Thoryngton : Chalice one, wayinge v oz di—Great Bells j

Heuygham : Chaleis one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Hallsworthe : Chaleis one, wayinge xij oz iiij qz—Great Bells v. Sancta
 Bells j

Branysfeld : Chalice one w^towt a patent wā ix oz—Great Bells iiij

Rumborowghe : Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells ij. Sancta
 Bells j

Estō Bavēt : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells ij

Chedston : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells ij

Ouchall : Chalices one, wayinge xi oz di—Great Bells ij

Lynstede Magna : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells ij

Beneacer : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Lynsteade pva : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells ij

Westelton : Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz—Great Bells ij

Blythborowghe : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells v. Sancta
 Bells j

ffrostenton : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz—Great Bells ij

Sybetone : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz—Great Bells iiij

Hensteade : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iiij qz—Great Bells ij. Sancta
 Bells j

Huntyngfelde : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells ij

Westalle : Chalice one, wayinge xxv oz di—Great Bells iiij

Sowther Towne : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz

Peasnell : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancta Bells j

Downwiche Saynt John : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells ij.
 Sancta Bells j

- Wisset: Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Greate Bells iiij
 Sowthe Cove: Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij
 ffeverton: Chalice one, wayinge xi oz di di qz—Great Bells iiij
 Wenhastō: Chalices one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j
 Cratfelde: Challeice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells iiij. Sancts
 Bells j
 Dvnwyche Scti Petř: Challeys one, wayinge xviiij oz—Great Bells iiij.
 Sancts Bells j
 Walpole: Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij
 Reydon: Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij
 Blytheforthe: Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells iiij
 Covehythe: Chalices two, wayinge xxxj oz—Great Bells v. Sancts.
 Bells j
 Waynforth: Chalice one. wayinge x ož di—Great Bells iiij
 Vbbeston: Great Bells iiij
 Cookeleye: Chalice one, wayinge vj oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Holton: Chaleys one, wayinge xij ož—Great Bells iiij
 Myddelton: Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij
 ffordley: Chalice one, waynge x oz—Great Bells iiij
 Darsham: Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij
 Stowven: Challice one, wayinge xj oz—Greate Bells ij
 Yoxforthe: Challice one, wayinge xij ož di—Great Bells iiij
 Leyston: Great Bells iiij
 Sowtholde: Chalycce one, wayinge xxiiij ož—Great Bells v. Sancts
 Bells j
 Donwiche all Sancts: Chalice one, wayinge x oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Knatshall: Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iiij
 Buxleye: Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells ij
 Walbersweake: Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells ij. Sanctus
 bells j
 Bleford: Chalice one, waynge xvj oz—Great Bells iiij
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| S ^m To ^l . of | { | Plate—DCXIIJ ož qž di
Great Bells CLXVIIJ.
Sanots Bells xij. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
- (To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—*Twickenham, Middlesex* (i.) IN | A Vault near this place lyes buried, | HAMON L'ESTRANGE Gent | descended of the Antient | Family of that Name in Norfolk. | He dyed the 12th of March | 1728 Aged 58 years | Also | Sarah his wife who dyed | the 29th of October 1746 | In the 80th year of her Age. | [Mural tablet. South Aisle.]

(ii.) Neare This | Place | Lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Ann Fish | the Wife of James Fish Gent: who | was Daughter of Thomas Eden of |

Derewards Hall in the County of | Essex Esq^r | She departed this life | the 18th of June 1687 | Æths Suæ 71. | [Mural tablet. Nave.]

Isleworth, Middlesex. To the Memory of | S^r ORLANDO GEE Knight | Son of M^r JOHN GEE Vicar of Dunfford in DEVONSHIRE | the truly Noble ALGERNON Earle of Northumberland | Employed him many years in y^e Management of his weightyest affaires | and for his fidelity Equall to the Greatnesse of his Trusts | (After the Restoration in 1666) commended him to the Office of | REGISTER OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY | which he enjoyed five and forty years | He continued serviceable in no less trusts to his Patrons son | The Right Honourable JOCELINE Earle of Northumberland | And to his Daughter y^e most noble ELIZABETH Dutchess of Somerset | He was twice Married | First to ELIZABETH y^e Daughter of S^r WILLIAM MAXEY of Essex K^t | After to ANN y^e Daughter of ROBERT CHILCOT of this Parish Esq^r | His frequent Charities durement the whole Course of his life | prevented him not from bequeathing considerable sumes | to charitable uses At his Death | He likewise gave five hundred pounds | towards the rebuilding this Church | Borne 1619 | Dyed 1705 | Aged 86. | [Arms: (At the top) (i.) Gules, a dagger in bend, hilt downward or. (ii.) the same impaling; gules, a fess between 3 lions' heads erased or. (iii.) the same impaling or, on a pile gules, 3 of the field, in base 2 lions rampant of the second. Mural Tower.]

Richmond (Surrey). Sacred to the Memory | of the REVEREND NORTON NICHOLLS | Rector of Lound and Bradwell, and late of Blundeston in the county of Suffolk | who departed this life November XXII. MDCOCIX. | in the sixty eighth year of his age | his remains are deposited | in a vault on the south side of this Church | with those of his beloved mother, | and of their revered relatives and benefactors | of the Turner family—his highly cultivated mind, refined taste, | social worth, and active benevolence, | will long endear his memory to those, who knew him; | and, while culture and talents shall attract regard. | THE FRIEND OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GRAY, | must live in the esteem of posterity. | [Capitals. Mural tablet, Chancel.]

London. St. Bride, Fleet Street. Near this place lyeth the | body of the virtuous and once | beautifull M^{rs} ANNE BLOUNT late | wife of CHARLES BLOUNT of the | Middle Temple Esq^r one of y^e daughters | of HATTON BERNERS late of S^t | Maryes hall in the County of | Norfolk Esq^r who left issue, | THOMAS, ANNE, MARTHA, JOHN, | and HATTON | and departed this life | the 22nd day of January 1686. | [Mural. South Aisle.]

Worcester Cathedral. Juxta hoc marmor positæ sunt reliquæ Johannis Gaudentij ss.T.D. | Essex, oriund, qui anno illo mirabili restitutionis

regis Car^{li} 11^{di} | ad Sedem Exoniens; subvectus; inde favore ejusdem regis, ad | Cathedram hanc Wigorn; statim vacantem translatus est, sed | honorem quem optimè meruit non ita diu sustinuit, | meliori enim sortè dignus, jussus est a supremo rege | ad Beatorum sedes demigrare ubi expectat novam | translationem harum se; reliquiarum; in novissima | omnium restitutione, | Hoc monumentum non memoriæ (quam scripta haud | sinent perire) sed amoris ergò possuit connix mæstissima; | Epitaphium par meritis scripsisse suum potuit solumodò ingeniū, | ad scriptus est iñortalibus vicesimo die mens | Septembris Año : MDCLXII. | Ætat: LVII. | [Arms: Ten torteaux; four, three, two, and one (See of Worcester) impaling a chevron ermine between three leopards' faces. Mural monument with bust. South Aisle.]

R. H. E.

 PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXII.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 109).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,147.*—*Continued.*

ROUT, Stowmarket	19,148
„ Beccles, &c.	—
ROUTH	SABINE
ROWE	SACKVILLE
ROWLEY	SAFFORD
ROWNING, or Reydon	SAGON
ROYNGES	ST. AMAND
ROYS	ST. CLERE
RUDLAND	ST. EDMUND
RUGGLES	ST. GERMAN
RUILLY	ST. JOHN
RUNGETON	ST. MAUR, or SEYMOUR
RUSH, Benhall	ST. PHILIBERT
„ Sudbourn	ST. QUINTIN
RUSHBROOKE	ST. WALERIE
RUSSELL	SALKELD
„ Chippenham, Freckenham,	SALLOWS
„ Mildenhall, &c.	SALMON, Wickham Market
RUSSELL, Chilsford	SALTER
„ Ottley and Woodbridge	SALTONSTALL
„ Sproughton	SAMFORD
RUST	SAMPSON, Harkstead
RUSTAT	„ Kersey
RUTLAND	„ Playford
RYDWARE	SAMS
RYA or RYE	SANCROFT
RYEBEOF	SANDIVER
RYSING	SANDYS, Lord

SAPISTON	SHAFTO
SARCERE	SHANKE
SAUNDERS, Blaxhall	SHARDELOW, Barton-Parva and
SAUNFORD	Mildenhall
SAVAGE, Earl Rivers	" Bungay, Kessingland,
SAVOY	&c.
SAXHAM	SHARPE, Melton
SAXMUNDHAM	SHARPIN
SAY	SHAVE
" Lowestoft and Ipswich	SHAW, Baronet
SAYER, Eye	SHAW, Dallingho
" Thorndon	" Kesgrave
" Woodbridge	SHAWBERRY
SCACCARIS de	SHEDDEN
SCALES	SHELLEY
SCATELYN	SHELTON
SCHREIBER	SHENE
SCHUTZ	SHEPHEARD
SCOT, Ash	SHEPPARD
SCOTT, Dunwich and Westleton	" Ash
" Leiston	" Mendlesham
" South Cove and Shadingfield	" Wetheringest
" Bungay	
SCOTTOWE	19,149.
SCRIVEN	
SCRIVENER	SHERIFFE
SCROFFS	SHERINGTON
SCROOPE	SHERMAN, Melton and Ipswich
SCROPE, Bolton	" Yaxley, Bruisyard, &c.
" Masham	SHRIMPLING
SCULHAM	SHRIPMEADOW
SCUTT	SHIRLEY
SECKFORD	SHORE
SEEKAMP	SHORLAND
SEELY	SHORT, Boulge
SEGRAVE	SHORTING
SEMAN <i>alias</i> Turner	SHRIEB
SEMERE	SHRIMPTON
SETTLE	SHRIVE
SEWELL, Stutton	SHRUBLAND
SEWSTER	SHUCKFORD
SEXTEN	SHULDHAM
SEXTON	" Melton
SEYLIARD	SHURLOK
SEYMOUR	SIBTON
SHADINGFIELD	SICKLEMORE

SIDAY	SKIPPON
SIDNEY, Yoxford	SKOULDING
SYDNOR	SKRENE
SYFREWAST	SLAPP
SIKES	SMALBRIDGE
SIMPSON	SMALL
„ Ufford	SMALLPEECE
SIMS	SMART
SINGLETON	SMEAR
SIRR	SMYTH
SKARLET	SMITH, Cavendish
SKINNER	„ Cratfield

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

BIRCH BOUGHS USED IN CHURCH DECORATION.—At the re-opening of Tendring Church a few weeks since, I read that *birch boughs were used, in accordance with ancient custom*, to decorate the church. What is known of this particular custom?

H. A. W.

THE BURNING OF WOMEN (Vol. III., pp. 100, 120).—Is it not a fact that it was customary to half strangle the victim before burning? I can lay neither my memory or hands on any particular instances, but I have a very definite idea that sometimes the woman was hanged on a low gallows, and then the fire lighted beneath her, and that sometimes the stake had a tight collar-band or chain which produced insensibility. I remember seeing one writer attribute burning instead of hanging to our ancestors' regard for decency!

My impression is that close inquiry would amply corroborate me in the assumption that the general use of the term "punishment by burning" is misleading in respect to the comparative amount of pain as between hanging and burning, and gives a false idea of the English regard for sex in the olden time.

The question then arises to what extent was the burning carried—to ashes, or simply to death; and, was any particular method anything like universal? Literally to ashes, we know sometimes to have been the case.

T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE.

ROMAN ROADS IN ESSEX.—Daniel Defoe, in his "Tour through the Eastern Counties in 1772, says (p. 17, Cassell's *National Library* edition), "there seems to be lately found out in the bottom of the Marshes (generally called Hackney Marsh, and beginning near about the place

called the Wick, between Old Ford and the said Wick), the remains of a great stone causeway, which, as it is supposed, was the highway or great road from London into Essex, and the same which goes now over the great bridge between Bow and Stratford."

Can any of your readers tell what authority Defoe had for this statement, and where an account of this discovery may be seen?

Leytonstone.

A. P. WIRE,

Hon. Librarian, Essex Field Club.

NORWICH ORGAN BUILDERS, *temp.* HENRY VI.—I have lately found these names in a musical paper:—"John Asshwell, 1446; Arnalt Mynhamber, 1446, both freemen.

H. A. W.

[These names are extracted from the Norwich Freeman's Roll. In Rye's *Calendar of Norwich Freeman* (Elliot Stock), the names are given as John Asshwell, organ maker, and Arnald Mynhamber, organ maker (24 Hen. VI.) Are any further particulars obtainable?—ED.]

REPLIES.

THE OAK PLANTATION AT GREAT FINBOROUGH, CALLED AMERICA, (p. 102).—This plantation is upon the estate of R. T. Petteward, Esq., and received its name because it was cleared of underwood, not planted, by men who roamed about under the guise of unemployed soldiers after the American war of the year just prior to the Waterloo campaign.

D.

SUN-DIALS (p. 81).—A well-known sun-dial of East Anglia, which does not find a place in the new and enlarged edition of the late Mrs. Gatty's "Book of Sun-dials," reviewed at the above reference, is the one on the south porch of the parish church, East Bergholt, Suffolk. It is a particularly interesting one, as it appears in Constable's painting of the porch, now in the National Gallery. It is inscribed with the words, "Time passeth away like a shadow."

R. F. CORBOLD.

SAMUEL OATES (p. 103).—*Notes and Queries*, sixth series, Vol. VIII., 408, 489; IX., 213, 291, 337, 445, may be advantageously referred to. Dr. Jessopp, in a repeated tirade directed in his usual vigorous style at the unfortunate Titus, expresses his belief that of the three Samuels mentioned, it is, with our present knowledge, impossible to say, "Who's who;" hence the difficulty in the way of satisfactorily disposing of the parson of Southrepps. A correspondent refers to the pedigree of the Yorkshire family, printed by Dr. Whitaker in 1815, and also to a more recent one by Mr. Foster.

EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." 1758—1790.

PART III. (VOL. v.—1762.)

FEB. The right hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for the encouragement of matrimony, proposes to give an annual bounty of ten guineas to five young women, daughters of freemen of Norwich, upon their marriage to the sons of freemen, on the following terms:—They must not be above 25 nor under 18 years of age. The persons they marry must be industrious freemen of Norwich, resident there, and sons of freemen resident and their age not above 31 nor under 21. No persons who have received collection or who are deformed in their persons, subject to fits, in general unhealthy, or in whose family there is any suspicion of madness, can be entitled to this charity. The candidates must be recommended by gentlemen and ladies of credit resident in Norwich, who from their own knowledge will vouch for their characters; and also that they have good reason to believe that they neither of them have contracted any debts, or are liable to any of the above objections. The marriages are to be celebrated on the 1st day of July yearly, and to commence upon the 1st day of July next; upon which day the new married couples are to dine together, and his lordship will allow one guinea for the dinner. It is expected that the couples fixed upon will, some days previous to the marriage, signify to the persons who may recommend them, how best it may be laid out for their advantage, except one guinea, which will be paid the day after the wedding.

APRIL. A poor labouring family of the name of Downing, living at Wattisham, in Norfolk, have been lately afflicted by a terrible disorder. The limbs of several of them having rotted off, though without any injury to their health or the other parts of the body. [A further account appears in Vol. vi.]

MAY. Died lately, Mrs. Knights, of Norwich, aged 100.

AUG. Died lately, Mr. Leggatt, corn factor, at Hemnal, Norfolk, aged 100.

OCT. 3. A terrible storm did great damage to shipping, especially at Yarmouth, where the fishery suffered irreparably.

OCT. 24. In consequence of heavy rains all the lower parts of Norwich, and between two and three thousand houses, were under water for two or three days. Several persons lost their lives.

DEC. In the course of this year were christened at Norwich—Males, 525; Females, 570; increase, 4. Buried—Males, 586; Females, 570; increase, 91.

VOL. VI.—1763.

JANUARY 18th. Lord Viscount Townshend has opened a charity-school at his own expense at Raynham, in Norfolk, near Raynham Castle, his lordship's seat, for cloathing and educating thirty boys and and twenty girls, the latter to be brought up to spinning.

FEBRUARY. Died lately, T. Pratt, at Haltwhistle, Norfolk, aged 115.

JULY 14. Came on at Chelmsford, before Lord Chief Justice Pratt, two trials, in which Mr. Bamber Gascoyne was plaintiff, and some free-men of Malden defendants, for bribery at the last election, when verdicts were given for the plaintiff, with costs of suit.

JULY 23rd. Came on at Bury St. Edmund's, the trial of Philip Thicknesse, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, for a libel reflecting on the military conduct and personal courage of the right honourable Lord Orwell, Colonel of the Eastern Battalion of the Suffolk Militia, when, it appearing that a wooden gun had been sent to provoke his lordship to a breach of the peace, and the fact being clearly proved by the gunner of the fort, the jury, after staying out some time, found him guilty.

JULY. At Ely Assizes a girl of sixteen was capitally convicted for robbing her master's house and setting it on fire, by which it was entirely consumed.

Died lately, William Pickworth, near Lynn, Norfolk, aged 102.

John Baxant, of Laxfield, Suffolk, aged 102.

AUGUST. James Barton, of Orton, Suffolk, aged 106.

SEPT. Died lately, Mrs. Eliza Club, of Barking, in Essex, aged 100.

In the appendix is given a long account of the murder on the 27th July, 1762, of John Beddingfield, aged 24, a farmer of Sternfield, Suffolk, by his servant Richard Ringe, who had formed a criminal intercourse with the victim's wife. It was not till some months subsequently that the crime was divulged by a female servant. The trial consequently did not take place until March 21, 1763, when both Ringe and Mrs. Beddingfield were found guilty and sentenced to death. The execution took place at Rushmere, near Ipswich, on the 8th April, 1753.

In "Characters" appears a short sketch of Dr. Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a native of Walsoken, Norfolk.

(To be continued.)

A CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

There lived in Suffolk, in the latter years of King Charles the Second, a great heiress, whose lands and manors were tied up to her beyond possibility of alienation : and she had a father, much out at elbows, who sought to divert this property to his own use : and, to the end that his daughter should not perceive how rich and important a damsel she was, this father placed her out to board with a needy gentleman of Ipswich, whilst he was combining and manœuvring with lawyers and trustees. But there was also up in London a wily Benchman of Grays' Inn, who had his eyes well open to these goings on, and who knew of this maiden neglected and banished from her father's

house, a ready prize to the first young fellow of parts and courage who should gain her affections. And this Bencher had a kinsman, a youth of no great birth or breeding, but ready enough to take his cue in this little drama. And this youth made love to the girl unnoticed by the Puritans and greybeards who looked after her. And one fine day the pair ran off together to a country village, where the clergyman was pliable and married them forthwith. And a great to do there was you may be sure when the penniless son-in-law demanded his wife's fortune of the proud patrician father; who threatened and stormed and refused to give them so much as a doit. But there was always the Bencher in the background with his chancery bills and his cunning expedients, and better than all, with the law well on his side. So at last, do what he would, there came a day when this angry father, with an infinite disgust, gave over her manors and her lands to his daughter; saying, as may be imagined, nasty things of his son in law. There are traces, amongst the musty parchments, which record these matters, of love and domestic happiness. At any rate the young people had a son: and they entered into their inheritance, a grand old abbey adorned with the escutcheons of great men, the lady's ancestors, who had owned it before them. That she was severely cut by her sisters and her old home friends, goes without saying. But her husband had relations after all who were sufficiently presentable, and who, doubtless, mustered in full force in the big dining hall of this ancient mansion. There was the Bencher, a host in himself,—and a country parson who lived in the neighbourhood—and a county gentleman whose people had married into the family—and last, and best of all, a maiden sister, the good genius and the truest friend of the brother who had matched so high. One cannot quite tell who the father was of this brother and this sister, but kinsmen somehow remembered them in their wills and called them cousins. Years before there had been a kind of pedigree made by a gossiping Vicar, who was much given to heraldry, and had traced their family back to a zealous clergyman who came out of Wales and settled in Suffolk in the days of Queen Elizabeth. So it was possible to make some counter show in the glass windows of the dining hall with the arms of the husband's kindred, to match those of the wife's carved on the stone walls outside. Nay, there was even a royal descent amongst them all. Baring lawsuits, which, however, ended in their favour, all went well with these married lovers. But death, which ends the histories of most men, came all too soon to the actors in this curious drama. As if snuffed out by the hand of fate they died one after the other in strange and rapid succession. First the patrician father; then his infant grandson; then the heiress wife; then the fortunate husband; and only the wary bencher was left; and to him, for a brief season, came the manors and the lands that had caused so much ado:—the spider, one would almost think, that had sported with these poor flies around him, and had finally secured what solid profit there was to be gathered from their remains.

Such is the story of Elizabeth Devereux, niece of Leicester, Viscount Hereford, and heiress of Butley Abbey. This fine old mansion she inherited through her mother, Anne Forthe, the only child of William Forthe, Esq., by the daughter of Thomas Browne, of Elsing—a lady whose second husband, William Tyrrell, had been third husband to her first husband's mother; as good gossiping old Candler is careful to show us in one of his pedigrees, an annotated excerpt of which is given at the end of this paper. William Forthe, finding he had no prospect of other children, conveyed his broad lands to this daughter, Anne Forthe, for life, and then to her next heirs after her for ever. Anne Forthe in due time married Walter Devereux, brother of Lord Hereford, and in her turn had three daughters and co-heiresses. Before she died, for the number of premature deaths is a curious feature in the train of events, she persuaded her husband to secure her estates to the eldest of these children, Elizabeth Devereux, then of tender years. There was no disputing *her* title to these possessions. She was the chief co-heir of a sole heiress; and her position was exceptionally fortified by deeds and settlements. But the property was encumbered. William Forthe himself had borrowed money, and Walter Devereux, his son-in-law, seems to have followed his example. At any rate he entered upon his daughter's lands soon after his wife's decease, and confederating with her guardians held them for sixteen years without rendering her any account. If we may believe the Chancery Bill of Clyatt contra Carr, a document doubtless of some animus, he scarcely "allowed her convenient food and raiment," and indeed "kept her with great severity and cruelty in close custody of one John Carr," the needy gentleman of Ipswich before referred to, and incidentally also of Master Theophilus Hook and Master Cave Beck, Puritan clergymen of that town. Nor does the young lady seem to have apprehended how large a property was her's of right. And now Clyatt comes upon the scene, most probably the grandson of a well known Portman of Ipswich who lay buried in St. Laurence's Church. The Chancery Proceedings from which we have gathered his story tell little of his wooing save its craftiness, but one fine day, the 13th April, 1682, "Mr. Johannes Clyatt and Mrs. Elizabeth Devereux" were married in Harkstead Church. In a deposition taken 11th November, 1685 [Clyatt contra Bateson], the animus of which is quite the other way, Thomas Edgar, one of her guardians, states *her* kinsmen's view of the matter. Clyatt's marriage with the daughter of Walter Devereux, he says, "took place without her father's knowledge and to his great sorrowe," Clyatt being a man of "low fortune and meane quality and education who had drawn her in secret manner from the place where she and her two sisters boarded, many miles away from her father, and had married her at a distant and obscure place, having abused [deceived] the persons where said daughters boarded to gain opportunities for his evill ends." The pliant clergyman was probably Richard Howlet, of Harkstead, a personal friend and seemingly a relation of the bridegroom.

And now began the lawsuits. In Clyatt \bar{c} Carr [Whittington II., B. & A., No. 11.] 27 June, 1683, John Clyatt, of Ipswich, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Walter Devereux, of Glemham Hall, Esquire, set forth their plaint. There is a full statement of her case. Her father and his creatures had got possession of her lands and were detaining the evidences relating thereto, wasting her woods, and indeed threatening to eradicate the timber from the soil. In reply to this there is a portentous array of answers, Devereux denies cruelty to his daughter. She had been undutiful. His friends describe him as an indulgent parent to his children.

In December of the same year followed the case of Clyatt contra Hook [Mitford II., ccxcix., 144.] demanding the right and title to the Manor of Butley, of which property the said Theophilus Hook, clerk, was a trustee. Devereux had "exposed his daughter naked and helpless to the world." Hook replies as well as he is able. Devereux had been highly incensed when the report of her marriage reached him and would make no concessions. The suit was yet in progress when he died. In his will, which was proved in the Ipswich Registry, 6 January, 1683 (old style), he does not so much as name Elizabeth Clyatt. His lands are left in trust to his other daughters, Caroline and Frances, and then, should they die unmarried, to his brother, Edward Devereux.

Matters being in this unsatisfactory state, the indefatigable Benchet of Grays Inn, Samuel Clyatt, by name, starts another suit in his cousin's interest. In Clyatt \bar{c} Devereux [Whittington II., B. & A., No. 215] John Clyatt and Elizabeth, his wife, 23 June, 1684, sue Edward Devereux, her uncle and the other trustees for the lands of her late mother. The defendants now reply in quite another strain. It is true, they say, that complainant Elizabeth Clyatt, is become rightfully intitled to the great majority of said manors and messuages. Thomas Glemham, Esq., one of the trustees depones that Walter Devereux, her father, died at his house, and did leave some deeds with him. Hook, he says, has them now. Hook testifies that he hath proffered to deliver the Court Rolls, &c., of Butley Abbey, to complainant, and even Thomas Edgar, the disagreeable man of the company, contents himself with a convenient forgetfulness of the circumstances. He doesn't know and can't remember. Why all this yielding, and as one may say, this courtesy of litigation? Little Leicester Clyatt, of the undoubted blood of the Devereux, and as a matter of fact the rightful heir to the property, was at this very time well on his way into the world.

But is anything well that does not end well? Just as matters were righting themselves the child died, and all too soon afterwards his mother. Then followed a further suit, Clyatt \bar{c} Bateson [Mitford IV., D. VI., 26.] It would seem natural enough, the eldest daughter and co-heir being dead without issue, that her sisters, Carolina, now married to one William Bateson, and Frances Devereux, should succeed to her lands. But Elizabeth Clyatt, her son deceased and herself likely to follow him,

leaning rather to the husband she had married for love, then to the sisters who had scorned her for so doing, by a legal device known as 'Fine and Recovery,' had settled her property upon him shortly before her death. And all that Bateson and his wife could urge in answer to Clyatt's claim was this, they did not think Elizabeth would defeat her sisters of the benefit of settlements made by their father and mother, and of estates long in the family. It was too bad to be true. Theophilus Hook and Frances Devereux, the other sister, also made reply, under date 4th Nov., 1685, referring to an "Auntient Mapp of said estate late delivered to Christopher Milton, Esq." (brother or nephew of the poet), by order of this court. Plead as they might, Clyatt won his case. He made his will, which may still be seen in the Ipswich Registry, as John Clyatt, of Butley Abbey, gentleman. Nor did he lay claim to gentility without reason. Richard Humfrey, of Holbrook, who entered his pedigree in the Suffolk Visitation of 1664, and was clearly of royal descent, himself married a Clyatt, as did also his sister. In his will [Arch. Suff., A^o. 1676] he calls John Clyatt and his sister, Constance Clyatt, his cousins. They returned the compliment by placing all manner of Humfrey quarterings in their dining hall windows. There are drawings of these escutcheons in the Hawes MS. in the Library of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Humfrey impaling Muskett, Muskett impaling Abel, Muskett impaling Cock of Wethersfield, and so forth. In his own will, too, Clyatt leaves bequests to Mauria Humfrey, his cousin, son of this Richard, to Samuel Rogers, clerk, whose mother was a Humfrey, and to William Carvell, also a clergyman, who had married into that family.

John Clyatt, died 10 Octr., 1691, surviving his nobly descended wife but a few short years. Was Butley unhealthy that its owners passed so soon away? They buried him in St. Laurence's church at Ipswich, with his wife and child, under the gravestone of William Clyatt, Portman of that town long before. Constance Clyatt, his sister, true to his memory, erected the monument on the wall hard by, with the arms of Clyatt, "Arg. a bend double cotised sa," impaling Devereux, and an inscription which to those who know his history is pathetic in its simple statement of its facts. The Abbey went to Samuel Clyatt, his cousin, the clever counsellor and advocate, and perhaps the chief mover in the incidents we have been describing. He, too, died just two years after, and then his widow had it. If anything could show the vanity of life surely it should be the history of Butley Abbey, for the eleven years which began with the clandestine marriage of Elizabeth Devereux, and ended with the burial of this wily Bencher of Grays Inn. Brief episodes of love, romance, ambition, forensic turmoil, and worldly success pass rapidly before us, and then we are left, with a curious suddenness, to the contemplation of deaths and interments, epitaphs and tombs.

Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. M.

Sr. Wm. Forth, Kn't., of Butley = Dorothy, eldest daughter of 'Sr. = (Ipswich Parkins, 2nd husband = Wm. Tyrrell, of Bury Abbey, Abbey, Cond. test. P.C.C., 107 John Gilbert, Kn't., of Friburn, sometime Lord Mayor of London, Grandpew to Sir Thomas Fortham, Co. Suff. Probate 11 Decr., 1621, to Dame Dorothy, his relict.

'Sr. = (Ipswich Parkins, 2nd husband = Wm. Tyrrell, of Bury Abbey, 24 July, 1625, when he cond. test. P.C.C. 33 Clarke. Bequest to Wm. Forth, Esqr., his wife's son.

See below.

¹ 'Henry oh. young' (*Yp't. Wm. Forth, of = Anne daugh- William Tyrrell, of Bury = Dorothy, Lady 'Dorothy Harl. 'Elize- Harl. ms. 1560, son Butley, Esq., Cap- ter of Thomas Abby, Esq., her 2 Hus- Forth, as above ms. 1560, married beth, and heir. Esch. 12 taine of the tressed Broome, of band had berne 3 Hus- dan, of Sir John Nicholas South- Harl. Jac. Ob. 22 Aug. 12 Band 'Harl. ms. 1560. Rising, hui band to be Lady Forth, Gilbert & mother cott. of London. Ms. Jac. a.p. his brother, Cond. test. P.C.C. 151 in Norff., her 1st husband's mother. to Capt. William (gent. She cond. 1560. Wm. Forth, being his Rivers, 16 Feb. 1642. Forth. A widow test. P.C.C. 32 her and then five Probate 10 May, 1645, some of 'Sr. He had no issue. His will Forth. 1 Aug. years old. to wife. dated 30 July, 1657. son died. 1648. Probate 22 Feb., 1644.*

Walter Devereux, of Butley = 4 daughter named Anne, married to Walter 'William Forth, Harl. Dorothy Forth, named Abbey, Esqr., after of Glenham Devereux, Esq., second son to Sr. Walter ms., 1560. Died young in Decree P.C.C. 32 Rivers, Hall, co. Suff. Cond. test. Devereux, Kn't., Viscount Hereford, CLYATT and in his father's life respecting will of Dorothy Arch. Suff. 6 Sept., 1682. Pro- c. Carr. married circa 1648. In 1660 per- time. Southcott, her aunt.

Devereux, Viscount Hereford. CLYATT c. DEVEREUX.

¹ Leicester Devereux John Clyatt, of Butley Abbey, = Elizabeth Devereux, eldest daur. Carolina Devereux, Frances Dover- only son. Died in (gent., cond. test. Arch. Suff., 6 and co-heir. Ob. a.p. Manor, &c., 2nd dau. and co-h- eux, youngest da- his father's lifetime Oct., 1691. Probate 27 Sept., 1694. to her husband. Married at Hark- was wife of William and co-h. 1692. circa 1680. CLYATT To be buried in St. Laurence's stead, 13 Apr., 1682. Buried in St. Bateson, (gent. Devereux with her Church, Ipswich. Manor to Laurence's Church, Ipswich, 28 1685, the defendant her father's will. c. BATESON. cousins, Samuel Clyatt, Esqr. May, 1685.

Leicester Clyatt, an infant, bapt. in St. Laurence's Church, Ipswich, 20 July, 1694. Died in his parents' lifetime. Buried there, 20 Oct., 1694.

"THE A B C BOTH IN LATYN & ENGLYSHE."—There is preserved in the Library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a curious little Manual, "Imprynted at Londō in Paules Chyrche yarde at the Sygne of the maydens heed by thomas Petyt," probably in 1538, and known under the above title, in contradistinction, it would seem, to the more generally authorized primer which was in Latin only. A choice fac-simile reprint of this, the supposed earliest extant English reading book, with an introduction by E. S. Shuckburgh, M.A., Librarian of Emmanuel College, has been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, in a quaint limp binding of skin, with imitation joints, to resemble, we imagine, the original covers. Commencing with the alphabet, it goes on to the first sentence uttered by the Priest, in Latin and English, then to 'Pater Noster' and 'Hail Mary,' in both tongues, concluding with certain prayers and graces to be used before and after meals. These A B C primers answered the double purpose of providing early religious instruction, and elementary teaching in the art of reading. The present reproduction not only forms an interesting memento of the days of early education immediately preceding the Reformation, but furnishes us with a singular study, and in due time the reprint will itself become a much cherished treasure.

A "Grace for fysshe dayes" may be of some interest to those of our readers who have given attention to the observance of these fasting days, in respect of which licences of exemption were recently printed in the *East Anglian*:—"Benedicite Dominus. God graūt that they that are pore in spiryte may fede and they shalbe satisfyed: they that seke hym / theyr hertes and myndes shal lyue in the worlde of worldes. Glory be to &c." The closing clause of a "Grace at Ester afore dyner" is a little quaint:—"Cast ye out clene the olde leuen that ye maye be newe dowgh as ye are the swete brede / for Chryst our Ester Lambe is offered for us / therefore let vs fede in our Lorde. Amen."

NOTES ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL—No. II.

Henley and Barham.

Along the outside base of a window on the south side of the church at Henley, and in the same position in the interior of the north chapel at Barham, are some very interesting shields, in terra cotta work or plaster. At the dairy of Shrubland Hall, around windows and doors there are some more, exactly resembling those described, and though in great quantity I could find but two varieties (1.) Quarterly 1 and 4, Three boars' heads erased erect (Booth, Argent, three boars' heads erased and erect sable), 2 and 3, On a fesse between six acorns, three oak leaves (Oke? or Okey? Sable, on a fesse argent, between six acorns or, three oak leaves vert) impaling; Quarterly 1, A chevron, with label of three (Swillington, Argent a chevron azure, with label of three) 2, A griffin segreant (Swillington or Wysett, Gules a griffin segreant argent).

3, Ermine, two bars each charged with three mullets (Hopton, Ermine, on two bars sable, six mullets or). 4, On a bend three mascles (Pert, Argent on a bend gules, three mascles or). (II.) Quarterly 1 and 4, Booth, 2 and 3 Oke? impaling; Quarterly 1 and 4, An eagle displayed (Bedingfeld, Ermine, an eagle displayed gules), 2 and 3, Lozengy (Tuddenham, Lozengy argent and gules). At Yoxford, in the east window and around the south chapel, and at Blythburgh can be seen the Swillington coat with its quarterings. At the latter place resided Sir Roger Swillington, whose daughter and heiress, Anne, married Sir John Hopton, and whose great grand-daughter, Margaret, married Sir Philip Booth, of Shrubland. It must be noted that the coat of Hopton with its quartering Pert, does not occupy the principal part of the shield, but it was not unusual, I believe, thus to marshal, when the family into which the man married was as important, as doubtless was the family of Swillington, when Sir John Hopton married its heiress. In the Visitation of Norfolk, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Vol. I., 158, Alice Bedingfeld is mentioned as the wife of Philip Booth. Her brother, Robert Bedingfeld, became rector of Oxburgh, 1539, which gives us some idea of the date of this marriage. I cannot help thinking that the same man, Philip Booth, married both the Bedingfeld and Hopton, but I should be exceedingly glad of any information on the subject. There is a fine inarched tomb in Barham Church, from which all the brasses are gone, but in the spandrels are "boars' heads," evidently the badge of the Booth family.

Hasketon.

The font here is a good specimen of 15th century work, and singularly perfect. I have been particularly struck with the careful way in which the Suffolk fonts were despoiled in 1645. The shields remain almost untouched, and the heads only rounded off to look like knobs. I have already come across six or seven almost un mutilated, whereas in all the Norfolk churches I do not think I could mention as many. Here the font has four shields on the octagonal bowl. 1, A lion rampant crowned, between cross crosslets (Brews, or De Brewes, Azure a lion rampant tail forked or, crowned gules, within an orle of cross crosslets of the second) impaling; A cross engrailed (Ufford, Sable, a cross engrailed or). 2, Brews. 3, Brews, impaling; A chevron between three cross crosslets fitchee (Shardelowe, Argent, a chevron gules, between three cross crosslets fitchee azure). 4, Brews, impaling; A lion rampant (Stapleton, Argent, a lion rampant sable). In a window of the chancel is a very ancient shield of this family bearing their earliest coat. "Argent a lion rampant tail forked gules," and as was usual, I believe, at that early date, the animal is turned towards the sinister, that it might face the east end of the church. As an instance of this I may mention the lion of the Felbrigg's, carved on the buttresses of Felbrigg Church. Like the De la Pole's and Morley's, the Brews' were great

church builders, wherever they held property they have left their mark I believe their chief place of residence was Stinton Hall, in Norfolk, now part of the parish of Sall. Over the west doorway of that church is a fine series of shields belonging to the family, and on its magnificent nave roof are two small coloured shields of Brews and Shardelowe, from which, I think, we may infer that it was not finished till after that marriage. In Blomefield's Norfolk, VIII., 266-269, we read "The manor of Hasketon was in the 37th of Henry III. in the hands of Willam le Rus, whose daughter, Alice, married Richard de Brews. They left a son and heir, Sir Gyles, whose son, Sir John, eventually succeeded his brother, Sir Richard, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Ufford. They had a son of the same name, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Shardelowe, and their son, Sir Robert, married Ela, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham. He died in 1422, and Ela, his wife, in 1456." From these facts we get the date of erection of the nave and tower at Sall, as well as the font at Hasketon.

Blaxhall.

The font here is again of 15th century work, and fairly perfect. It has also four shields on an octagonal bowl, the identification of which has puzzled me much. The heraldry thereon is very poor for that period, and indifferently carved, that it has struck me it might have been added at a later date than the font itself. I give a description of the shields, in the hope that someone may put me on the right track to find out the families to whom they belong. 1, A goat or antelope salient, between three trefoils, impaling; A chevron between three crowns. 2, On a bend between two lions passant, three martlets, impaling; A bend lozengy between twenty-four escallops, fourteen in chief and ten in base. 3, A lion rampant. 4, The same as No. 1 with an impalement so mutilated that I cannot give a description of it. In the spandrels of the arch over the west doorway of this church is the coat of Ufford.

EDMUND FARRER, F.S.A.

SUFFOLK DOMESDAY (Vol. III., pp. 12, 25, 97).—We have before us the fourth and fifth instalments of Lord John Hervey's "Suffolk Domesday," comprising (1) the Half Hundred of Cosford and (2) the Ipswich Half Hundred and Bury St. Edmund's. In the latter, beside text and translation, we are glad to find some useful notes which add greatly to the interest of the undertaking; there is also an index of persons and places mentioned or alluded to in this part. The superiority of Lord John Hervey's translation to that given in Wodderspoon's *Memorials of Ipswich* is evident at a glance. Of lands &c., held by Roger Bigot for the King ("in manu Regis")* in the Borough of Ipswich, we read "totum hoc reddebat tempore regis Edwardi 15

* Wodderspoon "in manor of the King" (!)

libras et 6 sextarios mellis et 4 solidos ad consuetudinem mellis et 8 solidos ad prebendarios." Wodderspoon's rendering is "viii^s to the Priests." Lord John Hervey retains the Latin word rendering it *Prebendaries*. In the notes the Prebendaries are conjectured (we think rightly), to have been Canons of one or other of the monastic houses. This is interesting as affording information respecting the early foundation of these houses, earlier indeed than is usually recognized, both being generally traced from their supposed foundation in the time of Henry II. (Query, is the word used in any other account of places comprised in the survey?)

Of "*Terra Gosfridi*" in Ipswich, we read that he held a homestead "et pertinet in Mosa," rendered by Wodderspoon, "and appurtenances in the Marsh," and by Lord John Hervey, "and it belongs to Mosa." We doubt the correctness of either, and, although diffidently, would suggest "*in elemosina*" (in alms) as a probable interpretation; the homestead was in fact for the poor.

The advantage of having a scholarly translation may be seen in a random comparison of Wodderspoon with Lord John Hervey, when, *e.g.*, "*in terra Vavasorum*," we read of the ancient Ipswich Church of St. Julian, that it possessed 20 acres of land, and was valued at 40^d. "*et ex hac ecclesia fuit saisitus Randulphus Comes*." Wodderspoon renders it "and from this Church it was seized by the King and Earl (!!) Lord John Hervey gives it correctly, "and of this Church was Randulph the Earl seized." The familiar expression "*soc and sac*" is throughout this part rendered "*jurisdiction*."

We are convinced that this Domesday translation, &c., is one of the best and most careful pieces of local literary work that has been produced for many a long day, and we anticipate with no small feeling of satisfaction the completion of the task.

ANTHONY DEANE.

There were several persons named Anthony Deane living in Essex and Suffolk at the end of the 17th century, and as so little is known about them the following notes may be of some assistance to future genealogists; and, in addition, the curious story told by Morant in his *History of Essex* (Vol. II., 278) seems to arise from the confusion of two persons of this same name, but of totally different families.

The story I allude to is the exchange of Dynes Hall, in Great Maplestead, Essex, for Hyde Park, London, related by Morant on the authority of the Rev. William Holman, who, I think, can scarcely have closely investigated the facts. It is as follows:—"Anthony Deane the eldest son became the imprudent possessor of this estate. Being very much addicted to the Parliament's cause, and presuming the structure then raised would have stood for ever, he exchanged his fair estate here with Col. Sparrow, for Hide Park, which that Colonel had obtained in con-

sideration of his zeal for the same prevailing interest. Thus he lost the substance for the shadow."

I wish, therefore, now to shew that there were several Anthony Deanes living at this time, and that the purchaser of Hyde Park was in no way related to the owner of Dynes Hall.

The Deanes, of Dynes Hall, were sprung from an old Lancashire family seated at Tunnworth, in Blackburn Parish, Lancashire, and bore for Arms—Sable a fess ermine between three chaplets argent (which coat was confirmed in 1577 by William Flower, Norroy) and for Crest, a bear's head couped or muzzled gules. The first of this family to come to Dynes Hall was William Deane (at first the steward, and afterwards the husband of Anne, Lady Maltravers), who purchased this estate in 1575, and built part of the present house. On the death of his grandson, Sir Drue Deane, of Dynes Hall, in 1638, Anthony (Sir Drue's eldest surviving son) was left an orphan, then aged eight, and was placed under the guardianship of his cousin, Deane Tyndal, of Chelmshoe House, in Great Maplestead, a zealous Parliamentarian, and one of the Parliamentary Committee for the Preservation of Peace in Essex. But young Anthony was sprung from a Royalist family on his father's side, and his mother was a daughter of the celebrated George Goring, Earl of Norwich, the Royalist leader, so it is probable that he also was inclined to the King's side; at any rate he conducted himself in a reckless manner, marrying when he was eighteen years old, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart., and immediately on his coming of age in 1652 negotiating for the sale of the family property, which he effected Feb. 1st, 1653, when he conveyed Dynes Hall to John Sparrow, Esq., the elder, of Gestingthorp, in consideration of the sum of £6,000 (the original deed of conveyance is in the British Museum, Harleian mss. H. 24). After this transaction he completely disappears from the scene, and it is probable that he died shortly afterwards.

The other Anthony Deane, who is often confused with young Anthony, of Dynes Hall, was an eminent shipbuilder of Harwich, a friend of Henry Cromwell's, to whom he wrote a letter in 1658 (which is now in the British Museum) warning him of the tottering condition of affairs on the death of Oliver, and evidently desiring that Henry Cromwell should come over from Ireland and supplant his brother Richard, who was incompetent for the Protectorate. He was originally in the shipbuilding department at Woolwich Dockyard, and by his skill rose to be Surveyor-General of the Shipyards and a Commissioner of the Navy. He was knighted on board ship about 1660, and was elected Mayor of Harwich in 1676 and 1682, and represented that borough in Parliament in 1678 and 1680. He was an intimate friend of Samuel Pepy's, the "Diarist," who was his colleague in the representation of Harwich, and his talents as a shipwright are highly praised by Evelyn.

Holman says that Col. Sparrow had obtained Hyde Park in consideration of his zeal for the Parliament's cause, but this can scarcely have been the case, for on Saturday, Nov. 27th, 1652, the Journal of the

House of Commons contains this entry—"Resolved that Hyde Park be sold for ready money." Hyde Park was to be sold in three lots; the third lot (consisting of three parcels described as the Middle, Banqueting, and Old Lodge Divisions) was purchased by "Anthony Dean, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Esq., a shipbuilder, of Harwich and Woolwich," for the sum of £9,020 8s. 2d. (of which £2,210 was the value of the timber). Hyde Park was at that time, as it still is, the fashionable resort, and although the Park had now become private property the fashionable world were still allowed to ride and drive there on payment of a toll, as the following entry in Evelyn's Diary (April 11th, 1653) shews—"I went to take the air in Hyde Park, when every coach was made to pay a shilling and horse sixpence by the sordid fellow who had purchased it of the State."

Anthony Deane seems to have kept possession of Hyde Park until the Restoration in May, 1660, when the sale not having been confirmed by Parliament was regarded as invalid by the Courts of Law, and the property reverted to the Crown.

This Anthony Deane, of Harwich and London, is described in his Grant of Arms in 1683, as "son of Anthony Deane, of London, gent., and grandson of Anthony Deane, of Gloucester," and his Arms were "Argent on a chevron sable between three Cornish choughs proper as many crosses patty or"; and Crest, on a wreath argent and sable the stem of one of His Majestie's first-rate ships called "The Royal Charter," in natural colours. He was twice married, and dying at an advanced age in 1731 was buried in Crutched Friars, London. He left a large family, whose lineal descendants still possess his estates in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Besides these two Anthony Deanes there seem to have been at least two others living at that time at Harwich, as the following extracts from the Harwich Parish Registers will shew:—

"Anthony Deane, buried Feb. 9, 1657."

"Anthony, son to Philip Deane and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised 22nd July, 1685."

"Philip, son of Anthony Deane, senr., Mariner, and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised Sept. 17th, 1704."

"Philip, son of Anthony Deane, junr., and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptised Dec. 1st, 1704."

"Anthony, son of Anthony Deane, Mariner, and his wife, was baptised Oct. 31, 1706,"

In Harwich Churchyard also there are tombstones, varying in date from 1743 to the present time, to five different persons named Anthony Deane.

Another Anthony Deane, whom at present I am unable to identify, married at Great Bealings, Suffolk, Sept. 26, 1667, Anne, youngest daughter of William Sparrow, of Ipswich.

DEANE OF DYNES HALL.

Henry Deane, of Tunnworth, = — dau. of Sir Ricd.
Blackburn parish, com. Lancs. | Greenakera, of Lanca-
shire. |

John Deane, = Maude, dau. of
of Tunnworth, | Roger Nowell, of
coun. Lancs. | Read., Lanca.

John Deane, of Tunnworth, Lancs., d.s.p.	Anne Wenthworth, dau. of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, and widow of Hugh Rich, and of Lord Maltravers, d.s.p. Dec. 5, 1580.	1 William Deane, of Dynes Hall, in Great Maplestead, Essex, d. Oct. 4, 1585.	2 = Anne, dau. of Thos. Egerton, of Wallegrange co. Staff. (She m. 2ndly Sir John Tyndal, of Chelmshoe House, in Great Maplestead.)
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Sir John Deane, of Dynes Hall, Kt., High Sheriff 1610, m.p. 1620-23, d. Feb. 17, 1625.

= Anne, dau. of Sir Rachel Anne Drue Drury, of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, d. 1633.

Sir Drue Deane, of Dynes Hall, Kt., d. 1638.	= Lucy, dau. of George Goring, Earl of Norwich, d. Sept. 3, 1637.	John, b. 1610	Anne = Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham, Suffolk Bart.	Elizabeth Dorcas Frances Mildred
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John, b. 1626, d. in infancy.	Anthony Deane, b. 1630, of Dynes Hall, m. at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London Feb. 22, 1648. (Sold Dynes Hall, 1653.)	= Jane, dau. of Sir Ed. Barkham, Bart., of Tottenham High Cross, Middx.	Dru Robert Anne	Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1632, d. March 30, 1710.	= John Tyndal, of Chelmshoe House.
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John Deane, born at Tottenham, 1650.

DEANE, OF HARWICH, &c.

Anthony Deane, =
of Gloucester. |

Anthony Deane, =
of London, gent. |

..... = Sir Anthony Deane, of London and Harwich, Kt., Mayor of Harwich, 1676, 1682; m.p. for Harwich, 1678, 1680; d. 1721.

= Christian, widow of Sir S. Dawes, of Putney, m. July, 1678.

Elenor

Elizabeth, b. 1659, m. 1685, at St. Martin, Outwich, London	= Sir Edmund Anderson, of Bart., of Porters, Shenley, Herts. (widower)	John Deane, = d. v.p.	William, of = Willington, co. Stafford.	Frances = Clare, Esq., of Worcestershire.
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Anthony Deane, =
of Harwich. |

Morgan Anthony = Thomas, of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, d. 13 April, 1776.

QUERIES.

A CHURCH OVEN FOR BAKING SACRAMENTAL BREAD.—On the south side of the chancel of Dedham Church, Essex, is a chimneyed recess, now used as a credence table, but supposed originally to have served the purpose of an oven for baking the Sacramental bread. What ground is there for this supposition, other than the bare existence of the chimney, if such it be? Are there other instances on record of facilities for baking bread within the precincts of a church, and in such close proximity to the chancel as at Dedham? What other purpose could such a chimneyed recess have been put, if not for the purpose alleged?
E.

JOHNSON, OF GREAT YARMOUTH.—Thomas Johnson, Alderman and Merchant, was M.P. for Great Yarmouth in 1626, and Sir James Johnson, Knight, was M.P. for the same place in 1681. How were they related? According to *Le Neve*, the latter who was Knighted in September, 1671, "lived well, spent much, and died poor." When did he die?
W. D. P.

BARNABY GIBSON.—Martha, daughter of William Cullum, Esq. (buried at Brent Eleigh, 1727), by his wife, Martha Cropley, married May 28, 1728, at Eye, Barnaby Gibson, Esq., of Little Stonham, Suffolk. According to the pedigree in Cullum's *Hawstead* she died in 1778, aged 80. He was certainly alive in 1754, as he stood godfather that year to one of Sir John Cullum's sons.

In Tannington Registers there are the following entries:—Barnaby Gibson, son of Nicholas, bapt. 9 Oct., 1549. Barnaby, son of John and Edenie Gibson, bapt. 22 Aug., bur. 22 Dec., 1574. Mary Gibson, bur. 2 June, 1586, and Elizabeth Gibson marr. to William Chapman, 4 April, 1581.

At Laxfield (Davy: 19092, p. 110) there are inscriptions to Barnabas Gibson, Gent., of this parish, formerly of Gainsborough, Linc., d. Oct. 10, 1841, aged 79. Barnabas Gibson, who d. March 20, 1792, aged 59, & Martha his wife who d. May 12, 1803, aged 64.

Can anyone supply me with any facts concerning these Gibsons, or with any links connecting them with each other? The oft repeated name of Barnabas is curious.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

*Hardwick House,
Bury St. Edmund's.*

JOHNSON, OF ALDBOROUGH, SUFFOLK.—Francis Johnson, merchant, represented Aldborough in 1597—98. Sir Henry Johnson, who seemingly was grandson of Francis, was M.P. for the same borough from 1689 till his death in 1719. He is described as “of Blackwall, co. Middlesex,” an estate which seems to have been acquired by the father of Sir Henry. William Johnson was M.P. for Aldborough from 1689 till his decease in 1718. He was either son or brother of his colleague, Sir Henry. I shall be obliged by some additional particulars of this family. When and with whom did it become extinct? Sir Henry Johnson was, I take it, the husband of Martha, Baroness Wentworth.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

REPLIES.

ROMAN ROADS IN ESSEX (Vol. III., 135.)—Referring to the inquiry on this subject, it appears to me very clear that the piece of road in question is a portion of one of the several great military roads leading from Colchester (a great and early Roman station) to different parts of the country. This particular road may be laid down as follows :—from Colchester (Colonia) to Kelvedon (Ad Ansam), Witham, Chelmsford, Widford, (Cæsaromagus), Stratford, Old Ford, Old Street, Oxford Street, Brentford, Staines (Poules), and so on to other stations westward.

Iter V. of Antoninus from Londinium joins this road before it reaches Widford; but then Londinium was on the south side of the Thames, now called Southwark and Bermondsey: and Dr. Pentinger's map (I am told) shews a crossing of the river between Londinium and Colonia. The Watling Street ran through or past Long Dinas, a town of the Cantii, and crossed the river at Westminster, and onwards by the Edgeware road to St. Alban's; but when Londinium Augusta was afterwards founded on the north side, the Watling Street was turned (over the river) into and through the new City, to join the Way again before it reached St. Alban's.

Defoe had, no doubt, very good reason for saying a Roman road ran through Hackney Marshes; and I have read somewhere a description of the road found outside the City Walls, about Hoxton and Bethnal Green.

H. F. NAPPER.

BIRCH BOUGHS USED IN CHURCH DECORATION (p. 135).—This custom seems to be prevalent in Russia. One of the police regulations given in “*The Century Magazine*” for April is :—

“(5.) To prohibit peasants from cutting young birch trees with which to decorate Churches and houses on holidays.”

EDITH H. VINEY.

SOME ANCIENT COLCHESTER PEOPLE.

The present inhabitants of Colchester who have read and consulted the pages of E. L. Cutts—Historic Towns series (Longmans & Co.)—will not have failed to notice that at one period in the history of the ancient city the Jews played a not insignificant rôle. Although at no time very numerous, and invariably occupying as their special quarters some narrow lanes lying off the present handsome High Street, they were rich in worldly goods, and as local bankers, had numerous business transactions with their Christian neighbours. The chapter devoted to the Jews, by Cutts, is extremely interesting, and all the incidents there set forth may be accepted as veracious. His genealogical tables, however, are wholly apocryphal, and no dependence whatever is to be placed on their reliability.

It has been my fortune to read and copy a large number of early Colchester deeds belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, and by the light these have conveyed to me, I am enabled to unearth several interesting facts, to construct topographical details, and to build up genealogical tables. I purpose now to deal with three deeds only, as by their means I shall reveal the names of some very important citizens, prove the existence of several Jews eminent in their generation, and reproduce also on paper a small section of the ancient city. I may mention, *en passant*, that the deeds are not dated; but, noting the individuals mentioned, we may set them down as appertaining to about the middle of the 13th century.

The first of these instruments purports to be an exchange of properties between Magister Richard de Peltidune, son and heir of Richard de Peltidune, and Aaron fil Samuel, a wealthy Hebrew. We have here two messages with appurtenances. Taking Richard's first, we note the abutments as follows:—N. Forum Colec; S. Colulane, venella ante domos Leftchild (the lane before Leftchild's houses); E. house of Richard fil Martin; W. houses of Warin in Colchester market. Aaron has to pay six shillings per annum to "dominus foedi" and a pair of gloves annually, value one halfpenny.

Aaron gives in exchange his message with appurtenances, with these abutments:—N. Property formerly belonging to Henry the King; S. the message of Anelin Warin; E. the lane called Stocwellestrete; W. the message of Thomas Pictor. The exchange not being wholly equitable, Aaron tenders an additional twenty marks sterling.

The persons who witnessed this dual transaction read as follows:—Peter Makerel and Nicholas Constonarius, bailiffs of Colchester; Radulph fil Peter, Wido Bassett, Nicholas de Estute, Galfred fil Nicholas, Radulph Bateman, Radulph fil Presbiter, Simon the clerk, Robert son of Magister Sayer, Christians. Jews: Samuel of Colchester, Ursell of Colchester, Benedict son of Preciose, Jacob of Lincoln, and others unnamed.

The second instrument deals with the absolute sale of some stone

houses in Colchester market, William de Peltidun parting with them to the same Aaron fil Samuel, for the sum of forty shillings-sterling. The boundaries are absent. Incidentally we learn that the property had belonged to Richard de Peltidun, had passed by inheritance to his son Richard, and thence to the William in question.

The persons here witnessing are Radulph fil Peter, Nicholas d'Estute, Walter Pistor, Robert fil Sayer, Simon the clerk, Christians. Jews : Samwell, Ursell, his son-in-law Mosse, Cresaut, Isaac son of Benedict, Josce, and others.

We next come to the final deed. The property in this instance consists of a messuage with appurtenances, held by Constantia daughter of Henry King aforementioned, widow of Walter son of Walter Hanyg. It had originally belonged to the King family, and the widow vends it now to Isaac fil Samuel for 4 marks in gersuma. A quit rent of a root of ginger is due to the vendor, and the property pays 40 pence annually to the Priory of St. Botulph. It was situate in Ost Stokwellestrete, having for two of its abuttals (the remaining two being omitted) some tailors' shops in one direction, and on the other the messuage formerly of Richard de Peltidun, which had passed into the hands of Aaron fil Samuel, as before.

Witnesses : Robert called the Big, and John Flanders, at that time bailiffs of Colchester ; Olin son of Helias, his brother John, Radulph fil Presbiter, Saher Bacyn, Saher Hanyg, Adrian the clerk and painter, William fil Warin, the clerk, Walter Bateman, Christians. Jews : Ursell, Isaac fil Benedict, Helias son-in-law of Ursell, Samuel fil Aaron, and his brother Joce. And others, both Jews and Christians.

It is to be noted that when the Jews were expelled the Kingdom in 1290, and their possessions confiscated, no mention is made of these various properties. This need not surprise us in face of an entry in the Patent Rolls of 1274, which may be thus summarised—"Licence to Samuel son of Aaron of Colchester and Joce his brother, Jews of Colchester, to sell their houses and rents in the parish of St. Runwald, Colchester, late of Master Richard de Peltidun, and bought from him by Aaron, father of the said Samuel and Joce, the said men being unable to pay in full the tallage assessed upon them without doing so ; and licence to William . . . to buy the same."

The majority of the Jews mentioned in the deeds cited were conspicuous figures in their time, especially Aaron fil Samuel, Isaac fil Benedict, and Ursell. When the Jews of England were ordered by regal rescript to send some of their number to form a Congress at Worcester in 1240-1, these three individuals, with a fourth, Jacob fil Vives, were sent up as representatives from Colchester. The usurious dealings of Aaron fil Samuel excited the ill-will of his contemporaries, and a caricature of him may be seen at the present time on a Forest Roll of the county of Essex, 5th Edward 1st (1277), still preserved in the Public Record Office. Mr. Joseph Jacobs, a friend of mine, writing

on this subject, says, "The caricature which accompanies the record presents almost as many points of interest as the document itself. In the first place, it is scarcely a caricature. Is it not rather a slightly exaggerated portrait?"

Mr. Jacobs, who has not at hand the data that I possess, has fallen into the error of ascribing this caricature to Aaron fil Leo, a very obscure person, whereas it evidently signifies the great Aaron fil Samuel. He also overlooks the importance of Aaron's son Joce, who being the leader of his community became entitled to the great dignity of Cok (princeps=cock of the walk), and figures in the national records both as Joce fil Aaron and Cok fil Aaron, the one his name, the other his title.

Here let me conclude at present. I purpose next to draw up a plan of the properties described, and add such notes of interest as may serve to make a pleasing addition to the early annals of Colchester.

M. D. DAVIS.

ITINERANT PREACHERS. THE THREATENING LETTER OF JUNE 9, 1751. HAVERHILL NOTE, (p. 127). Hempstead was the Vicar, and Milway the dissenting minister at Haverhill at the time. Having regard to the visits of the Methodist itinerant preachers to this place, I find in the parish books of the same time the following note:—

January 5, 1761.

"Ordered that the churchwardens & overseers do go to the owner or occupiers of the houses, barns, & other places where the itinerant teachers hold forth, and demand of them a proper license for the place or places they so hold forth in, and if no license is produced, then the said churchwardens and overseers shall indict them at the next Quarter Sessions to be held at Bury, and the next general Quarter Sessions to be held at Chelmsford, as a common nuisance."

(Signed) "J. HEMSTEAD, Vicar," [and others.]

Also having special reference to the visit referred to, I have in my possession some old family papers which state as follows:—

"About 1761, when the Methodist preachers came to Haverhill, Milway was one of their violent opposers; and one day while his son Thomas was boxing one of the leading men of the new sect, he made a conspicuous figure in the ring encouraging his exertion."

So much for orthodoxy in those days!

Haverhill.

D. GURTEEN, JUN.

EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." 1758—1790.

PART IV. (VOL. VII.—1764.)

MAR. By the death of Sir Jacob Gerard Downing, without male issue, an estate of £6,000 per annum devolves to the University of Cambridge for building and endowing a college to be called Downing College.

APRIL. Sometime ago two labouring men digging somewhere in Stowlangtoft, a village near St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, found an earthen pot full of old Roman coins. The metal is not valuable, for they are all copper; nor are the pieces themselves remarkably rare. Those that had an opportunity of seeing the most of them, could not certainly distinguish more than four sorts; *viz.*, Victorinus, Posthumus, Tetricus Aug., and Tetricus Cæs. But the number was very considerable, being 7000 if not more. They were sold to a man at Bury for one shilling a pound, and at that rate sold for more than two guineas. The purchaser was content with a moderate profit, for he offered to sell them at a farthing each, pick and chose, or half a crown a pound. Excepting two or three they were all nearly of the same size, and what the ancients, it is supposed, would have called quadrantes, translated in some places of the New Testament a farthing.

JULY. An oak was lately felled near Framlingham, the body of which was perfectly sound, and contained 13 loads 35 feet of timber, 5 loads of wrongs (pieces not less than six inches girt), 5 loads of round wood, with faggots and other small wood in proportion.

AUGUST. At the Sessions held at Yarmouth for that borough, before the right honourable Robert Walpole, Esq., Recorder, one was capitally convicted.

OCTOBER. There has been discovered at Withersfield, in Suffolk, a Roman burying-place, a glass urn of a good colour, and of an elegant make, with a fluted handle; it contains two gallons and a half, wine measure, and is thought to be the largest that ever was discovered, at least in England. It is in the possession of the Reverend Mr. Barnard, rector of Withersfield, and Chaplain to His Majesty.

Nov. Died lately Mrs. Alice Foote, in Cambridgeshire, aged 100.

Christenings and burials from Dec. 13, 1763, to Dec. 11, 1764. Norwich, christened, males 537, females 496, total 1033. Buried, males 544, females 543, in all 1087.

Deaths:—**MARCH 6.** The right hon. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Royston, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, &c., aged 73, succeeded by his eldest son, Philip, Lord Viscount Royston, March 23, 1720, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and Jan. 31, 1723, Attorney-General. In October, 1733, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and Feb. 21, 1736-7, Lord High Chancellor, which high office he resigned in 1756. In July, 1749, he was chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. His lordship married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cocks, of Worcester,

Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters, *viz.*, 1. Philip, Lord Viscount Royston. 2. The hon. Charles Yorke, late Attorney-General. 3. The honourable Sir Joseph Yorke, now ambassador at the Hague. 4. The honourable John Yorke, member for Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire. 5. The hon. and Rev. James Yorke, Dean for Lincoln. His lordship's two daughters were Lady Elizabeth, married to George, Lord Anson, who died June 1, 1760; and Lady Margaret, married in 1749 to John Heathcote, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

MAR. 16. Sir William Mannock, of Gifford's Hall, in Suffolk, Bart., succeeded by an early son, now a minor. March 18, Sir George Hare, Batt., of Stow Hall, Norfolk. As he died a bachelor the title is extinct.

(To be continued.)

VINEYARDS IN ESSEX.

The Vine is said to have been introduced by the Romans into Britain, and its culture in the Southern Counties of England seems to have been very general during the middle ages, and to have ceased only when the superior quality of the foreign wine and the great facilities of its importation rendered it useless to maintain the English Vineyards.

In Domesday we are told that there were at Haingheham (*i.e.* Castle Hedingham) "vi arpenne vinearum." This vineyard was situated on the west side of the castle, on the slope between it and Baylie Street and close to the present Gardiner's cottage; Morant tells us that in his time there were wild vines bearing red grapes growing there. The "Arpendium," or arpen, was a French measure of land, which seems to have been in France principally, and with us exclusively, applied to vineyards; its exact size is uncertain, but it probably contained about half an acre.

In Great Maplestead we find mention of a vineyard in 1252, when John de Hoding granted to Sarah de Martuall and Isabella her daughter all his lauds in Mapletrested which he had of his nephew Ralph de Hoding, *viz.*, the third part of two carucates of arable, an alder ground called "le Rede Fen" with a mill below it, and a vineyard. This vineyard was probably situated on the slope of the hill above Hull's Mill in Great Maplestead.

The neighbouring parish of Little Maplestead also had a vineyard, for in a deed without date, of the time of Edward I., Robert de Harlow of Little Maplestead quitclaims to the Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem living at Little Maplestead Hall, or as it was then called "le Hospital," the annual rent of twelve pence arising from a parcel of land in Hokholt near their vineyard. It would be easy, no doubt, to collect many more notices of Essex Vineyards, for it is probable that few of the monasteries and castles were unprovided with them, as is shewn by the name of vineyard being still given to fields near their ruined sites, and the vineyard being often marked on the early maps and plans.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY.

A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq; ad Annum 1477.
[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

C—Continued.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Margarete	Cave	de	Gippwico	51
Johannis	Casnell	de	Bucclesham	eod
Willim̃i	Cobbe	de	Siswell	eod
Johannis	Cooke	de	Caylham	52
Willim̃i	Clarke	de	Chatfilde	53
Edmundi	Childerhouse	de	Pakefilde	54
Thome	Chambre	de	Snape	56
Thome	Cave	de	Beccles	57
Johannis	Clarke	de	Bramfilde	58
Thome	Cocke	de	Northales	60
Johannis	Castill	de	Darsham	61
Johannis	Churchman	de	Bredfilde	eod
Johannis	Cradocke	de	Bramfilde	eod
Richi	Cockes	de	Kessinglande	62
Johannis	Chrispe	de	Laxfilde	65
Constantiæ	Crofts	de	Donwico	67
Roberti	Colson	de	Loestofte	70
Willim̃i	Childerhouse	de	Pakefilde	eod
Henrici	Cockrell	de	Eston	72
Thome	Cockrell	de	Eston	eod
Qualteri	Colke	de	Gippwico	75
Richi	Cocks	de	Walberswicke	76
Johannis	Catson	de	Beccles	79
Roberti	Cadie	de	Gippwico	eod
Margarete	Cary	de	Sutton	80
Johannis	Carpender	de	Oreforde	87
Richi	Comerland	de	Oreforde	eod
Willim̃i	Clarke	de	Northales	102
Johannis	Cole	de	ffelixstowe	105
Johannis	Clarke	de	Donwico	106
Johannis	Coluile	de	ffurnham	107
Willim̃i	Coster	de	Ilketshall	110
Johannis	Candler	de	Sofflytowne	eod
Katherine	Chamberlyn	de	Donwico	111
Marie	Chapman	de	Blundeston	112
Johannis	Creting	de	Hendlie	114
Thome	Clarke	de	Leiston	116
Isabellæ	Cooke	de	Alderton	121

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Isabellæ	Clarke	de	Nacton	122
Edmundi	Cooklynde	de	Brundishe	134
Edmundi	Crowe	de	Beccles	eod
Henrici	Coker	de	Heringfleete	138
Johannis	Carabie	de	Benacre	139
Willimi	Colton	de	Wingfild	141
Thome	Cobb	de	Gippwico	143
Willimi	Cook	de	Sprowton	144
Johannis	Cave	de	Midleton	148
Alicie	Clerke	de	Eston	eod
Petri	Cowper	de	ffalkenham	149
Roberti	Cuttinge	de	Eyke	150
Johannis	Cole	de	Needhā mkett	151
Symonis	Cooke	de	Eston bawente	161
Agnets	Cooke	de	Wingfild	169
Michaelis	Carter	de	Beccles	171
Richardi	Crispinge	de	Ufforde	176
Roberti	Cowper	de	Woodbridge	eod
Richi	Colcie	de	Gippwico	178
Willimi	Croxton	de	Blithburgh	179
Johannis	Clerke	de	Benhall	180
Helene	Cocker	de	Heringfleete	eod
Johannis	Clarke	de	Northales	eod
Johannis	Corby	de	Wrenthm	eod
Thome	Clayson	de	Gippwico	181
Johannis	Carter	de	Yoxforde	eod
Isabellæ	Councillor	de	Southoulde	182
Galfridi	Chamberlyn	de	Cooklie	184
Johannis	Cumberlande	de	Hollislie	186
Radulphi	Codingham	de	Theberton	189
Willimi	Coue	de	Laxfild	191
Johannis	Carde	de	Estbergholte	192
Richi	Cooke	de	Melton	193
Alicie	Carter	de	Oulton	eod
Willimi	Candon	de	Bungaie	194
Margarete	Crowe	de	Beccles	195
Roberti	Cowper	de	Laxfild	198
Rogeri	Cocks	de	Brundishe	eod
Johannis	Crispinge	de	Ufforde	199
Johannis	Capell	de	Brumfild	200
Richi	Cuttler	de	Beccles	201
Willimi	Cocker	de	Heringfleete	202
Joane	Carabie	de	Benacre	206

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL—No. III.

Kettleburgh.

In this church we have what is probably the only existing memorial of a knightly family who for many years was connected with the county of Suffolk, and resided in this Parish. It is in the shape of an almost perfect Perpendicular font, with "lion's segant" at the base, "winged angels" supporting the top, and four carved shields around its octagonal bowl. The shields may thus be described :—(I.) Ermine on a chief five fusils, each one charged with an ermine spot (Charles, Ermine on a chief gules five lozenges argent, each charged with a spot of ermine). (II.) Charles, impaling ; Three ram's heads cabossed (Ramsey of Kenton, Gules, three ram's heads argent armed or). (III.) Ramsey. (IV.) A chevron between three sex foils (Kenton, Sable a chevron between three cinquefoils or). Soon after 1261 Sir William Charles, Kt., obtained a grant of this manor and advowson, here he resided, and here he also built himself a home, which from the site of its foundations must have been very large. Here for a few generations after, the family remained, for his grandson Sir Edward, died seized of the same in 1401, to him succeeded Sir Thomas Charles, who married Alice the daughter of Ralph Ramsey, of Kenton, by whom he had one only son, Thomas, who with his father were both dead in 1419—the wife and mother appears to have outlived them some little while, for her death is recorded as taking place at Kettleburgh about the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. (anno 1455). May it not be that she presented the font to the church of the parish, as a memorial of herself, her husband, and her child ? I think it quite possible, as the coat of Kenton is the great quartering of her family. Her father, Ralph Ramsey, had married Alice, the only daughter and heir of Sir Roger Wellisham, Kt., by his wife, Alice, the only child and heir of Sir Robert Kenton, whose family had owned the lordships and the greater part of the manors in Kenton since the reign of King John. Alice Charles had one only sister, Anne, younger than herself, who it seems inherited the property at Kenton, and by whose marriage with Peter Garneys it passed into that family, and remained with them for seven generations.

Petistree.

In the upper tracery of the two south windows of the chancel in this church are as many shields, which remain as they were there placed about the middle of the 14th century. They are closely connected the one with the other. That in the easternmost window is "Or, on a fesse gules three plates" for Huntingfield. The other bears "Or, a manuch gules" for Hastyngs. William de Huntingfield married Johanna, daughter of Sir John de Hastyngs, Lord of Abergavenny, and he died in 1313. Among the inquisitions in the 50th year of Edward III. (1377), the

jury found that William, Lord Huntingfield, the son of the one before-mentioned, long before his death, was seized of the manor of Huntingfield Hall, in Bradenham, co. Norfolk, of Mendham and Benges, with the advowsons of Huntingfield, Cokely, and Petestre, in Suffolk. I think it is not unreasonable to suppose that we have here, in these two shields, the memorial of the greatest alliance the Huntingfields ever made, when they were united by marriage with the noble and illustrious house of Hastings.

Benhall.

In the east window of this church is a series of four shields, probably not of earlier date than the latter part of the 16th century, which are all connected with the family of Duke, of Brampton and Benhall. The description of them is as follows:—(I.) Azure, an eagle displayed argent, membered or (Parke) impaling; Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules; a canton ermine (Ilketshall). (II.) Quarterly 1 and 4, Azure a chevron argent, between three stermes of the second, membered gules (Duke) 2 and 3, Parke. (III.) Quarterly 1 and 4, Duke; 2 and 3, Gules a fesse between two chevrons or (Banyard or Baynard). (IV.) Quarterly argent and azure, over all a bend gules (Rokele?) impaling Parke. The Duke family purchased the property of the Glemhams in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Only one memorial in the church marks the proprietorship of those who formerly held it, in a little brass inscription fastened to the north chancel wall, for “Edward Glemham, Esquire, and Marye, his wife, daughter of Henry Barnes, of Malgreeves, in Essex, Esq^r, sister and heire of Humfrey Barnes, which said Marye deceased the last of Maye, 1571.” He was, I think, second son of Sir John Glemham and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, co. Norfolk. A full account of the Dukes may be found in Page’s “History of Suffolk” and elsewhere. It is with regard to No. 1 of the series that I would make a few remarks. It records the marriage between William de la Park, of Aslacton, co. Norfolk, and Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John, son of James de Ilketshall. Every heraldic authority that I have been able to consult, and many topographical works besides, agree in giving the coat of Ilketshall as “Gules a fesse between two chevrons or; a canton ermine.” Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, is amongst the number, but curiously enough in the only place where he mentions it existing, viz., in the windows of the hall at Sharnborne, he describes it as we have it here; moreover, in the brass on the floor of this church to Edward Duke, in 1598, on the shields of which the metals are left with polished surface, and the colours all punched out, it is again like the window here and at Sharnborne. I think, then, the balance of testimony may sanction our correcting the authorities in their description of the ancient coat of Ilketshall.

EDMUND FARRER, F.S.A.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXIII.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 133).—*Additional MSS., Br : Mus : 19,149.—Continued.*

SMYTH, Baronet	SPARROW, Gostfield
„ Fornham and Elmswell	„ Kettleburgh and Wor-
SMITH or SMYTH, Halesworth	„ lingham
„ Holton	„ Reed, Depden, &c.
„ Hundon	SPEDDING
„ Parkfield and Laxfield	SPELMAN
„ <i>als.</i> Dowsing	SPENCER
SMYTH, Marlesford	„ Waldingfield and Groton
„ Nettlestead, &c.	„ or la Despencer
SMITH, Stonham	SPENCELY
„ Stratford St. Mary	SPINK
SMYTH, Sproughton and Stoke by	SPONGES
Ipswich	SPOONER
SMITH, Sir Jas. Edward	SPRING
„ or SMYTH, Stutton and	
Woodbridge	19,150.
SMYTH, Tuddenham and Bury	
SMYTH, Walsham-le-Willows	SPRINGETT
„ Bury	SPURGEON
SMITHIER	SPURLING
SMYTHIES	SQUIRE
SMITHSON	STAFFORD
SNELL	STAGNO, de
SNELLING	STALHAM
SOAME	STAMPES
SOANE, Ubbeston	STANFORD
„ Wantisden	STANHOPE
SOMERSET	STANIFORTH
SOMERY	STANLEY
SORRELL	STANNON
SOTERLEY	STANSBY
SOTHILL	STANTON
SOUTH	STAPLEFORD
SOUTHALLS	STAPLETON
SOUTHBY	STAUNTON
SOUTHWELL	STAVERTON
SPALDING	STAYNINGS
SPARHAM	STEBBING
SPARHAWKE	„ Brandeston
SPARKE, Risby, Bury, and Walsham-	„ Earlsomham
le-Willows	„ Kettleburgh, Earlsomham,
SPARKES	„ Wisset, &c.
SPARROW, Ipswich	„ Melton, Wickham Mount

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION CROSS AT SUDBURY.—It is well known how rare it is to meet with a Consecration Cross, and I therefore record that one is to be seen on the south wall of a chapel, the name of which I could not learn, adjoining the south aisle of the Church of S. Gregory, Sudbury. The cross is coloured red, and, speaking from recollection, much resembles the fine examples which were, (and I doubt not are), to be seen in the Church of Arundel, Sussex. I hope no significance is to be attached to the circle drawn in pencil round the example at S. Gregory's.

C. ST. G.

[Consecration Crosses are usually found within a circle. In the *Liber Pontificalis* of Edmund, Bp of Exeter, (15th Cent.) the order concerning the dedication of Churches enjoins that the Crosses shall be so depicted. The Bishop with the holy oil made the twelve Crosses, on the outside as well as within, *in circulis*. The painted Consecration Crosses as at Arundel and Sudbury St. Gregory are rare examples, as owing to the custom of heedless whitewashing, very few remain.—ED.]

A REMARKABLE WEDDING.—The following is from an early issue of the *Manchester Mercury* :—May, 1803.—Married, at Randworth, Norfolk, Mr. W. Brown, aged 80, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gunton, aged 63. The bridegroom has had three wives, the bride three husbands, and the bridegroom's daughter, who attended at the wedding, had also been married three times.

CYMRÖ.

QUERIES.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF HADDISCOE, CO. NORFOLK, RELATING TO THE SHOVELL FAMILY. 1727, 14 Decr., Cloudesly Shovell and Susanna Windells both of y^e parish single persons were married.

1729, 23 Decr., John, son of Cloudesly Shovell and Susan his wife, was baptized.

1759, 27 Jan., Cloudesly Shovell was buried.

1770, 12 Aug., Susanna Shovell, 71, buried.

1755, 27 Nov., Cloudesly Shovel inf., Bur.

Any further information hitherto unpublished, respecting this family would be acceptable.

F. H. VERTUE.

THOMAS LAYER, Alderman, M.P. for Norwich 1586; and Christopher Layer, M.P. for Norwich in 1584 and 1597. Any particulars respecting these will oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

RICHARD TOWNSENDE. I should be much obliged by any help in tracing the descent of Richard Townsende, born 1619.

We first hear of him as Lieut. Col., and Commissioner, at the surrender of Pendennis Castle, 1646, but his name does not appear in lists of officers of the new model army.

Tradition says that he was descended from Sir Roger Townshend, of Raynham, whose crest and arms he bore, that he was a kinsman of the D'Oyleys, and married a niece of Lord Clarendon, Hildigardis Hyde. I have failed to find his name among the Norfolk or Worcestershire pedigrees of Townshends, but it may exist somewhere in a parish register of baptisms or marriages.

DOROTHEA TOWNSHEND.

THE "SOAME" FAMILY OF BETELEY, CO. NORFOLK.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* give the "Pedigree" or any information of the "Soame" family, who descended from "Thomas," of Botely, or Betely (in Norfolk), 1558 (or thereabouts) to 1798? Also of one Thomas Soame (wife Martha), who is supposed to have been a descendant, and whose son "Thomas," born 1729 (married to Mary), died about 1800?

X. Y. Z.

REPLIES.

EAST ANGLIAN M.P.'s IN 1491-2 (pp. 87, 104).—Perhaps the most interesting document we possess in connection with Thomas Baldry, of Ipswich, is his Will (P.C.C. 34 Bodfelde), dated 17 July, 1520. I regret I cannot give it in extenso. He desires to be buried in the church of St. Mary Tower, beside the body of Alice, his first wife, "*if it please God and my wife that now is.*" To Christyn, his wife, he leaves £40 a year for life, a considerable sum in those days. His lands to go to his nephew, Thomas Baldry, the son of Thomas Baldry, his brother, of London; in default to George Baldry, another son of Thomas; and, he being dead and childless, to the next heirs of his said brother Thomas. To William Baldry, son of John Baldry, he bequeaths his lands in Mydelton and ffortley. To Thomas Baldry, brother of the said William, his tenement in Stowe, called Tytwells. To Edward Rowse, his wife's nephew; to Alice Rowse, now Alice Gerveys; to Margery Rowse; to Richard Baldry and his wife; to his cousin Hubbard, and his cousin Dorothey Forthe, and to her sister Anne, as it shall please her aunt. To every daughter his brother Thomas hath, on the day of her marriage. There are many other bequests. He appoints his brother and his wife executors. Probate 27 May. 1525.

The pedigrees compiled by Davy were invariably inaccurate. Thomas Baldry, the Ipswich burgess, had no children. Sir Thomas Baldry, the Lord Mayor of London, was his brother. The two ancient

pedigrees of Baldry—that namely in the Blois MS. and that in Harl. MS. 155 differ somewhat—but the latter agrees with the family wills and evidences, and is clearly correct.

A word respecting *Robert Crowmer*. There is a good pedigree of Cromer, giving the Wilshire alliance, in Harl. MS. 1560, fo. 198b. Curiously, it names no places save “Detford,” the dwelling place of Jane Crowmer’s father. Amongst the sons of Robert, was *Edmond Cromer*, who married *Allice, d. of Thomas Mour*—and perhaps the Yarmouth burgess, whose will was proved at Norwich in 1530.

J. J. M.

DEAD LANES—GALLOWES PLACES (Vol. II., 409).—It is my good fortune to be able to construct something like a consecutive history of one at any rate of the Gallows Places of bye-gone times. Hollingsworth, in his “History of Stowmarket” (page 95), speaking of Haughley says, “The Manor is large and its court was arbitrary and had much power. Thus it was ordered that the Abbot of Hales, who was impropiator of Haughley and Shelland, should erect a new pair of gallows under a penalty of 40s., in a field which still bears the name of “Gallows field.” One Buxtyn also held lands under the service of finding a ladder for this gallows.” The authority given for this statement is Add. MSS. 2196, one of the Jermyn Manuscripts in the British Museum.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth we have another glimpse of this Gallows Field. William Muskett, of Haughley, in his Will (Arch. Sudb.) A.D. 1594, leaves with other property Cuckstole field and Gallow-field, which he seems to have purchased sometime before, to John Muskett, his youngest son.

There is a further reference to Gallows Field in the Court Books of the Manor of Haughley of the time of Charles the Second. In a volume entitled “Haughley 1668—1672,” in connection with the lands of Charles Musket, one of the tenants, grandson of the John Muskett last mentioned, it is said “Of this freehold one piece is holden by the Service of mayntayninge a paire of Gallowes and another peece to mayntaine a Ladder Dr. Burwell has bought this but the galous not yet psented.” On the 24th Feb., 1692, John Burrell, of Thetford, Doctor of Divinity, demised his property in Haughley to John Burrell, his grandson (Will Cur. Ep. Norw.), and his death was presented at a Court Baron of Haughley Manor on the 19th of the following May, in which it was stated that certain of these lands, including by implication the Gallows Field aforesaid, had formerly belonged to Charles Muskett.

Add to this Hollingsworth’s statement given above, that in his time (1844) the field still bore the name of “Gallows Field,” and we have scattered evidences during a space of something like four hundred years respecting this ill-omened enclosure.

Let me add a few more jottings from old wills which bear upon the subject. In 1588, Martin Cole left to Helen, his wife, a place called Gallow Hill, in Sudbury (Will p.c.c. 3 Leicester). In 1658, Ann Higham, of Cowling, widow, bequeathed to Anne Mortlock, her niece, Gallow Croft, held of the Manor of Cowling (Will p.c.c. 50 Nabbs). And in 1598 George Cockrell, of East Bergholt, owned a piece of land with the mysterious designation of Dead Woman's Field (Will p.c.c. 16 Wallop). Who of your readers will tell us more about these spots! Did we know the true annals of our country villages, what tales of horror would stand revealed in connection with these Dead Man's Lanes and Gallows Places of the forgotten past.

Kynsna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

VILLA FAUSTINI (Vol. III., pp. 77, 104).—I have come upon further support of my surmise that Ickworth is the site of Villa Faustini. I have lately had the opportunity (which I have long wished for), of a (hurried) perusal of Hearne's "Itinerary of John Leland, the Antiquary," 1711; and to the Sixth Volume is annexed "An Essay towards the Recovering of the Courses of the four Great Roman Ways."

In treating of the Icknield Way in this Essay the writer says (p. 118),

"It is probable therefore that this Ikenild street went from Barley to Icildun, and so by Hogmagog hills, and over Newmarket Heath to Ikesworth, not two miles South from St. Edmundsbury; and perhaps this Ikesworth was the true Villa Faustini or Bederichesworth, the latter part of which word is the present name of it; and several pieces of Roman money have been found there, but none as I can learn at Bury, or any other reliques of the Romans. Yet I must confess the Registry of the Abbey places the Villa Faustini, in all appearance, somewhere next the Abbey. But what memorials or tradition the monks had for so doing we cannot now devise.

"*Celerarios habebat messuagium & horrea sua juxta fontem Scurum, ubi solemniter curiam suam solebat tenere &c. Quadmessuagium cum orto adjacente, quem nunc infirmarius tenet, fuit mansio Beodrici, qui fuit antiquus dominus istius villæ, unde et villa dicta fuit Beodrisworth, cujus campi dominici nunc sunt in dominio celerarii.*"

I cannot however agree with him that this Way proceeds by Newmarket Heath to Ickworth; but rather from Ickleton to Linton, or Horse Heath, or Bartlow, or Great Chesterton, and so on to Ickworth. That Bury St. Edmund's, Ixworth, St. John Stanton, and Market Weston is the true line of this way, I think there can be no doubt, for I find on a map the Ichnield Way marked between Banham and New Buckenham, which makes a tolerably straight line for a British Way.

H. F. NAPPER.

JOHNSON OF GREAT YARMOUTH (p. 151).—The following Pedigree of this family is from Le Neve's *Pedigrees of Knights*. Harl. MSS. 5,801-2—

James Johnson, Ald. and Bailiff of Yarmouth.

* Thos. Johnson, Ald. and 4 times Bailiff of Yarmouth=...

Thos. Johnson (had a confirmation from=Margt., daur. of Thos. Thompson,
Sir E. Walker Decr. 10, 1660) | Bailiff of Yarmouth

Thos. Johnson | Dorothy, daur. of Ald. Scottow,=Sir Jas. Johnson, M.P.
of Norwich

James Johnson

Thomas Johnson

* Probably the M.P. of 1626.—F. D. P.

Sir James was knighted by King Charles II. (who was entertained at his house) when he visited Yarmouth in 1671, and in 1681 he claimed the right of election for the Freemen of the town at large, with success, against the Corporation. The *London Gazette* states that on the occasion of the King's visit, he was accompanied by the Dukes of York, Bucks, Monmouth, and several other persons of "principal quality," that 1,200 pieces of ordnance were discharged from the ships and town, and that His Majesty "was infinitely pleased with the town and port."

The date of Sir James Johnson's death does not appear; he seems not to have been buried at Yarmouth, but as Palmer (in his *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*. Vol. 3, p. 376-7) states that Sir James had "a considerable Estate in Gorleston and South-town, with a chief mansion house called *North Hall*. In 1684 he mortgaged this Estate to Sir Geo. Hutchings, Knt., and dying without issue male, his two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth and Prisca, conveyed their equity of redemption to the mortgagees." Probably the Gorleston Register contains the date of his burial.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY-PALMER.

A CHURCH OVEN FOR BAKING SACRAMENTAL BREAD (p. 151).—I imagine from the description given that the opening on the S. side of the Chancel of Dedham Church is not a large one. In the North Wall of the Tower of Braydestone Church, Norfolk (built *circa* 1450), is an oblong opening about 18 in. from the floor. It is about 2 feet 8 in. wide, and a little less in height, and about 18 in. deep. There is a flue to it carried up in the wall about 12 feet. This is occasionally used as a fire-place, and answers its purpose well, except with a North wind. There is a similar recess in the North Wall of the Tower of Thrigby Church, Norfolk (*East Anglian*, Old Series, Vol. II., p. 126). I do not think the Braydestone fire-place was ever used except as such.

Great Yarmouth.

FRED. JOHNSON.

EAST ANGLIAN M.P.'s FOR CAMBRIDGE AND ESSEX IN 1491-92
(pp. 87, 104).—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	William Fyndorne, Knight.
	John Burgen, gent.
<i>Cambridge.</i>	John Heswell.
	John Leinton (?)
<i>Ely.</i>	John Tygo.
	Thomas Carter.
ESSEX.	Harry Merney, esq.
	Harry Tey, esq.
<i>Colchester.</i>	Thomas Jobson.
	Richard Heyno.
<i>Malden.</i>	Robert Plommer.
	John Channsey.

In reply to Mr. F. H. Vertue (p. 104), I may mention the foregoing are from a MS. "List of Members returned to the Parliament of Henry VII.," recently found in the British Museum. The document is evidently contemporary, and the more valuable from the circumstance that between 1477 and 1529 all Returns to the House of Commons are lost.

I shall be glad of particulars as to any of the above names. That Ely returned to Parliament at this date is, I believe, a circumstance heretofore unknown.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

BAT-FOWLING (Vol. II., p. 329, N.S.)—"As I ded Batfull." This is a capital illustration of the word "bat-fowling," as used in Shakespeare's *Tempest*. Act II., Scene 1.

"*Gonzalo*. You are gentlemen of brave mettle: you would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing."

"*Sebastian*. We would so, and then go a bat-fowling."

The process, which is by no means as extinct as the name appears to be, is detailed by a quotation from Gervase Markham's *Hunger's Prevention* (1621), in Dr. Aldis Wright's Preface to the *Tempest*, in the Clarendon Press Series.

Fressingfield.

J. J. R.

THE BURNING OF WOMEN (pp. 100, 120, 135).—Amy Hutchinson, a native of the Isle of Ely, who poisoned her husband by administering arsenic to him in his beer, was burnt for "petit treason" at Ely, Nov. 7th, 1750. The Act under which these women suffered was not repealed until 30 Geo. III. The case of Amy Hutchinson is generally supposed to be the earliest on record in this country of a woman poisoner suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.

In olden times, more especially perhaps in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, verbal Wills spoken in the presence of witnesses were deemed, in the absence of documentary disposition of property, valid settlements of the estates of the dying. Nay, if none other was forthcoming, a single sentence, ejaculated shortly before death, was treated as a Will. Such a sentence might alter or even over turn a written testament duly signed and witnessed beforehand. These spoken Wills were called Nuncupative. They abound in the various Probate Registries of this country. Whilst often the despair of genealogists from their usual abruptness and absence of detail, they contain not unfrequently touches of human nature such as are scarcely wont to be engrossed upon lawyers' parchment; and are all the more interesting as being embodied in the quaint language of the past. We have sometimes the angry man who refuses bequests to his kindred: sometimes the worn out sufferer, who assents to the chance proposition of a bystander: sometimes the loving friend whose last moments breathe the language of affection: sometimes the humorist, who moralizes in piquant fashion, as sick of the vanities of life.

As might be expected in the sudden facings with death which necessitated so rudimentary and hurried a form of bequest, the wife is often the chief heir. The dying man's own words mercilessly taken down and sworn to by the survivors, constitute the Will. Said William Keen, a clergyman, of South Burlingham, in Norfolk, on the fourth of November, 1656, "I give all to Martha, my wife, and soe I would doe if I had a thousand pounds" [P.C.C. 95 Ruthen]. Robert Arnold, of London, being asked on or about the 18th of January, 1661, "whether his wife should bee his executrix, he answered J. J." (meaning doubtless Aye, Aye), "and therevpon tooke his wife by the hand and kissed it" [P.C.C. 14 Land.] Almost as pathetic was the case of Edward Blackerby, citizen and cloth worker of London, who in Will Nuncupative, Wednesday, 9th Novr., 1625, "made his wife executrix, and shortly after his memory was so decayed he could not finish" [P.C.C. 147 Clarke]. Of Sir Thomas Bedyngfelde, of Oxburgh, it is written [P.C.C. 13 Crumwell], "He dyed Saturdaye, 15th Marche, 1538, on which day he said, 'my bedfellowe,' meaning Dame Alice, his wife, 'is to have my goods.'" Sir Edmund Bedingfield, brother of said Sir Thomas, being in the chamber he added, "my bedfellowe to be executrix," John Garnish, Esqr., then present responded, "And not I." "Noo," answered Sir Thomas, "Except ought come to my wife." And so in due time that lady proved his Will. Some testators bethought them of earlier espousals. Owen Browne, of Kelshall, gentleman, on the 27th April, 1587, directed "his wyfe to buy two fayer grave stones, one for him and another for his other wyfe." His friends raised a rumpus—it was a question of money, eight per cent. being named—but the widow loyally defended the Will [Cur. Ep.

Norw.] Less fortunate and less happy, William Crane, of Somerton, in Suffolk, on the 20th of July, in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth, makes his last testament in very different fashion. "I doe charge you, brother George, to take all my goods from my wyfe and leave her as bare as possible. She has been a badd wife for me" [Cur. Ep. Norw.]

Some testators deceasing on the eve of marriage, gave all to the ladies they had hoped to wed. "John Browne, late of Falkingham, co. Suffolk, gent., sick of the sickness wherof he dyed, 15th Decr., 1659, said to Mary Bacon, daughter of Mr. John Bacon, of Framdsen Hall, his betrothed wife. "If I die before we marry I give you my part of the ship John and Mary, and five hundred pounds, and all that I have meaning debts, goods, &c." His lands had been previously devised to others in a written Will [P.C.C. 135 Land.] "Mr. Thomas Warren, of Mettingham, co. Suffolk, speaking to Mrs. Barbara Freere, on Saturday, 15th Octr., 1670, gave her his keys, saying, 'I give it you to dispose of as you please.'" And some weeks later the estate was consigned to her as universal legatee [P.C.C. 139 Duke]. A significant gesture this delivery of the keys, and well understood in those simple minded times. Thus "Henry Heveningham, of Ketteringham, co. Norfolk, gent., deceased about 16th Aug., 1657, said to his nephew, Mr. Arthur Heveningham, giving him his keys, 'Take these and all I have unto you.' And after a while" he did the same with "some other keys of his barnes and outhouses" [P.C.C. 383 Ruthen].

A second wife is sometimes cared for in thoughtful fashion. Sir George Somerset, of Wichambrook, co. Suffolk, 10th March, 1559, after duly providing for Dame Helene Somerset, desires "Mr. Charles Somerset, Esqr., his son and heyre to send men and horse homewards wt the said ladie Dame Helene his wife" [24 Mellershe, P.C.C.] We see in mind's eye the rough highway and the old world cavalcade escorting the widow from the stepson's mansion, back perchance to the house where she was born.

After the wife, as is most natural, children come first to a testator's thoughts. Nicholas Bacon, late of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., on the night of April the 6th, 1659, called up the people of the house and revoked all former wills. "I have disposed extremely well," quoth he, "of my two daughters, and have now only a son left, a student of Gray's Inne. I give him all and make him sole executor" [P.C.C. 36 Land.] John Purpett, of Ipswich, gent., 18th March, 1581, bequeathed his household goods to his younger children. "The laws," said he, "had well provided for his eldest son" [Cur. Ep. Norw.] Jeremy Tye, of Ipswich, before going on a voyage, devised his property in due order, and the document was sealed 27th Feb., 1621. "After making this Will, Sarah Tye, daughter of the said Jeremy Tye, was married whilst her father was at sea to one William Baker; to whom Jeremie on his returne gave one eighth part of the ship he went in, being of the value of ninety pounds. Before he died the said

Jeremie spoke these words, 'I must now provide for the rest of my children; they are as dear to me as she is; she is not to meddle with any of my goods more. Brother Edmund Tye I praye you see to this' [P.C.C. 77 Swanne]. In the case of persons dying without issue, other people's children come to be provided for. After executing a lawyer like and sensible Will on the 7th of December, 1590, "Edward Cordell, Esquyer, one of the Six Clerks of the Chauncery," exclaimed "What nede I give Curbe's children anything; I have given *her* all" [P.C.C. 4 Sainberbe]. On the 12th of July, 1601, Richard Adam, parson of Halsted, in Suffolk, lay on his death bed, John Adam, the younger, Pawle Adam, and Robert Adam, brother's children of the said Richard being present. Said Philip Nonn, "Maister Adam theis thre boyes shall be your heires." The sick man aunsweread "They shall be my heires indeede." Administration was accordingly committed to John Adam, sen., his brother during their minority [P.C.C. 74 Woodhall]. By and by the matter was disputed and very properly so: and by a Decree of the Court of Probate, A.D. 1603 [P.C.C. 12 Bolein], it was decided that Richard Adam, who whilst he lived had been Rector of the parish church of Halstead, had migrated from the light of this world (I translate as best I may from the quaint old Latin record) without having made any will which could stand as valid. That the fate of property, in a man's last extremity, should depend upon the chance dictation of some busybody, as in this case, was rightly ruled against. The bare possibility of such an occurrence was one of the causes which ultimately led to the legislative prohibition of Nuncupative Wills.

Some of these spoken testaments were made by very lonely persons, friendless oftentimes, or far from home. Jabez Bartle, of Ipswich, batchelor, who died in August, 1685, at the house of John Lewis, in the parish of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, declared that he had a father and brothers, but they had been unkind to him. One and twenty pounds were owing him from his brothers in Suffolk, and there was a mare. All he had, therefore, he gave to his landlord, who took probate shortly after [P.C.C. 70 Lloyd]. John Soame, late of Burnham Market, in the county of Norfolk, esq., dying unmarried in the parish of St. Bride's in London, A.D. 1673, made his grandfather, of all people in the world, his heir [P.C.C. 164 Pye]. "Gamaliel Acton, sometime of Ipswich, but dying at Dantzicke in the parts beyond the seas," in December, 1661, with none but Germans around him, "lying upon his death bedd, yet of good understanding, made his last will nuncupative," which was afterwards sworn to by "Mr. Godfrey Deubner and Martin Mayart men of good ffaith and creditt who appeared before the Justice and with stretchinge out Armes and holdinge upp of their fingers deposed that they had been present" on the occasion. All of which is translated out of High Dutch [P.C.C. 35 Laud.], and appears in one of the parchment folios at Somerset House.

One of the odd points of these Nuncupative Will, is the manner in

which trivial things would sometimes glance across the mind of a testator busied as it must needs have been with far graver matters. "Wyfe I make you my hole executrix," said John Perker, of Kelshall, in Suffolk, 8th August, 1558. He proceeds to give half his property to her, and half to John Perker, his son. And then he hastily adds, "gyve my Lady's grace one of my great bay horses for her lytter."

The most racy of all spoken wills, so far as I have read them, was kindly pointed out to me by Mr. Vincent, whose able contributions to antiquarian literature are so well known to the readers of the *Genealogist*. As he is intending himself to print it, I give no reference or date. The testator, a lady in the very prime and vigour of life had been fatally injured by an accident, and her somewhat minute directions as to the disposal of her property were jotted down by those around her almost word for word. She had got as far as the providing a monument for herself, when she suddenly remembered a favourite dependent. "O Lord!" she ejaculated, "I have forgotten Mistris Sadler who hathe more need than all of you. I praye you lett her have somewhat of that w^{ch} is lefte."

The bitter humorist, who dies with a sneer upon his lips, is exemplified by Edward Bacon, Esq., of the Bacons of Lynn Regis, who "wold not make a will for then he must give away legacies w^{ch} woold be to no other purpose but to buy whistells" [P.C.C. 44 Sainberbe, A.D. 1590]. The sadder moralist we find in William Muskett, the elder, of Drinkstone, 27 Dec., 1603 [Arch. Sudb.], who bequeathed all his goods "to pay his debts and to bringe his bodie decently to the earthe whom he named and made his executrix." *

Knysua, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. M.

* A typical example of the Nuncupative Will, will be found at page 83 of Vol. ii. of the *East Anglian* (New Series).

THE "MAID'S HEAD," AT NORWICH.—This interesting old Inn, which a local paper alleges (apparently without foundation) entertained, i.e., the Black Prince, Cardinal Wolsey, and Elizabeth, was formerly called the "Molde Fish" or "Murtill Fish," but changed its name in the middle of the 15th century to the "Maid's Head," as is shown by a letter of Sir John Paston, who specially recommended it in 1472, a fact hitherto unnoticed, and which destroys the tradition that it took its present name from the Virgin (?) Queen. It has recently come into the hands of a contributor to this paper, Mr. Walter Rye, who has taken on himself the responsibility of a lease of it, so as to preserve it from spoliation and conversion into a modern commercial Inn. Some interesting discoveries have already been made, and especially an old oak window of the 15th century, which was hidden behind some Queen Anne panelling, and what looks like a Norman capital in the cellar. It will be remembered it is said to be on the site of the Bishop's Palace.

KETTLEBURGH FONT.

The font of Kettleburgh, noticed by Mr. Farrer in the *East Anglian* (p. 160), is interesting from its architectural features, but more especially from its heraldry. Mr. Farrer suggests that it may have been presented to the church of the parish by Alice, relict of Sir Thomas Charles, and daughter of Ralph Ramsey, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Welesham, and Alice, "only child and heir of Sir Robert Kenton." The three coats of arms are supposed by Mr. Farrer to be those of Charles, Ramsey, and Kenton, the last being a chevron between three sixfoils. If this conjecture is correct it would be difficult to account for the lady having given the arms of her grandmother Kenton, while omitting those of her mother Wylasham. In attributing the chevron and "sixfoils" to the family of Kenton, Mr. Farrer has not unnaturally assumed the accuracy of the heralds of the 16th and 17th centuries, who recorded this coat, but with cinquefoils instead of "sixfoils," as that of Kenton, and it has always been quartered as such by the Garneys family, who inherited the Kenton estate. The testimony of the old Heralds however, is very untrustworthy, and it never can be safely relied upon. In the present instance a careful examination of contemporary records proves that the coat in question was that of Wylasham, and not that of Kenton, so that Alice Ramsey (if she presented the font) placed on it the arms of her mother and not those of her grandmother. Sir Roger de Wylasham, whose will was dated 3 May, 1383, and proved at Norwich, 4 August following, appears to have been twice married. Alice, one of his wives, who is described in the Visitation Books as "daughter and heir of Kenton," was undoubtedly the heiress of the de Kenton family. Her precise connection with that family, however, has not been ascertained, but she was probably daughter of Ivo de Kenton, and sister and heir of Robert de Kenton* the last heir male of the de Kenton family, who probably died before 17 Ric. II. Though Alice Ramsey was heiress of her mother, she was not the heiress of her father, which accounts for none of the Wylasham property descending to her or her issue. Sir Roger had another wife, Catharine, relict of Sir John de Hales, to whom he was married before 43 Ed. III., and he was succeeded in his own property by another Roger de Welysham, who there can be no doubt was his son and heir. Margaret, the wife of the latter Roger, appears to have been sister of Edmund Bedingfield, and by her he had issue, Katharine, his daughter and heir married first to John Sampson, who held Bromhall and Hale Halls (Wylasham property), jure uxoris 11 Hen. VI. She married secondly John Fastolf, of Olton. By her first husband she had male issue, and also a daughter Alianor, married first to Robert Inglosse, and secondly to Sir William Jenny, one of the King's Justices. It has been necessary to state this descent here in order to explain the evidence respecting the arms.

Katharine Fastolfe, by her will dated 20 Nov., 1478, proved at

* There was never a Sir Robert.

Norwich, 20 July, 1479, ordered her body to be buried in the church of Olton, near the grave of John Fastolfe, her late husband, and she wills that the stone which then laid on the grave of the said John Fastolfe, should be removed and placed over the grave of Thomas Sampson, her late son, and that another stone of the value of seven or eight marks should be provided by her executors, marked with the arms of John Sampson, and of the said John Fastolfe, her late husbands, the arms of Roger Wylasham, her father, and the arms of Bedingfield, and that such stone should cover the grave both of herself and the said John Fastolf.

The tomb was in existence in 1838, and although only one of the above coats of arms then remained, a notice of the monument by Francis Blomfield, in 1725, has fortunately been preserved in his *ms.* church notes, now in the College of Arms. He gives the inscription, which was to the memory of John Fastolff, Esq., who died 31 Jan., 1445, and Katharine, his wife, who died 4 Jan., 1478. One of the coats of arms was missing, but the other three viz., an eagle displayed (Bedingfield), a cross flory between 4 escallops (Sampson), and a chevron between three cinquefoils, still remained. The deficiency is supplied by some church notes by Harvey Clarenceux,* which gives the inscription, but inaccurately, and also the arms, including (1.) Quarterly, on a bend 3 escallops, which is the coat of Fastolf. Thus we have the four coats mentioned in the will of Katharine Fastolf, and ordered to be placed on her tomb. There can be no doubt about the identity of the arms of Sampson, Fastolf, and Bedingfield, and as the testatrix ordered the arms of Welysham to be also placed on the tomb, there can be no sort of doubt that the chevron and cinquefoils was the coat of Roger de Welysham. By Sir John Fastolf, Katharine Walysham appears to have had no issue, and the Wylasham property seems, as above stated, to have descended to the Sampsons, who always quartered the chevron and cinquefoils. From Harvey's "Church Notes" it appears that the arms of Sampson quartering these arms were once to be seen in the church of Gunton, and the same two coats quarterly were impaled by Inglosse on the tomb of Robert Inglosse, Esq., who died 25 Feb., 1575. The same arms of Inglosse impaling Sampson quartering, the chevron and cinquefoils, were at the same time in Gorleston and Blonorton churches. In Blomfield's time a monumental slab was in the church of St. Margaret over Westwick, Norwich, robbed of the inscription, but still bearing the arms of Jenny impaling Sampson quartering as before.

The foregoing evidence is confirmed by a Roll of Arms compiled in the reign of Ric. II., and edited by Wellement, which shows that "Monsr. Roger de Walsham" (evidently a clerical error for Welesham), bore sable a chevron argent between three cinquefoils pierced, or.

From the above facts there can be no doubt whatever that the chevron and cinquefoils on the Kettleburgh Font were intended for the arms of Wylasham and not those of Kenton, and I therefore conclude

* MS. Ayscaugh, Brit. Mus.

that the arms which the Garneys family always quartered as representing Wylasham viz. Sable, two bars, and in chief three cinquefoils or, were in fact the arms of Kenton. Although the 16th and 17th century heralds allowed the Garneys family to quarter Wylasham, it is quite clear they had no right to do so, as there was male issue of their ancestor, Sir Roger de Wylasham, by his other wife, who inherited the property while the Garneys's and Charles's got none of it.

With regard to the Kettleburgh Font, it only remains to be noticed that there is a discrepancy between the arms of Ramsey as there represented, and those on Ralph Ramsey's seal attached to a deed dated a Monday before the Feast of the circumcision, 11 Ric. II., on which the arms engraved are an escallop between three ram's heads full faced erased at the neck, and the crest is a ram's head and neck gardant. Legend, "S Radulfi Rammeseye."*

Ralph Ramsey, who was Esquire of the body to King Henry IV., and Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, 5 Hen. IV., died 22 Jan., 1418, 6 Hen. V., leaving Ralph Ramsey (not Thomas), his son heir 28 years of age and more. Alice, wife of Sir Thomas Charles, co-heir, with Ann, wife of Peter Garneys, and their brother, Ralph Ramsey, the son, died shortly before 10 July, 3 Ed. IV., 1463. Sir Thomas Charles died 13 Dec., 7 Hen. V., 1418.

T. BOND.

BENHALL.—The arms described by Mr. Farrer as being in Benhall Church, viz. gules, a fess between two chevrons or, and attributed by him to Banyard or Baynard, are not the arms of that family. The Banyards, of Spexhall, bore sable on a fess between two chevrons or, an annulet arg. Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Banyard, married Thomas, Duke of Brampton, Suffolk. Her will was dated 21 May, proved 14 July, 1429.

T. B.

* Original Charter, Brit. Mus. xxiii, 42.

SIR EDMOND MOUNDEFORD, KNIGHT, M.P. FOR NORFOLK IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—It is probably worth noting that in the Blue Book Lists of Members the name of this Knight is given wrongly. He sat for Thetford in 1628-29, and for the County in both Parliaments of 1640, till his decease in May, 1643. In the Returns to the first of these Parliaments he is rightly described as "Edmund Moudeford esq. of Feltwell, co. Norfolk." He did not become a Knight until December, 1629. But in the list of Long Parliament Members he is twice called *Sir Edward*. The Returns for Norfolk to the Short Parliament of April-May, 1640, are wanting; but the Members' names are supplied by Brown Willis, who, strange to say, falls into the same error, styling the Knight "Sir Edward Montfort." I believe that in Rushworth's list of this last Parliament the Christian name is given correctly, although not having a copy of Rushworth at hand, I am unable to say certainly.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY DIARY OF TRAVEL.—A recent book of exceptional interest will, owing to its title, probably escape the notice of many readers, who would on no account willingly forego the pleasure likely to be derived from an acquaintance with it. "Through England on a Side Saddle, in the time of William and Mary being the *Diary of Celia Fiennes*,"* bears a close resemblance to the quaint record of a "Journey into the Western Counties," the portions of which relating to the Eastern district have lately appeared in the *East Anglian*. A few extracts will serve to give some idea of the interesting character of the work, and its importance from an antiquarian stand-point will be readily appreciated.

Colchester is described as having "a Large Streete w^{ch} runs a great Length down to the bridge, near a mile long: about the middle of it runs another broade Streete and near its Length like Stalls on purpose to Lay their Bayes when exposed for sale . . . ye whole town is employ'd in spinning, weaving, washing, drying and dressing their Bayes, in which they seem very industrious. There I saw y^e Card they used to Comb and dress the Bayes, w^{ch} they call y^m testles, w^{ch} are a kind of Rush tops or something, like them w^{ch} they put in frames or laths of wood."

Of Beccles, (Beckle) we read there was "a pretty bigg market Cross and a great Market kept. There is a handsome stone built Church and a very good publick Minister, whose name is Armstrong: he preaches very well they say, notwithstanding the town is a sad Jacobitish town. This chooses no parliam^t men . . . The ordinary people both in Suffolk and Norfolk knit much and spin, some wth y^e Rock and fusoe as the French does, others at their wheelles out in the Streete and Laues as one passes."

The writer was at Ipswich "on Satturday, w^{ch} is their market day, and saw they sold their Butter by y^e pinte, 20 ounces for 6 pence, and often for 5^d or 4^d; they make it up in a mold just in the shape of a pinte pot and so sell it. . . . There is but 3 or 4 good houses in y^e town, the town Looks a Little disregarded, and, by enquiry found it to be thro' pride and sloth, for tho' the sea would bear a ship of 300 tun quite to y^e Key, and y^e ships of y^e first Rate can Ride wth in two mile of the town, yet they make no advantage thereof by any sort of manufacture. . . . They have a Little dock, where formerly they built ships of 2 or 3 tun, but now Little or Nothing is minded save a Little ffishing for y^e supply of y^e town."

Norwich is alluded to as a city "walled round full of towers, except on the river ride w^{ch} serves for the wall. They seeme y^e best in repaire of any walled citty I know, tho' in some places there are little breac^hes, but the carving and battlements and towers Lookes well. . . . They have beside y^e towne hall a hall distinct w^{ch} is the scaling hall

* London: Field and Tuer, The Leadenhall Press, E.C.

where their stuffs are all measured, and if they hold their breadths and Lengths they are scaled, but if they are defective there is a fine Layd on y^e owner and a private marke on y^e stuff w^{ch} shews its deficiency. There was also y^e mint which they Coyn'd, but since the old money is all new Coyn'd into mill'd money that ceases. . . . They new washe and plaister their houses wth in and without w^{ch} they strike out in squares like freestone."

At Bury St. Edmund's "Ye Market Cross has a dyal and Lanthorn on y^e top, there being another house pretty close to it high built wth such a tower and lanthorn also. This high house is an Apothecarys—at least 60 steps up from the ground. . . . He is esteem'd a very Rich man. He showed me a Curiosity of an Herball all written out wth every sort of tree and herb dryed and Cut out and pasted on the Leaves; it was a doctor of Physick's work that lefted him a Legacy at his Death, it was a fine thing and would have delighted me severall dayes but I was passant."

Those who undertake the compilation of local histories will do well to consult the diary of Celia Fiennes, on the chance of being rewarded with some pleasant reminiscences bearing on their inquiries, and may be with some exceedingly quaint descriptions of persons, places, and things.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXVII.

4 August 1656.

Great Court.

"Att this Court Nathaniel Bacon & ffancis Bacon Esq^{rs} are Elected Burgesses for this towne to serve att the next Parlam^t at Westm the Seaventeenth of September next to Acte & Consent unto such things As shalbe there ordayned And that An Indenture shalbe made & sealed att some Pettie Court for the Returne of the sd twoe Burgesses nowe Elected.

"Ordered that the Asemblie shall have full power & authoritie to treate wth M^r Beniamin Bruninge to be Publike Lecturer for the Towne & to Acte & doe therein As they shall thinke fitt.

"Ordered that Henry Cussens & Nathaniell Walmislie shall paie xij^d A peece ffor A fyne ffor their departinge this Court before the Court was done And that if they Refuse to paie the same the Chamberlyns of the Towne shall levie of them by Defaulte.

"At this Court it is ordered that M^r [blank] Salter Ironmonger that hath hired M^r Blomfelds Warehouse & shopp shall forthwth shutt upp his shopp & not make anie showe next the street att anie time after this daie And that the Chamberlyns shall giue him notice of this order And if he shall Refuse to obey this order that then the Assembly shall take such order wth him in such waye As shalbe by them thought fitt.

"This Court doe Referre the bisines for the Watter to M^r Denny, M^r Wallis, M^r Gosnold & M^r Roßt Clarke & doe confirm the power & authority given to them or some of them by the Assemblie & doe further

order & giue them power eyther to cutt of or beate together all such Cockes & quills as haue noe grant from this Towne & that they shall Repayer to the Assembly from time to time to whome wee doe giue full Order & power to manage the bissines of the Watter from time to time & doe therein as they thincke fitt.

7 August 1656.

Assembly.

"Mr. Beniamyn Brunninge beinge sent for by this Asemblie & Cominge Mr Bailiffe Brandlinge ppossinge to him the desire of the Towne ffor beinge there Publike lecturer he after a little time adledging his unfittness for such A place did desire some time to consider of it & he would in a shorte time giue the towne his answer to w^{ch} the Assemblie granted."

8 September 1656.

Great Court.

"Bailiffs.	Peter ffisher	Robert Dunkon
Coroners.	Edmund Morgan	Thomas Ives
Treasurer.	Luke Jowers	
Clavigers.	Nathaniel Bacon,	Richard Denny, Richard Sheppard
Town Clerk.	Nathaniel Bacon	
Chamberlyns.	Thomas Wright	Robert Hudson

[Released from serving for a fine of £10. When William Weeklie and Samuel Stannard were elected, the latter was released for a fine of £10, and in his place Richard Clopton was elected.]

"Att this Court John Taylor, Edmond Taylor, John Pulforde, Mathew Windes are elected Sergeants for this towne ffor the yeere next ensuinge.

"Ordered that the Lease of ffalkenham Lands shalbe sealed at some Pettie Court to the Widdowe Daye Relict of Nathaniell Daye.

"Ordered that the Chamberlyns that nowe are shall paie unto Thomas Blossse Esq, the so^me of ffiftie Powndes Accordinge to the Agreem^t made ffor the Lands att Maidens grave.

"Ordered that Mr Benjamyn Bruninge shal be Lecturer ffor this Towne during the townes pleasure & that his Sallarie shalbe Left to the Asemblie & they to Acte therein And for Mr Bruninges Removall & Recep^{con} As shalbe thought fitt by them.

"Nathaniell Bacon Esq^r made Request to take his Oath of Clavenger & oath of Towne Clark Att this Court In regard he Cannot be heere one the 29 of September but must attend in Parliam^t And it is Accordinglye Agreed unto & the said Nathaniell is sworne Clavenger & towne Clarke ffor the yeere next ensuinge."

19 September 1656.

Assembly.

"Att this Assemblie Mr Bruninge did except of being Lecturer it is Agreed Mr Beniamyn Brunninge shall haue allowed him ffye & twentie Powndes A quarter As A Sallarie ffor beinge towne Lecturer The ffirst paiem^t to be made the ffyve & twentieth daie of December next by the Treasurer of this Towne And to Continewe duringe th^e Townes pleasure And to be paid wth out further Warrant.

"Att this Assemblie it is further agreed that fyve Powndes a quarter shalbe allowed to M^r Beniamyn Bruninge as a Gratuities frō this Towne the first paiem^t to begin The first daie of Januarie and to Continewe duringe the Townes Plesure to be paid by the Treasurer wth out further Warrant.

"Att this Assemblie it is agreed that M^r Isaacke Day the elder & M^r Burrough shalbe desired to take Care to ffetch the goods & household stuffe of M^r Bruninge to the Towne att the Charge of the Towne."

W. E. LAYTON

(To be continued.)

MORALITY BY COPY OF COURT ROLL. Whilst going through some Court Rolls of the Manor of North Walsham, now in the Library of Mr. Colman, M.P., I found three entries dated 33-36 Henry VIII., of which I print one as a sample, as it strikes me as being both valuable and curious.

33 Henry VIII. "Et quod Robertus Michels communiter frequentavit domum Edwardi Barker in illicitis temporibus consortiando se in concupiscencia cum Etheldreda Jay serviente prædicti Edwardi et eam defloravit contra pacem Domini Ideo &c. (3^d.) Et preceptum est ei quod decetero ne amplius consortiat se cum dicta Etheldreda sub pœnam 3^s/4^d."

The well known Walsham surnames of Howsegoe and Cornish appear in some of these rolls as Howsegores and Cornys, which may give clues to their derivations. The 'gates' or ways out of the town were Churchgate, Holgate, Heigate, Marshgate, Woodgate, Turgate, Estgate, Lyngate, Milgate, and Cokylgate; Oystroind Bridge is also named.

WALTER RYE.

ARMORIAL SHIELD FORMERLY IN GOSBECK CHURCH, CO. SUFFOLK.—It may be well to note the disappearance from this Church during restoration in 1883 of a shield till then in the south chancel window, displaying the well-known Bacon bearings, with those of Temple, on a scutcheon of pretence. (There is a hatchment in Coddensham Church showing the same Coats.)

H. W. B.

THE FLORA OF SUFFOLK.*

It can readily be imagined that the topographical enumeration of the plants of any English County, even in its most meagre form, must be attended with considerable difficulty, and requires of the compiler much exacting labour. When to an undertaking of this nature there is joined, as is the case with the Rev. Dr. Hind's recently published "Flora of Suffolk," a singularly accurate knowledge of the subject, with a keen appreciation of the works of nature, animated too by an intense love for botanical science, but few words are required to recommend the work.

London: Gurney and Jackson, successors to Van Voorst, Paternoster Row. 1889.

It was at one time hoped to issue this "Flora of Suffolk" under the auspices of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, following in the wake of the late Dr. Babington's "Birds of Suffolk," which was fledged under the fostering wing of its natural history section. Could this arrangement have been carried out it would have redounded to the credit of the Society, and added considerably to its prestige.

The "Flora" consists of an introduction dealing with the natural features of the County, an outline of the "Geology of Suffolk," by Dr. Wheelton Hind, with remarks on the Climate, Rainfall, and Distribution of Plants, each topic presenting features of special importance. The plan of the "Flora" seems to be as near perfection as it is possible to make it, and the entire arrangement is so simple and lucid that even the uninitiated need be at no loss to follow the several species with intelligent interest. A tabular view of the Floras of the four Eastern Counties (pp. 436-469), marking the divisions of the County in which the several Suffolk plants occur, forms a convenient synopsis which must have entailed considerable thought and pains. It is specially interesting to follow Dr. Hind in his comparison of the Flora (commenced by Dr. Babington), of the East Anglian Counties with that of Holland, which, owing to their geographical position, are found closely to resemble each other. A lengthy article on "The Progress of Botanical Study in Suffolk," being mainly biographical, is an attractive feature, and will be found full of interest for those not otherwise disposed to enter seriously upon the study of local botany. From it we learn that Dean Turner, of Wells, who flourished in the middle of 16th century, himself the pioneer in the study of botany, made special observation of two Suffolk plants, one of which he discovered in "my Lord Wentfurthe's park, beside Nettlestede, Suffolk." Dr. Hind will be interested to hear of the famous "Herball" of the Bury St. Edmund's Apothecary, mentioned in the *Diary of Celia Fiennes* (noticed at p. 176), which has no place among the numerous references to authorities and Herbariums in the "Flora."

For convenience of study and reference, a great variety of type is employed throughout the work, its pages numbering between five and six hundred, and forming a volume creditable alike to all concerned in its production. As a monument of unwearied diligence, showing what can be accomplished mainly by one individual, Dr. Hind's "Flora of Suffolk" deserves well of the County in particular, and of every intelligent reader in general. No one will be likely to dispute this who has the good fortune to turn over its pages; neither will he question the deep obligation under which we are one and all placed to Dr. Hind for this valuable contribution to our literature.

Dr. Hind feelingly alludes to the late Dr. Babington, and the share taken by him in the work of the "Flora." From personal intercourse we know how deep and real was the interest he manifested from the very outset of the undertaking to within a few weeks of his lamented death.

CAPITAL CONVICTIONS AT SESSIONS. EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." (PART IV., Vol VIII., 1764, p. 156).—With regard to the entry referring to a capital conviction at the Yarmouth Sessions, the following extract from Palmer's *Tolhouse* (p. 41), appears to be of interest.

"The Court of Quarter Sessions was also held in the Great Chamber or hall, at the Tolhouse, at the upper end of which the Judges sat upon a raised bench, which, with the addition of a chair of State, brought from the Corporation seat in St. Nicholas' Church, exists to the present day; and here again the special privileges granted to Yarmouth appear, for this Court, not only took cognizance of the business generally transacted at such Courts, but also by virtue of King Henry VIII.'s charter granted in the ninth year of his reign, was constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General gaol delivery and thereby obtained power to punish for *all* crimes, and so continued until 1835, when the Charters were suspended by the Municipal Corporation Act. While this power existed, several persons were condemned by the Recorder for the Borough and executed on the North Denes, John Hannah, who suffered in 1813, being the last of such offenders. Sometimes a difficulty was felt by the Judges in directing the carrying out of the extreme penalty of the law, and Mr. Recorder Jodrell, in 1813, actually resigned his office rather than pronounce sentence upon the above-named criminal, 'alleging that he had never passed the awful sentence of death upon any man, and was unwilling, at his own advanced age to perform so painful a duty.'"

I shall be glad to learn from any of your correspondents whether similar privileges were enjoyed by any of the Corporate towns in East Anglia.

Great Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

QUERIES.

THOMAS MENTYS OR MENTAS, M.P., FOR CAMBRIDGE, FROM 1621 TILL 1640.—He was, I assume, the "Thomas Mentis, of Westham, in Essex," living in 1614, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Henry Conningsby, of North Minims, Knt. (*vide* Visitation of Essex. Harl. Soc. vol. p. 247). I shall be glad to learn the time of his decease, and also that of his son Henry Mentis, who seem to have represented St. Albans, in 1621–22.

W. D. PINK.

DREWETT.—Wanted any information, from parish records, monuments, grave stones, &c., relating to persons named *Drewett*, *Druitt*, or *Drouet*. Is the name (which is spelt in many ways) known near Ipswich, or Thorpe-le-Soken in Essex?

G. E. D.

OLD GLASS IN FRESTON CHURCH, CO. SUFFOLK.—There is a shield of arms in ancient glass in one of the South windows of Freston Church, which though now somewhat mutilated appears to be thus charged: Azure, semme of crosslets, a chevronal argent, with a sexfoil (also argt) in dexter chief.

Is not the position of this latter charge rather unusual? I shall be glad of any information as to this shield.

C. R. DURRANT.

PLACE NAME. CHRISPANY. (QY. CHRISTI PANIS).—In the small parish of Garvestone, Norfolk, to the South of the Church, is a meadow which terminates 'Church Lane' leading from the main road, passing the East end of the Church. A rivulet separates the meadow from the adjoining parish of Keymerstone. It is called "Chrispany" (spelt as pronounced). The Tithe Roll has "Crippence" and as far as I can learn there is no other reference to the meadow in the parish deeds or books. What is the origin of the word? Would it be derived from "Christi panis"? If so, probably the rent of the meadow paid for the Altar Bread.

Norwich.

WM. VINCENT.

VIEWS OF THE SCOLE INN AND SIGN.—In Armstrong's *History and Antiquities of Norfolk* (Norwich: Crouse, 1781), Diss Hundred, is the large folding engraving of the famous old sign of "The White Hart," facing p. 144, in agreement with the Index reference in vol. 1. In my copy of the work, which is in the original calf binding, *instead of the engraving of Blickling Hall appearing as it should in the South Erpingham Hundred (vol. III., facing p. 91) a large folding plate appears of the inn with the sign across the road (J. Fessey, Sculp. Joshua Kirby, Delint. Date 1740).* No mention is anywhere made of this in the Index. There is no trace of the one plate being taken out and the other inserted in its place. Can any explanation be offered? Perhaps some possessors of Armstrong's History will be good enough to refer to their copies. At all events the matter is worth notice.

WITCHCRAFT IN NORFOLK.—The parish register of Wells, Norfolk, A.D. 1583, records the verdict of a jury relative to the death of thirteen individuals who had been drowned, as follows:—"Misled uppō ye Waste Coaste coming from Spain whose deaths were brought to pas by the detestable woorking of an execrable witch of King's Lynn, whose name was Mother Gabley; by the boyling, or rather labouring of certain eggs in a pailful of cold water.—Afterwards proved sufficiently at the arraignment of the said witch."

The use of the word "mother," instead of the Christian or other name, appears to be usual in these cases of alleged witchcraft, rendering it difficult to trace the family of the accused, or hit upon the identical person in the Parish Register, which sometimes it is important to discover. Are any fuller details known relating to the accusation and arraignment of Mother Gabley?

NORFOLK M.P.'s IN 1559.—The Returns for Norfolk—County, City and Boroughs—to the first Parliament of Elizabeth are sadly defective—as indeed they are for many other Counties. Browne Willis ostensibly supplies the names to all the Norfolk constituencies, except King's Lynn, for which he gives but one of its two members. His list,

however, is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The Blue Book Returns supply the members for Norwich, Castle Rising, Thetford, and Yarmouth, leaving blank the County and Lynn. There is so much discrepancy between the two authorities that I venture to place them side by side.

<i>Norfolk.</i>	(Blue Book.)	blank.	
	(Willis.)	William Woodhouse—Nich. le Strange.	
<i>Castle Rising.</i>	(Blue Book.)	Sir John Ratcliff, Knt.—Sir Nicholas le Strange, Knt.	
	(Willis.)	Ditto.	Ditto.
<i>Lynn.</i>	(Blue Book.)	blank.	
	(Willis.)	John Malsh (second name blank).	
<i>Norwich.</i>	(Blue Book.)	Sir William Woodhouse, Knt., Thomas Sotherton, Alderman.	
	(Willis.)	William Flowerdew, John Aldrich.	
<i>Thetford.</i>	(Blue Book.)	Edmund Gaskeyn, gent., Thomas Pooley, gent.	
	(Willis.)	Edward Gascoigne, Thomas Pooley.	
<i>Yarmouth.</i>	(Blue Book.)	Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knt., William Barker, gent.	
	(Willis.)	Thomas Woodhouse, Knt., Walter Barker.	

In the foregoing both authorities agree as to Lynn, as they do practically as to Thetford and Yarmouth—the *Edward* Gascoigne, of Willis, being possibly an error for Edmund; as *Walter* Barker is certainly a mis-reading for William—a “William Barker”—doubtless the same person, sitting for Yarmouth in the Parliaments of 1557–8, and 1571. The others are very confusing. It is tolerably clear that the “William Woodhouse” and “Nicholas le Strange,” said by Willis to have been Knights for the shire, are the “Sir William Woodhouse” and “Sir Nicholas le Strange,” who represented, respectively, Norwich and Castle Rising. It is hardly possible that the Blue Book can be in error on this point, and in the case of Castle Rising, Willis coincides. On the other hand, it is almost certain that Edward (not William) Flowerdew and John Aldrych, Willis’ Members for Norwich, *did* sit in this Parliament, and seemingly for Norwich, which Aldrych had previously represented in 1555. A note upon Aldrych, in Foster’s *Collectanea* (i. 27), states that “in Parl^t 2 and 3 P. and M., he and his co-representative received 4^s per diem for 79 days attendance; and in Parliament 1 Eliz., he and Edward Flowerdew had £36 for 64 days’ Knights meat, paid them by the city.” Is it possible that Flowerdew and Aldrych were the County Members? If not, what is the meaning of the payment for *Knights’* meat? If they were, why paid by the city? Unless Flowerdew and Aldrych were the Knights for the Shire, we still lack the names of the Members for Norfolk, as well as for Lynn, to this 1st Parl^t of Elizabeth. Shall be obliged if anyone can help to “riddle me this riddle.”

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

THE TUNE "DUNWICH ROSES."—I should be very grateful if any of the readers of the *East Anglian* would tell me where to find the tune "Dunwich Roses," given in the *Suffolk Garland* as the air to which the ballad of "The Pleasant History of the King and Lord Bigod of Bungay" is to be sung.

K.

GRIGGS' FAMILY.—I should be much obliged if any reader could tell me the Church in the Eastern Counties in which is registered the marriage of *John Griggs and—Gladden or Gladwin*, about A.D. 1780. This would probably be in the neighbourhood of *Brandon*. I should be pleased to have any other information as to the Griggs family which has been connected with the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk for several centuries.

F. G. R.

REPLIES.

EAST ANGLIAN M.P.'s IN 1491-2 (pp. 87, 104, 168).—In confirmation of Mr. W. D. Pink's surmise that in the return of John Tygo and Thomas Carter, for Ely, a mistake has been made, and that the place which they really represented was Lynn, I beg to point out the following facts.

Among the Burgesses admitted to the freedom of Lynn, I find in the year 1458 "*Johannes Tigo, taillour*," and in the year 1463 "*Thomas Carter, marchaunt*" (*Norj. Arch.* : vi. 242-3). John Tigo subsequently served as Mayor in 1488, and there are many instances at that period of persons who served both offices of Mayor of the Borough and Burgess in Parliament,

Hunstanton Hall.

HAMON LE STRANGE.

SHOVELL (p. 163).—In answer to Mr. F. H. Vertue, I am of opinion that this family was of Low Countries' extraction, and settled at Norwich circa.—The native dyers complained to the Corporation of Norwich, 1568, and asserted that "no alyan to die in blew, but in an English dier his house." John *Shovell* and others were summoned 16th May, 1567, for dying strangers' goods. In ward over the water, John Shovell, alien, servant with Mr. Some, was assessed at 4d. poll tax in lay subsidy roll for Norwich 5 Eliz. $\frac{1}{2}$ P.R.O. In the same ward in lay subsidy roll 23 Eliz. $\frac{1}{2}$ P.R.O. John Shovell, senr., alien, rated in Goods 100s., tax 16s. 8d. In same roll in St. George's Parish, Norwich, is Obarke Shovell, alien, poll tax 4d.

W. J. C. M.

THE EAST ANGLIAN RETURNS TO THE GREAT "CARUCATE" INQUEST OF 1198.

In the *English Historical Review* for July, 1888, I printed some portions of the returns to the above Inquest, relating to lands held by serjeanty. It had previously been supposed that these returns, if ever made, had been lost. There are, however, embodied in the "Testa de Nevill" (so-called), fragments of them for most counties. I here extract those which refer to Norfolk and Suffolk, and add for comparison the entries relating to the same holdings taken from the Inquests of *circiter* 1212. As is usually the case, the 1198 returns are tacked on to, and apparently form part of, a later return,* which may account for their escaping notice.

1198.

Radulfus de Alta villa tenet in dominico quartam partem I carucatæ, et tres partes unius carucatæ in homagio, in villa de Erilh'am in custodia cum herede Ricardi de Werstede. P[re]c[ium] lx sol.

Rogerus Ostricer tenet quinque partes I carucatæ in Redehal in dominico et homagio, per serjantiam Osterie, de Domino Rege et valet per annum xx sol. et facit servitium annuatim.

Radulfus de Alta Villa tenet I carucatam et dim. in dominico et I carucatam et dim. in homagio in villa de Dunton. P[re]c[ium] xiii lib.

Laurota Picot tenet dimidiam carucatam in dominio et quartam partem I carucatæ in homagio in Sculeton, et valet per annum vi lib., per servicium serviendi larder Regis.

Rogerus Vetula tenet octavam partem I carucatæ in homagio in Edmestorp et quartam partem I carucatæ per serjantiam, et valet per annum I marcam. Est in custodia Radulfi de Havilla.

Robertus filius Ricardi tenet duodecimam partem I carucatæ in dominico et homagio in villa de Turstano, et valet II. marcas.

Circ. 1212.

Robertus de Wrthsted tenet de domino rege unam carucatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Erilh'm per servitium arbalistar[ie].

Warinus le Ostricer tenet terram suam de Redhaule per serjantiam custodiendi unum asturcum Domini regis et valet C. sol.

Dunton cum pertin. fuit eschaeta domini Regis et fuit data Radulfo de Hauvilla primo per manus Henrici Regis, patris domini Regis [*i.e.* John] et postea descendit ad Radulfum filium suum, et de Radulfo ad Henricum filium suum qui eam tenet per falconariam de domino Rege in capite. (Henricus de Alta Villa tenet medietatem ville de Kettleston per serjantiam falconarie et per tinet ad Dunton. Item, idem Hervicus tenet manerium de Dunton per eandem serjantiam per dominum Henricum Regem, avum Regis qui nunc est et valet xiii lib.)

Domina Laurette tenet in Sculeton c solidatas terræ per serjantiam extendi lardarius in lardario domini Regis.

Rogerus la Velie tenet quandam partem terræ in villa de Wilton que pertinet ad terram suam de Fissele et tenuit eam de dono Henrici Regis antiqui per austuorum. Mad tenet per servicium militare.

Robertus de Winthstede tenet unam serjantiam in Turston de domino Rege per serjantiam balistar[ie] et valet xxv sol.

* Testa de Nevill, p. 286.

1198.

Petrus de Meulinges tenet terram suam per serjantiam per servicio emendi av' ia capta pro debitis in com' Norff' et Suff', de qua serjantia vendidit Robertus de Bosco terram in Burston, que valet per annum xlv sol.

Edmundus de Breinton tenet Hemelington cum pertin, que valet x lib., de que manerio fuit Langehal.' etc. Et est ista serjantia faciendi unum saltum, siffetum, et pettum.

Jocelinus de Burgo tenet Burgum per serjantiam balistarie, que valuit xxii libras etc etc.

Gilbertus Pichard tenet terram de Wrotting per serviciu eundi cum Rege in Wallia cum arcu et iiii sagittis.

Willelmus de Kaio tenet Weston, que valet lxx lib. xiiii sol. ob.' et i sumam frumenti.

Willelmus de Wendenal, modo Robertus de Wendenal, frater ejus per eum, tenet Sakesthorp, que valet xl lib. et unam carucatam in Stivekheye, que valet xi libras, eodem modo.

Johannes de Sanes tenet in Tyvelthorp et Geyste x libratas terræ.

I am more than doubtful as to the last two entries and the five which follow them in the *Testa* (p. 286). Though to all appearance forming part of the 1198 list, I believe them to have nothing to do with the serjeanties, and to be entries of later date relative to *Terra Normannorum* (forfeited at the loss of Normandy).

The above entries are extended as carefully as is possible, but the text of the printed *Testa de Nevill*—that strange medley of returns and payments for several reigns—is sadly corrupt.

J. H. ROUND.

Circ. 1212.

Willelmus de Meauling' tenet xl solidas terræ in Burston de domino Rege in capite per serjantiam, scilicet vendendi av' ia in com' Norff' et Suff' pro debitis domini Regis.

Edmundus de Brunton tenet x solidas (sic) terræ, quæ fuit de dominico domini Regis per serviciu salt' sibile et burbi faciendi serviciu suum die natali coram Rege.

(E. de B. tenet terram in Hemeleston per serjantiam die natali domini per sifum saltum et pettum).

Radulfus de Burgo tenet villam de Burgo per serviciu i balistarie ad custum suum per xl dies, et valet per annum c solidos.

Ernaldus Pichard tenet xl acras terræ in Wrating per serjantiam unius arcus et v sagittarum in exercitu domini Regis in Wallia. Terra ejus valet v marcas.

Phillippus de Albinaco tenet villam de Witon de dono domini Regis, que fuit Willelmi de Kau, et valet per annum l libras.

(Manerium de Witton fuit Willelmi de Kayhou Normanni. dominus Rex tradidit illud Philippo de Albinaco in custodia, Valet l libras).

BRUNDISH CHURCH, CO. SUFFOLK.

This very ancient church lies to the west of the high road leading from Framlingham to Harleston. Those who wish to visit it should take the turn westward at Dennington Bull, if they find themselves on the high road. Sign-posts are scarce in the district, and such as exist are rather signs than guides. The tower, if not ante-conquestal is of

the earliest Norman, about 18 ft. square at the base, having four of the usual narrow slit windows about 15 ft. from the ground, and originally four of two lights each in the bell-chamber, the lights separated by a baluster. Three of these have been replaced by rather late two-light Decorated windows, but that on the east side happily remains. Traces of long-and-short work, I think, are to be seen in one of the jambs of the tower windows. The tower arch is coeval with the tower, but a small west doorway was inserted, and a well-staircase begun about the time of these alterations, when the tower seems to have been raised about 10 ft.

The rest of the church is Perpendicular, but the walls began to be raised earlier, probably about the time of heightening the tower.

In the north wall of the nave is a recessed tomb, under an arch, with a brass effigy over the following inscription:—

*Sire Esmound de Burnedissch iadys persone
del esglise de Castre gist icy dieu de es alme eit mcv.*

—One miserere seat, probably connected with the Ufford chantry hard by, stands in the nave, where there are some remnants of benches, one pieced out with part of the rood-screen. Among the fragments of painted glass are the capitals S. M. and T., and a shield bearing a chevron between three crescents. The bowl of the font is apparently Norman. The piscina has arches facing north and west, with a good pillar at the angle, and there are two aumbries between it and the east end, one over the other, both small, and the upper one remarkably so. There are four brasses besides that of Sir Esmound de Burnedissch, all of a late period. One in the nave has the effigies of John Colby and Alice his wife, with the inscription—

*Here lieth buried the bodies of John Colby Esquier
and Alice his wife who had yssue betwene (sic) them iiij
Sonnes & ix daughters and yf said John deceased
in An^o 1540 and Alice his wife deceased A^o 1560.*

—Above the figures are the arms of Colby (*within a bordure engrailed a chevron between three escallops*). Colby in pale, with what seems to be on a bend three bezants, and between them, a little lower, these two quartered. Below the inscription come the four sons and nine daughters, and then the quartered shield just named in pale, with *A lion rampant on a field semée of crosses crosslet*, and this last by itself. I have no means of identifying these arms.

The spandrels to the arch of the porch are remarkably good, and there is a broken stoup on the east side of the south doorway.

The families of Colby, Verdon, Wyard, Gooch, and Stebbing, have memorials in the church.

Fressingfield Vicarage.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

**WEDNESDAY LECTURERS AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
BURY ST. EDMUND'S, A.D. 1685.**

The following transcript from an old printed sheet at Hardwick may be of interest. I have added such notes as I could about the clergymen mentioned. I dare say further notes could be added by other readers.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

The Names of the
MINISTERS
who are requested to preach the
Wednesday Lecture

in the Parish Church of St. James in St. Edmund's Bury 1685.

Jan. 14. Mr. Clagett of Bury (1)	Mar. 18. Mr. Camborne of Bretten-
21. Mr. Batt of Bury	Ann. M. ham (6)
28. Mr. Longe of Risby (2)	25. Mr. Darby of Ketton
Feb. 4. Mr. Eliott of Fornham	Apr. 1. Dr. Burwell of Thetford
11. Mr. Battelly of Noughton (3)	8. Mr. Smith of Hornings-
18. Mr. Bowes of Stowlangloft	shearh (7)
25. Mr. Camborne of Drink-	Pass. W. 15. Mr. Burkit of Mildin
ston (4)	East. W. 22. Mr. Edwards of Sax-
{ Mar. 4. Mr. Warren of Worling-	ham (8)
{ Ash W. ton (5)	29. Mr. Warren of Boxford
11. Mr. Davies of Barton-Mills	May 6. Dr. Batty of Hitcham (9)

- (1). Afterwards D.D. and rector of Hitcham.
- (2). Charles Longe, rector of Risby, died 11 Oct., 1719, aged 74, and there buried.
- (3). Nicholas Battely, a Bury man, presented by Henry, Earl of St. Albans, 15 Oct., 1680, was rector till 26 October, 1685. He died in 1704, aged 55, and was buried at Bekeborne. Editor of an improved edition of Somner's "Antiquities of Canterbury," to which he added "Cantuariorum Sacra."
- (4). Thomas Camborne, rector of Drinkstone, died 1692, aged 45, and was buried there. By his will he left certain moneys, the income of which was to be employed in settling and keeping at work the poor of the place.
- (5). The Rev. Erasmus Warren was rector of Worlington for 52 years, and died Sept. 27, 1718, aged 76. Buried there.
- (6). At Brettenham, according to Martin, in some notes taken 31 May, 1737, there is a stone to Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Edward Camborne, died Oct. 24, 1692.
- (7). Thomas Sinythe, rector from 19 January, 1683, to 19 June, 1725. In 1685 he had also been presented to Nowton.
- (8). The Rev. Samuel Edwards, of Great Saxham, Oct. 2, 1670, gave a sum to purchase land, the income of which was to be divided, half to go to the poor of the parish, and the other half to the use of the rector. He was rector from 1675-86, when he resigned.
- (9). The Rev. William Battie, D.D., 40 years rector of Hitcham, was a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He married Catherine, dau. of Richard Colman, of Brent Eleigh, at Brent Eleigh, 21 January, 1660. She was buried at Hitcham, Feb. 13, 1690, and he Dec. 30, 1706. He bore a chevron between 3 stags trippant, on a chief or, a woodman bet. 2 roses gu, (a coat which differs from that of the family of Battie, of Yorkshire, or that of Baty), and which is unmentioned in Edmonston.

May 13. Mr. Young of Lavenham	Sep. 16. Mr. Thomas of Denham
20. Mr. Martin of Livermore M.	23. Mr. Cutlove of Ones-
27. Mr. Baldock of Redgrave	house (14)
June 3. Dr. Trumbull of Hadleigh	30. Mr. Paston of Livermore
WhitW. 10. Mr. Adamson of Gis-	Oct. 7. Mr. Stewkly of Bury
lingham	14. Mr. Bull of Bury (15)
17. Mr. Voyce of Oakely (10)	21. Mr. Challis of Shimpling
St. John B. 24. Dr. Bisby of Melford (11)	St. St J. 28. Mr. Brundish of Brad-
Jul. 1. Mr. Warren of Layham	field St. Geo. (16)
8. Mr. Burwell of Ewston	Nov. 4. Mr. Milleston of Norton (17)
15. Mr. Pretty of Cornheard	11. Mr. Cocksedge of Wool-
22. Mr. Mayor of Thwayte	pitt (18)
29. Mr. Newson of Hawckden	18. Mr. Nesling of Hessem
Aug. 5. Mr. Halsted of Stansfield	25. Mr. Foxwell of Tostock (19)
12. Mr. Talbott of Ickling-	Dec. 2. Mr. Fisk of Whep-
ham (12)	stead (20)
19. Mr. Sparrow of Barton	9. Mr. Agas of Rushbrook (21)
26. Mr. Fisk of Cockfield	16. Mr. Capel of Stanton (22)
Sep. 2. Mr. Collier of Bardwell	23. Mr. Howlett of Pakenham
9. Mr. Long of Barrow (13)	

In Advent

- (10). The Rev. Edward Voyce, rector of Oakley, died 31 March, 1713, aged 79 years and 11 months, and is buried in the churchyard there. Martin in his "Church Notes," writes, "I have his Life written by Mr. Bryars in ms."
- (11). The Rev. Nathaniel Bisbye, D.D., was rector of Long Melford from 1675 to 1695, on the 16 May of which year he was there buried. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Hurton, of the Middle Temple, Esq. There are entries of the baptism of his children at Long Melford.
- (12). The Rev. John Talbot, rector of Icklingham St. James, died Decr. 21st, 1689, aged 50. His daughter Isabella married Richard Gippe, Esq.
- (13). The Rev. Henry Long was presented to Barrow by Clement Heigham, Esq., 19 March, 1651, and was rector till 31 March, 1685, and died on Nov. 1st following.
- (14). Joseph Cutlove was rector of Onehouse from 16 May, 1661. His wife, Anna, died 20 April, 1678.
- (15). The Rev. John Bull was removed for non-residence on 21 May, 1703. He had been instituted in 1667.
- (16). The Rev. Thomas Brundish, presented in 1680, was buried at Bradfield St. George, January 29, 1692, aged 43. His wife Mary, daughter of Francis Wingfield, Esq., re-married Samuel Waller, Esq.
- (17). A. Borodale Milesen, Esq., died January, 1677, aged 72, and was buried here. Father of the rector?
- (18). Francis Cocksedge, rector for 38 years, died 30 Nov., 1715, aged 66, and here buried.
- (19). A son of Philip Foxwell and Katherine his wife, died 5 February, 1702, and here buried.
- (20). The Rev. James Fiske, 33 years rector of Whepsted, was 5th son of John Fiske, Esq., of Rattlesden (Clopton Hall), where there are several Fiske monuments with the armorial bearings:—Chequy, ar. and gu., on a pale sa. three mullets or. Crest: a triangle surmounted by a star. He died 11 Sept., 1711, aged 60. His wife, Mary, died Oct. 17, 1726, aged 76. A Rev. Thomas Fiske, rector of Shimpling, was buried there 21 Aug., 1722, aged 44. A William Fiske, who died June 24, 1678, was buried at Norton.
- (21). Anthony Agas, presented in 1681 by the Earl of St. Albans, succeeded the Revd. Edward Agas, presumably a relative.

		Thomas Burrough Mayor	
Martin Spensley	} Aldermen	Nicholas Clagett	} Ministers
Robert Sharpe		Michael Batt	

*Wee do allow and approve of these PREACHERS for
the Wednesday LECTURE at St. James's Church in St. Edmund's Bury.*

ANTH: NORW.

-
- 22). The Rev. Edward Capel, of Stanton, was son of the Rev. Gamaliel Capel, of Stanton, and grandson of Sir Arthur Capel, of Little Hadham, Herts., and his wife, Margaret, dau. of John, Lord Grey of Pirago (uncle to Lady Jane Grey). He married Thomasine, dau. of Rev. Anthony Pitches, of Hawsted, and had three children. The Rev. Gamaliel Capel, D.D., who married Hester Maddox, and died Jan. 30, 1756; Battina, wife of Robert Bugg, Esq., of Bardwell; and Edward, who died young. The Rev. Edward Capel died Feb. 28, 1728, aged 63, and his wife Aug 3, 1686, aged 33.
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GAYTON IN THE OLDEN TIME.*—The Rev. W. Aubrey Cutting, vicar of the Norfolk parish of Gayton (one of several of the same name in different parts of the country), has succeeded in producing one of those useful parochial histories, now doing so much to interest all classes of the people in their immediate surroundings, and gradually assisting in the formation of an entirely new county history. Not that the old is to be despised, on the contrary, in most cases it remains a solid foundation, but the means of obtaining information hitherto inaccessible, are now so numerous and the interest in such subjects so greatly intensified, that in course of time the old is bound to give place to the new. Mr. Cutting's work is none the less valuable because it has grown out of notes originally intended for his Parish Magazine; much of the very best material has in this way been garnered. These gleanings are replete with all kinds of out-of-the-way information respecting the Church, the Parish, and the Manor, and most of the topics are handled in a very thorough and painstaking manner.

A singular, but not uncommon occurrence is noted in connection with a certain Wayside Cross which once stood at a place where four ways met. A portion of the Cross found its way to the church, where its pediment was placed beneath the font. About 40 years ago at the reseating of the church the stone was disturbed and taken to the yard of the Inn, where its shaft socket being filled with lead it became the mounting-stone for horsemen. After a time a superstitious idea arose that in the cavity writings were deposited, but a search being made nothing was found. Since that time the stone has again and again changed its location; but the superstition lingered that each time the stone was removed someone died or was killed, and for this, there was unfortunately some slight foundation. Had the belief any strong hold upon the villagers from the first, the stone perchance had remained in its original position.

* *Gleanings about Gayton.* Norwich: Agas H. Goose, Rampant Horse Street.

There is an interesting analysis of the Parish Registers, some of the entries being very curious. If the book has anything of a defect, it is to our mind, in the matter of excess, almost every page being heavily burdened with notes, although this may be regarded by some as a recommendation rather than not. There is however no redundancy of which to complain; the book is good throughout, and likely to be valued.

THOMAS STANLEY, "WHOE BROKE THE CASTELL OF CAMBRIDGE."

A copy of the following impudent letter is to be found amongst other ms. transcripts and extracts of Mr. Cole, in the British Museum. It may not be without interest to readers of the *East Anglian*, throwing, as it does, some light upon the manners and customs of the period.

Haverhill.

D. GURTEEN, JUNR.

"A Letter to Sir Edward Wingfield Knt. from Tho: Stanley a notable These whoe broke the Castell of Cambridge & departed from the same with 6 more of his companions, 4th June Anno xxxix^o. in the Tyme of Anthony Cage Esq^r. Sherife." (A.D. 1596).

"Lovinge & ho; Gent: in whose Face & Habitt Pittie hath taken up his state; I assure you, you are fortunate; for in everie mans mouth their is nothing but Ho; spoken of you. I speake not this to flatter you; for be he never so greate a man, I passe not for his mallyce, but for your Love. Because you are Ho; I woulde speake yt one my bare knees. I imblodened myself to write to you hopings you have delt well with my Lo: Chefe Justice; for I earnestlie desire to knowe his auswer, then to that Purpose I must frame my Course. Now I am at libertie, I trust in God, I shall prevent them all; let the Dyvell and the Judge with all their Judgelinge Tricks they can devyse, they shall finde me an oulde Jade to be taken with windle straws. I am informed all the greate Dyvells in the universitie are castinge their Figures & rakinge their Carrectours in the Darke Leake of Limbo with Mittimo Quittimo Trittimo Sol in Cancero everie Breathe going forthe of their mouthes able to raise an infernall Sperite, yet can they not here of poore Tom Stauley, who lieth in his Bedd drinking a Cup of Roame Sacke to comforte his vitalls, withall, laughing at their Follies *Gorge deploïè*. I heare that *Mr. Cage* doth Fret & rage & offereth thousands to bring me in y^e compasse of an Egg Pie; though we Lancashire Ladds love the meate well; yet a Plague one the Cruste yt is hard in y^e chaeing. I made yet a reasonable Shifte with the little Dowcett of Cambridge a Gent with a greate Shaddowe, one Justice Wendye: the Reporte goeth his substance is very honeste, he taketh it very greoslie because in a Jeste I reported in y^e Castell to binde my Lo: Chefe Justice to ye good

behaviour ; I sent him word I had Reasone to doe it because I stode in Danger of my Life ; he said my Lord would tie me up in a rope for it ; I answered, it stood in my Pleasure, and I hoped ere it was longe he woulde be of a newe mynde. Then comes in Cynicall Doctor Nevill ; he forsooth did challenge me with flat Felonie at the first Dashe : nowe well I charge him in Faith with false Flattery that had me theire & could not houlde me. Then starts up Mr. Pigott with a Paire of Eyes as though they woulde leape oute of his Head for fear of his witt ; yet methinks they should not be so timerous for in my Conscience, he hath no more than he nedeth ; he walketh up and down in his Castle Male perdus ; but Robyn Davinson, whoe came oute of ye oulde Colledge with me, hath vowed one his Soules Health that he will warme him with a Fire Brande ere yt be longe ; & then the Formall Gent : may walke upon ye Downes with good Fellowes for Company ; for as I here he hath no more Houldes. There came into Cambridge Castle since my coming away (*Greathed*) my Dogg, an oulde Thefe of your Contrie ; hang him up ; his l'reed is nought. There is also one *Parton* a Thefe & a Balive, let him trusse up, if you meane to Keep any good Horse in your Contrie ; for the PARSONS SONE OF HAVERILL, I assure you, he is innocent of that which is objected against him ; for Ro : Flettwood nowe condemned in Newgate upon his Rone Geldinge & one other with him did the Robberie by his owne confession to me. And see most noble Gent, God send you much Honour & long Life to God's Pleasure.

ever your owne in Dutie bounde "

Thomas Stanlie."

In another old hand is added after this letter as follows :—

"This Stanley after much Serche att last was taken in Worcester-shire & brought to Newgate, where condemned & adjudged to be hanged, was notwithstanding afterwards, by the means of the Lo: Chiefe Justice p'doned and by him p'fered to be one of the Overseers or Maysters of Bridwell. And last of all was hanged at West Chester in the year 1630 when he was lxx years at the least, for a Robberie done by his man & himself."

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLV.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Wayngforde Hundred :

Reddisham Magna : Chalice one, wayinge viij oʒ ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Sēte Marget de Ilkettishall : Challeyes one, wayinge viij oʒ qz —Great
 Bells ij. Sancts Bells j
 Sēte Lawrence : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells ij

- North Cove: Chalice one wayinge xij oz j qz—Great Bells ij
 Ryngefelde: Chalice one wayinge x oz di—Great Bells ij. Sancts Bells j
 Sotterley: Chalice one wayunge xij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Ellowgh: Great Bells ij
 Pochia Sci Petri in Southe Elmeħm: Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz di—
 Great Bells ij
 Bungaye Marie:—Chalices two wt ou patent, wayinge xx oz—Great
 Bells v. Sancts Bells j
 Hum^rsfelde in Sowthelmā—Challice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells ij
 Sanderoft in Sowtvilla: Challice one, wayinge xx oz—Great Bells iij
 fflyxon: Challice one wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells iij
 Saint Jamys in Sowthe elmeħm: Chalice one, wayinge ix oz ij qz di—
 Great Bells ij. Sancts j
 Metyngh^m: Chalyce one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij
 Saynte Margarett in Sowthe elmeħm: Chalice one wayinge xij oz—
 Great Bells iij
 Shadyngfelde: Chalyce one, wayinge xvij oz.—Great Bells ij
 Saynt Michell in Sowthe elmeħm: Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—
 Great Bells ij
 Pochia oħn Scōr in Sowthe elmeħm: Chalice one wayinge x oz j qz—
 Great Bells iij
 Shepmedowe: Challice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells ij. Sancts
 Bells j
 Scte Johis in Ilkelshall; Great Bells ij. Sancts Bells j
 Saynt Nycholais in Sowthe elmeħm: Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—
 Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j
 Worlyngħm: Challice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells ij
 Weston: Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells ij. Sawnce Bells j
 Ingate: Chalice one, wayinge xi oz—Great Bells ij
 Bersh^m: Challice one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells ij. Sancts Bells j
 Beccles: Challices two wayinge iij^{xx} xv oz ij qz. Great Bells ij.
 Sancts Bells j
 Scte Andrewes in Ilketshall: Chalice one, wayinge v oz—Great Bells ij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate—cccxlīij oz di qz Great Bells iij ^{xx} vij Sancts Bells x
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Mutforde Hundred:

- Pakefelde: Chalice two, wayinge xxx oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Carletowne: Chalice one wayinge ix oz di qz—Greate Bells iij. Sancts
 Bells j
 Barnebye: Chalice one, wayinge xv oz di—Great Bells ij
 Muttfurth: Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Kerkeleye: Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz ij qz—Great Bells iij
 Rochemear: Challice one, wayinge x oz di—Great Bells ij

Kessyngland : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j
 Gysselam : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate cxij o ^z di q ^z Great Bells xxxij Sancts Bells ij
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Lothyngland Hundred :

Borough Castell : Chalice one, wt a patent, way i^x oz—Greate Bells ij
 ffretton : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells ij
 Gorlston : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iij qz di—Great Bells iij Sancts
 Bells j
 Worthe villa : Chalice one, of t^y [= ? tin], wayinge n̄s [= ? nescitur]—
 Great Bells n̄s [= ? nescitur]
 Blomston : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij
 Owlton : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij
 Belton : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iij qz di—Great Bells ij
 Bradwell : Challice one wayinge x oz—Great Bells ij
 Heryngsheath : Challice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij
 Lownde : Challice one wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells ij
 Corton : Chalice one wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iij
 Leystose : Chalis two, wayinge xxix oz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j
 Somerleytowne : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij
 Hwpton : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij
 Ashebye : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate clxxij oz iij qz Great Bells xliij Sancts Bells ij
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(To be continued.)

THE MAYORAL DIGNITY AT CASTLE RISING, NORFOLK.

A short time ago, while the churchyard was being put in order, we succeeded with the help of a fork, in discovering several old stones which had been overgrown with the grass and had lain forgotten for many years. One of them proved to be that of a former mayor of Castle Rising, and it bore the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY
 OF
 MR J^N° WAKEFIELD
 WAS MAYOR OF
 THIS CORPORATION
 TWENTY SEVEN TIMES
 DIED MAY 6TH 1796
 AGED 90 YEARS.

IN MEMORY
 OF MARY WIFE OF
 MR. J^N° WAKEFIELD
 WAS MAYORESS OF
 THIS CORPORATION
 NINETEEN TIMES
 DIED FEB. 12 1779
 AGED 74 YEARS.

Our oldest inhabitant happened to be present, and he told us how the mayor was noted for his smart answers. On one occasion he was taking a load of hay into Lynn, and on entering the town had the misfortune to let one of his trusses fall into the road. Thereupon he shouted to a well-dressed man who happened to be passing, and said, "Give us a hand with the truss." The latter stopped, drew himself up, and speaking in tones of offended dignity replied, "Man, do you know that you are addressing the *Mayor of Lynn*?" "Man," retorted Wakefield, "that don't make no odds, I am the Mayor of *Castle Rising*, now will you give us a hand!"

John Wakefield used to find employment as a thatcher, and on one occasion he was on the top of a stack when a message was brought to him that a gentleman wished to speak to him. "Who does he want?" called out our friend. "If it is John Wakefield I'll come down to him at once; but if it is the Mayor of Castle Rising he has business with, he must come up to me!"

Many stories of a like nature may still be recovered; but at the present time only one man in Castle Rising has any clear recollection of traditions of the old mayor.

Castle Rising Rectory.

ARCHIBALD EAN CAMPBELL.

CROMER: PAST AND PRESENT. WALTER RYE.*—There is perhaps no surer sign of the increased interest that is now being taken in local antiquarian matters, than when publishers are to be found willing to undertake, as we believe is the case with this elegant volume, the entire responsibility connected with the production of a costly work. We do not remember ever to have met with a more choice book of local topography than Mr. Rye's *Cromer*, and certainly it is one of the most complete and satisfactory histories of a Parish that we have ever seen or for the matter of that can hope to see. It contains a general description of the buried "City of Shipden;" the old "Squires;" the Manors, under their Domesday headings with fac-similes of the entries; the old Traders and Fisher-folk; the former Churches and present edifice; a history of the Advowson; biographical sketches of the Incumbents and Chaplains; the people, their habits, &c. The Appendices, 15 in number, give the inscriptions on the Monuments in Church and Churchyard, Copies of Subsidy Rolls, Poll Books, Feet of Fines, List of Charters, references to Cromer Wills and Administrations, and much other information. The Ornithology, Geology, and Botany, are specially treated by local authorities, and lastly, there are some notes on Mr. Scott Surtees' theory that Cæsar landed in Norfolk. There are numerous illustrations, mostly reproductions of sketches made by the late Mr. Francis Rye. Those contained in the chapter on "the present state of the Church" are drawn with the utmost care, while

* Norwich and London: Jarrold and Sons.

the ornaments of the Galilee or West Porch, the variations of panel ornaments, and those above the Clerestory windows, are particularly interesting. There is a folding Pedigree, which Mr. Rye gives as "an Ethnological Curiosity," showing some of the inter-marriages of the families of Gurney, Barclay, Hanbury, Buxton and Hoare, commencing with John Gurney of St. Gregory's parish, Norwich, born about 1655. "Judicious inter-marriages would seem to be the keystone of the edifice."

There are some curious references in the Wills of former inhabitants to obsolete customs, upon which it would be interesting to have further light. *e.g.*, In 1453 John Fetcbe bequeaths his *hunting*-spear, otherwise called "Wilful" (a pet name!), which Mr. Rye imagines to have been used in pursuit of the wild boar. In 1483 John Spark alludes to his cottage called "blober hous," also his land called "Lentes" in Shipden. Neither expense nor pains has been spared in rendering this book worthy of Mr. Rye's skilful and discriminating treatment. We should mention that the entire profits of the publication will go to the Cromer Church Restoration Fund.

QUERIES.

EDWARD OWNER, ALDERMAN OF YARMOUTH, was M.P. for that borough in 1621-22, 1625, April—May 1640, and also in the Long Parliament from 1640 until either secluded in 1648 or deceased shortly afterwards. Any particulars of him will be acceptable. He took the Protestation in 1641, and the Covenant in 1643, and is included among the Parliamentary Champions in 1646. Was certainly living on 28 Sept., 1648, when he was excused at a call of the house, but I find no after trace of him. If one of the members excluded by Col. Pride in Dec. 1648, he was dead before the return of the Rump in 1659.

W. D. PINK.

NORFOLK M.P.'s.—Sir William Paddy, Knight, M.P. for Thetford in 1604-11, was knighted at Windsor, 9 July, 1603. What further is known of him?

Sir John Palgrave, the 1st bart., of Barningham Norwood, was elected for Norfolk in Nov., 1647, and was one of the members secluded by Pride's Purge, in Dec., 1648. To the Convention of 1660 he was elected for Great Yarmouth, by a double return with Sir John Potts, Bart., and Sir William Doyley, Knt., but his return and also that of Miles Corbet the Regicide, included with him in the same indenture, was declared void, 18 May, 1660. What is the date of Sir John Palgrave's death? Who was Thomas Palgrave, M.P. for Norwich, from Dec., 1703, till April, 1705?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

HOLMAN'S MS.—At the Colchester Museum is the ms. of William Holman, which Morant is said to have used in his "History of Essex." Is there anything known about Holman, the date of his ms., and the source of the information it contains?

W. L. R.

REPLIES.

NOTES ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES. KETTLEBURGH (pp. 160, 173).—The article on the Kettleburgh Font by Mr. Bond, is most interesting, and certainly leads one seriously to doubt the accuracy of the 16th century heralds, but I do not wish to infer that I rested my identification of the coats simply on their authority. There is an ancient shield of coloured glass in the chancel at Long Stratton, Norfolk, which was formerly, I believe, at South Pickenham, and in its present position the bearings are, Sable two bars, and in chief three cinquefoils or; impaling Sable a chevron between three cinquefoils or. It is quite possible the glass may have been turned round, and I find Papworth does ascribe the latter coat to the family of Walsham.

E. FARRER.

[p. 175, line 19, *for* and *read* of.]

OLD GLASS IN FRESTON CHURCH, CO. SUFFOLK (p. 181).—The Arms are those of Latymer, viz.: Az. semée of cross crosslets a chev. arg. in dexter chief a cinquefoil or. It is not unusual for a single charge to be placed in dexter chief.

C. NORTON ELVIN.

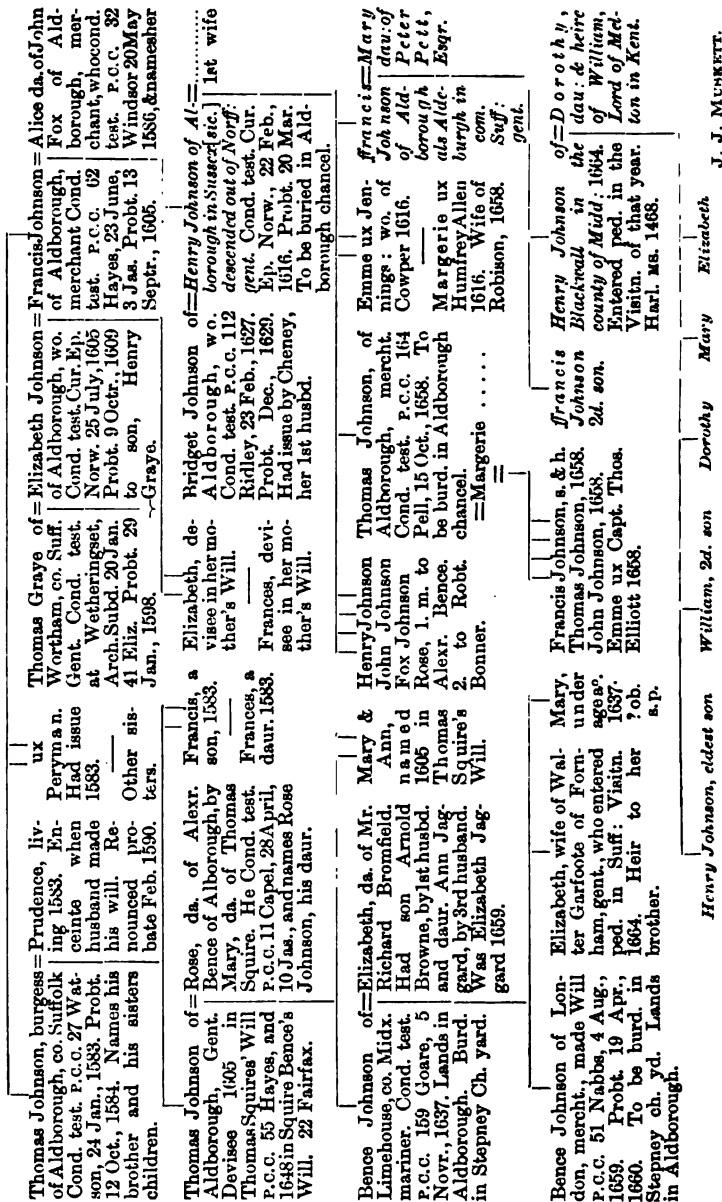
JOHNSON OF GREAT YARMOUTH (Vol. III., pp. 151, 167).—"Capt Tho: Johnson of Great Yarmouth in co. Norff. deriveth himself from a famaly of y^t. sirname in Kent and w^e and father James Johnson was above 60 yeares past seuerall times Bayliff and Alderman of Grt. Yarmouth &c. viz^t. Arg. a fliess imbatuled counter batuled inter 3 Lyons heads erased gules crowned or. Crest A Leopards [sic] gules out of a crown: or. 10 of 7ber: 1660: 22 C. 2." Harl. ms. 1,172, fo. 81—An old collection of grants of Arms with their dates.

J. J. MUSKETT.

BIRCH BOUGHS (Vol. III., p. 135).—Within living memory the church of Raydon St. Mary, Suffolk, was decorated with birch boughs on Whitsun day. Perhaps the Churchwardens' accounts might give some information as to this custom.

H. A. W.

JOHNSON, OF ALDBOROUGH. PEDIGREE (VOL. III. p. 152). The pedigree from the *Middlesex Visitation 1684* is printed in Italics.



BARNABY GIBSON (Vol. III., p. 151).—The oft repeated name of Barnabas in connection with Gibson of Suffolk, is inherited (to go no further back than the sixteenth century) from a common collateral ancestor Barnabie Gibson of Little Stonham, whose Will [P.C.C. 28 Scott] dated 1 January, 1594, was proved on the 4th of May, 1595. A voluminous pedigree may be compiled from this document. He left many lands to many relations; wished to be buried in the parish church, a sign of wealth and social standing; and founded, or essayed to found, free schools in Debenham and Stonham Parva. By an Inquisition Post Mortem [Escaet. Virtute Officij. Eliz. 3, 206] taken 37th Elizabeth, Robert Gibson, of Saxsted, then 60 years old was found to be his brother and heir at law. His widow, a second or third wife, was Anne, relict of Henry Blomefield, of Little Stonham, whose Will [Arch. Suff.] had been proved 2 July, 1566. Two of his grand-nephews are mentioned in Matthias Candler's *Church Notes for Suffolk 1655* [Add. ms. 15,520]—the one under Haughley, and the other under Little Stonham. "In time of K. Charles or latter end of James, Barnabas Gibson hath in Hauleigh an estate of about 120 per an. which he hath by inheritance from Barnabas Gibson his father who was a long time one of the chief constables of the Hundred of Stowe." Barnabas Gibson of Little Stonham, married the "daughter of — Shephard of Mendlesham a chief constable and sister to John Shephard of Campsey Ashe Justice of the Peace. Barnabas Gibson his son married, since the death of King Charles, Audrey daughter of James Wyth of Framsdon gent." Amongst their descendants was the Barnaby Gibson of Little Stonham, Esq., who married Martha Cullum in 1728.

But for one untoward circumstance, which is too common in the history of families, the pedigree of Gibson of Suffolk, would have been easy of construction. Their Wills are few and far between. I have carefully looked for them at Somerset House, at Norwich, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's, and with but scanty results. The Tanner mss. too, and Harl. ms. 6,071 are silent respecting the Gibsons. But the Parish Registers of Stonham Parva, where their Arms, azure, three herons rising proper, were displayed under the gallery when Page compiled his *History of Suffolk*, ought to be full of Gibson entries. When James Gibson of Ipswich, gent., Lord of the Manor of Wortham, made his Will in 1701 [P.C.C. 22 Dyer], he left an only daughter, and his brother, Barnaby Gibson of Stonham, gent., was heir presumptive.

Kynsna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. No. III.—*New Studies in Old Subjects* (Elliot Stock). A number of historical and antiquarian Essays are brought together in one volume under the above title. The writer, Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, F.S.A., is well known to readers of the *Antiquary* as specially conversant with subjects relating to Essex, and the references to the County are, as may be supposed, numerous. The several papers seem to have been written with a desire to throw fresh light upon old-time topics, "by

detaching them from the stream of history and custom." It is a very readable book, and both interesting and instructive, but it can scarcely be said that the object specially aimed at is attained. The most important articles, not purely historical, are those on Church Dedications, Pews, Monumental Brasses, Church Bells, and Religious Guilds.—In the past few numbers of the *Antiquary* there are Essex papers by Mr. Sparvel-Bayly on Billericay, and Records relating to Hadleigh Castle.—A question that may have an interest for East Anglian readers, "Was Richard de Bury an Imposter?" is raised by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, in the October number of the *Library*.—Mr. Stock's other serial publication, the *Book Worm*, has its usual store of good things for book-lovers.—The transcript (Baptisms) of the Register Books of Bramfield, Suffolk, is continued in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (Mitchell and Hughes), the December part bringing the entries down to the present year. In the publication of Parish Registers it seems to us far more prudent and reasonable to limit the time to be covered by such entries, certainly they need not be brought down later than 1835, and it might even be well to fix an earlier date. Extracts relating to the Cullum family from the Great Dunmow and Ipswich Registers, are also to be found in recent numbers of the same publication.—Our Publishers' annual issue of what is known as *Pewsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository*, has recently appeared for 1890. It contains high-class steel engravings of the quaint Moot Hall at Aldeburgh, and the Colonial College at Hollesley Bay, Suffolk. Also the following Norfolk views:—Hingham Church, Mergate Hall, and Burlingham Hall. We are not told how long this esteemed publication has been before the public, but its somewhat antiquated title carries us back to the days of our grandsires. Suffolk appears to have enjoyed, as it still does, a monopoly of books of this character, which find acceptance beyond its borders. That these books should still enjoy singularity in this respect, is more remarkable than that it should have been so in the days that are past.—The ancient Painted Glass in the parish Church of Long Melford, Suffolk, is of exceptional interest, and must at one time have formed a noble collection of family and other portraits, mainly connected with the Cloptons of Kentwell Hall. Bishie's record of 1688 places the number of secular portraits at 66, of which 32 now only remain. No less than 91 religious subjects then existed; these are now reduced to eight large and a few small figure representations. Clearly neither the Reformation or the Rebellion are to be blamed for this spoliation, as would doubtless be the case were we not in possession of Bishie's account of 1688. We are indebted to Sir William Parker, Bart., the much respected historian of Long Melford, for a privately printed "Handbook" to this painted glass, which, although chiefly intended to serve as a visitors' guide-book, well answers the higher purpose of elucidating parochial and county history.—*Three Branches of the Family of Wentworth*. Our correspondent, Mr. William Loftie Rutton, announces this work to be printed for private circulation as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained. It will afford interesting narratives of the principal members of the three Wentworth houses—Nettlestead, Suffolk; Gosfield, Essex; and Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire. It will also comprise several very carefully compiled Pedigrees, and will be embellished with Heraldic and other illustrations. The volume will be quarto size, bound in cloth, the letter-press in bold, clear type, and the subscription price will be One Guinea. Further particulars will be found in the circular to be had from Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, 140, Wardour Street, London, W.; or by application to the Author, addressed 27, Elgin Avenue, London, W.—The November and December numbers of Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co.'s capital monthly, *The Newbery House Magazine*, contain two valuable papers by the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., on "Church Plate," with illustrations of local and other examples.—Lord John Hervey's translation of the *Suffolk Domesday* now includes three further parts, viz.: The Thedwastre, Risbridge, and Thingoe Hundreds. In Risbridge Hundred occur several records of pure Manor holdings, which are still remembered in the name of the ancient Manor house, at Badmondi-field Hall (Wickhambrook), Thurston Hall, Dising Hall (Gazeley), Hanchett Hall (Withersfield), &c. Some of the entries are particularly full and interesting, and others not a little remarkable for the use e.g., of the word Pagan (Paganus) which we do not remember previously to have noticed in Domesday, &c. Among some striking personal names are those of Peccatum (Willelmus Peccatum), Folkeredus (rendered Folkard), Malus Vicinus (translated Mal Voisin, *Anglice*, Bad neighbour). In the Thedwastre Hundred Lord John Hervey detects the scribe tripping, and charitably suggests he may have been overcome by the spirit of somnolence. Eight of the Parts are now issued, and we look forward with interest to future numbers.

A CHURCHLY FAMILY.

The doctrine of heredity, overdriven perhaps at present by scientific zealots, finds much confirmation in the study of family Wills. Slight touches here and there show us the mind of the descendant, reflecting as in a distant mirror the characteristics of his ancestors. And in days when men wrote their own wills, or had them constructed almost at their dictation by sympathetic lawyers, these points of resemblance were all the more noticable: for family likeness, not confined to form and looks alone, extends itself as we well know to tricks and features of the intellect. The Hares, a grand old race of lawyers which culminated in Lord Colerane, made wise and witty wills of their own which are still good reading. The testamentary dispositions of the Alstons, a wealthy clan which started all of a sudden with the marriage of two brothers with two co-heiresses, are exceptionally full of money. In days when pounds sterling were bequeathed mostly in hundreds, and not very many of them, the Alstons toss them about in thousands in lengthy financial documents. The wills of the Atherolds of Burgh, who lived in the reigns of the Jameses and Charleses, are conceived in so kindly a strain that one feels an almost living affection for these people so long dead and buried and forgotten. And in the Smiths of Stratford, in Suffolk, of whom we would now discourse, a middle class family of no great opulence, we have signs of the churchly instinct passing down from generation to generation, and evidencing itself in theological niceties or in munificent acts of church restoration, their means considered. Indeed it is not too much to say that their wills now and again contain points of great ecclesiological interest. Let us begin with William Smith of Stratford, gentleman, for he gives us five descents of his pedigree. Writing on the 28th of May, 1586 [P.C.C. 41 Windsor] he desires "to be buried in the middle alley of Stratford Church by the feett of my last auncestor: a fair stone of marble and a brass to be laid upon me" with this inscription, "Here lyeth the corpes of William Smithe son & heire of John Smithe son & heire of John Smithe son & heire of William Smithe son & heire of John Smithe, all which in this alley lyeth & in remembrance of whom & charitable desire to their posteritie say the Lords prayer of their charitie." Now this epitaph, if ever it came to be placed on the floor of Stratford church, is nothing more or less than an "Orate pro anima" carefully veiled, in the face of the Puritanism which had overspread the land by the eight and twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth. The Lord's prayer, said with special intention becomes a supplication for living and dead alike. "Our Father Forgive us our trespasses And deliver us from evil." William Smith, whether a Romanist or a traditional English churchman, desired the intercessions of the passers by, and fashioned his appeal in such manner as to secure the suffrages of the ancient religionists, without offending the prejudices of the modern one.

N

In the reactionary changes which diversified the Reformation period, cunningly worded bequests, which meant very much more than was actually said, are not uncommon in the wills of those who held an unpopular or illegal creed ; as I have endeavoured to show in my memoranda respecting that of Richard Allington, Esq., 1561 [*East Ang. i.*, n.s., 320], who, Queen Elizabeth notwithstanding, devised the means for perpetual masses, but in words which look at first sight like an extract from the Prayer Book.

William Smyth of Stratford, great grandfather of the William Smithe we have just been speaking of, had been a distinct benefactor to his parish church, as indeed we learn from his will dated 19th October, 1492 [p.c.c. 23 Dogett]. He too desired to be buried within its walls and near to his father. He gave a suit of vestments of the value of fifty marks for use in its solemn services. He provided that a grave-stone of marble should be laid over him, and added ten pounds "to buy marble for the path of the same alley that he should lye in." He also bequeathed a cross of silver and gilt as a further ornament to the building, its price to be twenty pounds. Now although gifts of the kind described were almost universal at the close of the fifteenth century, they were seldom so costly save in the case of childless or wealthy donors : money too, it may be remembered was ten times perhaps its present value.

John Smith of Stratford, the great great grandfather and the last named in the genealogy of his descendant, was as zealous a churchman as any of his race. His bequests have perchance a greater human interest than those just recited of his son. On the 3rd of March, 1467 [p.c.c. 25 Godyn], after providing as usual for his interment in his parish church, to which he leaves a mass book and a chalice, he gives money towards the building of the aisle, and adds, "the window at the aut [*aut*=altar] of the ile to be made after the tenour I and Crystyn and Cicely my wifs be sette in the same wyndowe." A memorial in fact much of the modern kind, clear however of saints and legends, but pictured with effigies of the deceased in their everyday clothes, as we see them in ancient brasses. Will some reader of the *East Anglian* give us other pre-Reformation instances of this secularity in old church glass ? Possibly the Melford windows were not altogether dissimilar.

It may be urged that many testators of substance besides the Stratford Smiths gave largely, some indeed most lavishly, on their death beds for ecclesiastical purposes. This is true ; but their bequests went mostly to the clergy and the poor ;—were more selfish in fact as being but the purchase money of future prayers and masses, "for their souls health," as the saying went. But these Stratford cloth makers built aisles and paved them with marble, adorning them with painted windows and crosses of silver. As a type of the more common will may be instanced that of John Smith the elder, name sake and brother to the middle John Smith of the epitaph [p.c.c. 4 Pynnyng]. Under

date 26 October, 1543, he desires to be buried beside his wife in Stratford church; and gives five pounds "to priests, clarks and pore people at daye of his buryall," and other sums for the Spytall prisoners, for reparation of the bridge at Stratford, and for a gravestone to lie upon himself and his wife. Priests, clerks, the poor, and the Spital prisoners would pray for him, and the repairing the bridge alone represents a benefit to his township and the public at large.

One would wish to see the last testaments of the two John Smiths grandfather and father of the epitaph-writer, who died in the reign of the eighth Henry. It would be interesting to know if these documents reflected the churchmanship of their race. There is reason to believe that two at least of the clerical families of East Anglia were offshoots of this Stratford stock. Some genealogists indeed would consider the evidence of their relationship conclusive. Of the one was Horde Smyth, parson of Aspoll in 1629, a fortunate recipient of legacies. Of the other Thomas Smith, rector of Coneyweston, who planned a striking funeral for himself when he made his will in 1614 [P.C.C. 105 Lawes] "To be buried in the chancel," he said, "four grave preachers to carry my body to the church being cloathed in their gownes and schollerlyke attyer. Some learned minister to preach." A Puritan rendering, it may be but a genuine token nevertheless of the churchly instinct which had for six generations or more characterised this widely ramifying, but unpretentious country clan. Who will tell us more respecting them, above all more about the William Smith who wrote the notable epitaph of 1586?

J. J. MUSKETT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH, A.D. 1594—1652.—No. I.

The following entries were transcribed some ten or twelve years since from the books of Churchwardens' Accounts connected with the important parish of St. Clement's, Ipswich, with the special object of obtaining material for a history of the parish, which has however been only in part accomplished. A selection was afterwards made of the items more generally interesting, and these were published in the course of a series of papers on some of the Ipswich Churches that appeared in a local paper. As several of the entries have a distinct bearing on the ecclesiastical agitation that marked the period, affording a valuable insight into the general Church ordering, &c., it has been deemed advisable to give fuller extracts, thus ensuring for the whole a place of position and permanence, at the same time bringing them to the notice of specially interested readers, by insertion in these pages.

The entries of special importance are those occurring in the year 1636, during the episcopate of Bishop Matthew Wren, when the

controversy relating to the placing of the Holy Table (which hitherto had been generally placed in the middle of the Church *Altar-wise*), was at its height. Ipswich was at the time the strong hold of non-conformity, and during this period when Wren saw fit to take up his residence in the town, numbers of the clergy were either "silenced" or "reduced to regularity." As a consequence, the Holy Table was forthwith placed against the East wall within the chancel, the ground raised, and the Table railed in as we see it here in these accounts, by a "rail of joiner's work." * At St. Clement's there does not seem to have been any disposition, as frequently was the case elsewhere, to resist the ruling of the authorities; however the Church officers did not escape the ecclesiastical censure. It will be observed however that the chancel which was raised in 1636 was laid flat in 1640, and while "Steps" were made "about the Font" in the former year, in 1643 a bason was obtained to "baptise children at the Desk side."

In the Diary of John Rous (*Camd. Soc.*) the year 1636 is especially associated with the controversy as to the placing of the Communion table at the East end, when "many were troubled and suspended" owing to Bp. Wren's articles, and the year 1640 is in its turn remarkable as a time of pulling down the rails (*i.e.* altar-rails) at Ipswich, Sudbury, and elsewhere.

It appears from Heylin's "Life of Archbishop Laud" that the Primate in his primary Visitation of 1634, ordered the railing in of the Communion Table. This injunction we know had in some cases been anticipated, *e.g.* at St. Gregory's, Norwich, where rails had been erected as early as 1623.

Chargis bie Thomas Tye and John Lowe Churchwardenss for the year 1594.

	£	s.	d.
pd. to Goodman browng and William Cok being Churchwardins for the year 93 for money thay layd outt more then thay recaywid	-	-	-
For mending the Small bell wheele	-	-	02
For mending the Clok to Nicholas Drane	-	-	03
For washing the Surplis	-	-	-
For money paid to Mr. Mydnall for 13 weeks at 3s. the week for the	-	-	03
More payd to him Nov. 11 worke wch. Coke and browng left unpayd	-	-	-
For money pd. to Gammer for mending the Church when Mr. Tie and Mr. Chapman wher Churchwardens	-	-	-
For mending the glasse windows for Do. a holl year to Pie	-	-	-
For quettanc to Mr.	-	-	4
For the bills indented, And for a booke	-	-	10
For monny Mr. Midnall for 13 weeks for the	-	-	3
For mending the palles and nails	-	-	4
For macking the Stolle at the East End for the Church	-	-	10 6

* We learn from the Churchwardens' Accounts of another Ipswich parish (St. Matthew's) that for not removing the Communion table the parishioners in the year 1633, had to pay "Mr. Chancellors man" the sum of five shillings by way of "fee." But then the Church officers here seem to have been very negligent for they actually had "noe surplice," and were consequently mulcted in the penalty of a shilling ^{the}, and a surplice was subsequently obtained.

	£	s.	d.
For mony pd. to the Chamberlins for work at the Church gat & carring yt a waie			4
For monny paid to Mr. Smart for 13 weeks the 13th of Augaust 94 for the			
For monny paid to Goodman Wollnall in partt of the ould dett dew to hime wch. we sett of by his howse		2	8
Paid to Mr. Tie in partt off a dett dew to hime off ould wch. are sett off by his house			
For monny paid to Alderton for macking the Stille			
For a latch for the second bell			1
For mending the glasse on the North side		4	6
For monny paid to John Pie for his holl years wagis at Mickillmas	2	0	0
For the hyer of a man to send for Mr. Lyngtone precher		1	
For monny pd. to Hewlinge for macking the mens Stoll of the Southe side	2	1	0
For mending the led to Pammer & Sodar			
For wood for a fyer			
For mason work and Stoff			
For mending the Knepell of the Second bell			
For washing of the Communyon cloth & Sawplis a the cope tow times			
For mending the clock to Thomas Androws			
For a lb of candille for crownatione daie			

[This is a frequent entry—the candle was apparently used by the bell-ringers.]

1595.

It paid the Sexton for one yeres wage			ij	0	0
Itm paid Mr. Robte Butler the youger for the Souldiers for the whole yeare			0	viiij	0
Itm paid to the last Churchwardens			0	vj	viiij
Itm for mending the glasse				iiij	0
Itm for a bell Rope				iiij	ij
Itm paid Mr. Wardall					viiij
Itm for boulstringe of a bell and trymingnge the wheele				j	viiij
Itm paid for two baldricks				ij	viiij
Itm laidd out at the request of the parish				vij	ij
Itm paid the Sexton for a pound of Candell uppon Coronation daie			0	0	iiij
Itm allowed to John Wilkinson Churchwarden as do appear by the old reckoning			0	vij	0
Itm paid to the new Churchwardens Jeremy Barbar and Thomas Eldred wch. rest in an accompte				vj	j

1596.

Charges layde out

Paid unto py the Sextin for a quawters wages			00	10	00
More to the clarke			00	00	02
Paid unto Tomas Androwes the 10 of Aprill for mending the				6	8
More to at mickellmas for the Church wall				6	8
More for mackinge the bills indented & for the Clarke				1	00
More paid unto good man py for a quarter wagis the 24 of Aprell				10	00
More paid unto him for mendinge the glas			00	4	00
More					
More for mendinge the Church gate to					
Paide to Hinlinge for to make a Seate in the pollpit					

1597.

Charge laide out by Mr. Thomas Church and Robert Darbye Churchwardens of the pische of Ste Clemente in Ipewh in the yere above said as follows.

Imprnis paid unto John Pie for his wage			ij	0	0
Itm paid for a Boke of Articles			0	j	0
Itm more paid to John Pie for glazing			0	iiij	0
Itm paide Withers for footing of a Stooles					ij

	£	s.	d.
Itm more paid unto John Pie for glazing	-	-	j
Itm paid Cowper the Smythe for nailles & mend a sell (?)	-	-	ij
Itm paid Andrews of Woodbridge for mending the Clock	-	-	iiij
Itm more paid Withers for mending ye Berre	-	-	-
Itm paid Tomsonne for making cleane the	-	-	iiij
Itm more paid John Pie for a forlock of ye bell	-	-	v
Itm paide the Viseters the xix of Maye	-	-	6 8
Itm paide John Pie for a bell roope	-	-	iiij
Itm paide for the Bills indented at ye geñall	-	-	j 0
Itm paide Tomsonne for paving ye Church lyme and sand	-	-	j iiij
Itm paid John Pie for the Sna of ye Belles	-	-	viij
Itm paid Hulinge for Mr. Lintons pewe	-	-	viiij 0
Itm more paid John Pie for glazing	-	-	j iiij
Itm for Jemers for ye same	-	-	viiij
Itm more pd. John Pie for glazing	-	-	j iiij
Itm more pd. John Pie for a latch for ye Bells	-	-	iiij
Itm pd. unto Palmer the plumber for viijlb. Solar at	-	-	ix iiij
Itm more paid Palmer for a daies work	-	-	ij vj
Itm more paid Palmer for vjlb of leade	-	-	ix
Itm paid for Wood and Billett	-	-	vj
Itm paid John Pie for washing the Commiune Cloth and Surplus	-	-	j iiij
Itm pd. for a pound of Candle	-	-	iiij
Itm pd. the goodman Coole for paving ye new	-	-	iiij
Itm paid John Pie upon the of Januarie in pt of paiement due for his wage in ye yere 1598	-	-	v

(To be continued.)

ADMIRALTY COURTS ON THE NORFOLK COAST.

I copied the following document from the Exchequer Bills and Answers, as it had some bearing on similar disputes at Cromer, mentioned in my history of that place just published, and I think it deserves to be printed, as it relates to a somewhat interesting dispute about carrying coals from Newcastle to Cley-by-the-Sea in the reign of Elizabeth. Whether the 25 lbs. of gunpowder in the complainants' custody had given rise to a suspicion, merited or unmerited, of piracy, and consequent seizure of the boat, we shall probably never know.

Putney.

WALTER RYE.

EXCHEQ. B. & A. ELIZth.

Norf. (No. 71).

T'mino s̄ci Mich'is
anno xxv^{to} Rg^{no}
Elizabeth fñi.

To the Righte honorable Sir William Cecill Knighte, Lord Burghleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, Sir Walter Mildmay Knight, Chauncello' of her Ma^{ty} Exchequo', Sir Roger Manwood Knighte, Lord chieffe Baron of the Exchequo', and the Rest of the Barons there.

In moste humble wise sheweth unto your Hono^{rs} your poore and daily

Orators Richard Walsingham and Mathias de Heire Denizen owners of a Crayer called the Ione of Claye of the Burthen of Thirtie tonnes or there abowts. That, whereas James Bourne of Claye in the Countie of Norff. and one James Alyson servant unto Withm Heydon Esquie Vice Admirall of the Countie of Norff. about Bartholomewtide last past at Claye aforesaide Entred into the saide Crayer then lately aryved from the Towne of Newcastell Laden with Sea coles. And the same Crayer then and there (to what uses or for what Causes your Orato^{rs} knowe not) Arrested and also Twenty Chalders of Coles being in the same. And so having stayed the saide Crayer and Coles ymediately the said Bourne and Alyson without order caused to be taken owt of the said Crayer, Seaven Chalders of the same Coles. And the saide Seaven Chalders of Coles ymediately sent to two severall howses of the fore saide Mr Withm Heydon, being in Norff. And one other Chalder they sent to the house of the saide James Bourne. And ymediately after the taking owt of the saide Eight Chalders of Coles. The saide Bourne and Alyson, and one Robert Boswolde, Serjant of the Admiraltie of Norff. came into the said Crayer and sett upon the Mayne Maste (the Anker and brode Arrowe hedd) As they then affirmed they so did by vertue of an Admirall processe made owt of the Admirall Courte of the saide Countie. Which your said poore Orato^{rs} desired to see, but the saide Boswolde refused to shewe or gyve Coppye of the saide processe. And the saide Bourne and Alyson did then putt your saide Orato^{rs} and all their Servants owt of the possession of the said Crayer and Coles.

And Walsingham one of your said poore Orato^{rs} was then called before one Nath: Hawghe als Halle being Judge of the Admirall Courte in the said Countie. Who demanded of your saide Orato^r what he had to doe with the saide Crayer, And further saide doe you not knowe the same Crayer is under Arrest. And charged yo^r saide poore Orato^r that he should not enter into the saide Crayer, Unlesse your poore Orato^r would enter into bond wth good sureties: Which if your saide Orato^{rs} did not, he the saide Hall would then have the saide Crayer unrigged.

And thereupon the saide Bourne and Alyson caused the same to be unrigged. And carried the Tackeling and other things into the howse of the saide Mr Heydon being in Claye. The saide Alyson was afterwards commanded by the saide Mr Heydon to fetch from the howse of yo^r saide poore Orato^r Walsingham his mother being in Claye aforesaide One Chest, being the Chest of yo^r saide poore Orato^r Walsingham and brake up the same, And owt of the same took the Quantitie of xxv^{ll} pounce weight of Gounne powder, and the flagge of the said Crayer with certaine other things, And the same with the saide Chest as yet kepeth still. And then afterwards your saide Orato^r Walsingham was called before the saide Mr Halle the Judge there, one Anthony Style Steward of the said Admiraltie Court, And the said Judge commanded Walsingham, one of yo^r saide Orato^{rs} to bringe into the saide Courte before him and the saide Steward such Sureties as they should like of

to be bounde in One hundred pounds, Or els he should not have his shipp nor Coles. The Crayer (to your Orato^{rs} knowledges) never offending any lawe, Nor any cause why your poore Orato^{rs} should be so dispossessed thereof or spoiled of their saide Coles powder and other things by the saide Admirall Officers in such Order. And also by the like order, they the saide Officers of The admiraltie there (by what authoritie it is not to yo^r Orato^{rs} knowne) have used the like arresting of shippes and troubling of other psons wthin the said Countie and made Composicions for the same to the greate hinderance losse and disturbance of many poore mēchants owners and Maryners and nowe lately to the utter undoing of your saide poore Orato^{rs}. Whereupon yo^r saide poore Orato^{rs} were constrainyed, ffor that it was in the long vacon and the Courte of Thexchequior not then open, to make petition unto Your hono^r and Sir Walter Myldmay for yo^r favorable fres to Certaine Justices of the Countie of Norff. to examyne the saide Cause And also to take bond of yo^r Orators for the Auswering of the Cause here in the Courte of the Exchequior. Which saide letters being delyved to M^r Nathaniell Bacon and M^r Thomas Fermo^r Two of the saide Justices named in your hono^r fres: They the said Justices Demanded of the saide Bourne if he would delyver the saide Crayer and goods according to your hono^r saide fres: who answered that he could not delyver the same without the saide M^r Heydon for that the saide goods and things did lye in M^r Heydons howse. And the saide M^r Heydon being so of them likewise demanded, Answered that he would stand to thauctoritie of his patent. As by the Certificat of the saide Two Justices doth appere By means whereof your saide poore Orato^{rs} have been driven to travaile to and from London and in the Cuntrie there by the space of Two monethes to their greate charges. In Consideraçon whereof, May it please your honoures to graunte her Ma^{ties} writtes of Subpena, to call before your hono^r, The said M^r Willelm Heydon Esquior Vice Admirall, M^r Hall the Judge there, Anthony Style steward there, James Bourne and James Alyson Somners or Serjants belonging to the saide Officers there. And to take such order with them, as your poore Orato^{rs} may be restored to their saide Crayer with her furniture, And to have some recompence for their Coles and powder, and satisfaction for their greate wronges losses and hinderances which by their vexaçon your Orato^{rs} have susteyned in the withholding from them their Crayer and other goodes sithens Bartholomewtide last past. And also that yt would please yo^r hono^r to take such further order as yo^r poore Orators for the same cause be no further there molested. But the same way here before your hono^r bee heard and determind. And your saide Oratours shall be bounde dailly to praie for the preservaçon of your hono^r.

ROMAN ROADS IN EAST ANGLIA.—From the *Antiquary* (xxi. 39) I learn that at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, on the 28th October, Mr. Beloe made some comments on the Great Fen Road from Denver to Eldernell, 24 miles, mentioned by Dugdale in 1662, which had often been ridiculed and denied; but he was able from careful examination to uphold its accuracy, and that it is still visible at certain points, consisting of solid gravel three feet thick on a timber foundation.

In Moule's *English Counties delineated* (Vol. i., p. 169) it is stated, "Another Roman road led thro' Cambridgeshire from the north east coast of Norfolk to St. David's," and this discovery of Mr. Beloe seems to make good this statement; for upon this hint I have long had marked on my map a very direct route from Cromer on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, by Oulton St., Repham, Hoe, Necton, Gooderstone, to Stoke Ferry; but here it appeared to be stopped by the Fens, and could be traced no further. However, this Great Road across the Fens from Denver seems to help out the difficulty; for if the short distance between Stoke Ferry and Denver be joined, the route to St. David's is continued; for Eldernell lies on the route which I assign to Iter. v. of Antoninus from Lynn to Yaxley and Norman Cross, pointed out in *East Anglian* (Vol. ii., p. 278). The line may be continued thence by Cotherstock, Great Weldon, Market Harboro', Rugby, Warwick, Alcester, to Worcester on the Ryknield Way, which is known to run to St. David's.

This piece of intelligence proves the great use which may be made of the collection and publication by the superior monthlies of such matters, as the Proceedings of Antiquarian (and other) Societies; if not also of such more modest publications as the *East Anglian*, and other county productions now become so general.

H. F. NAPPER.

FOLK TALES.—Mr. Wratislaw, long well-known in East Anglia as Head Master of the Felstead and Bury St. Edmund's schools, and as a learned antiquary, has enriched our steadily increasing Folk literature with sixty tales drawn exclusively from Slavonic sources, which hitherto has it would seem been only very partially utilized.* The impetus given by the newly developed science of comparative mythology to studies of this character, will we are convinced lead to this book being eagerly sought after. There is of course a vast amount of common ground in these folk tales, and incidents belonging to one will sometimes start up in another, to all appearances entirely unconnected with it. It is pointed out that "the Slavonians are rich in terms both masculine and feminine," expressing the various relationships, as *e.g.*, between God-parents and God-children and their parents. We have only one form, "Gossip," which thus has to do duty for both the Godmother and the father of the God-child. To each set of tales Mr. Wratislaw has prefixed a short introduction, which materially adds to the value of the collection.

* Sixty Folk-Tales from exclusively Slavonic Sources. Translated with brief Introductions and Notes by A. H. Wratislaw, M.A. London: Elliot Stock.

SOAME OF SUFFOLK AND LONDON.

The Soame Pedigree, Harl. ms. 1560, is given in italics; with brief additions from Harl. ms. 5533, the Blois and Candler mss., Le Neve's Knights, the Suffolk Visitation of 1644, and from family wills and evidences.

'Daughter of Brooke = Thomas Soame of Bottley in Suff. = Ann d. of Thom Knighton of Bradley in = Richard Hunt of Little Carew, 2d. wife.' Harl. Betye co. Norff. Will Cur. Ep. Suff. sister & heire of francis. Her son = Bradley in Suff. Died ms. 5533. Norw. 1568. John Hunt made will 1605.

Maryett uz Wm Brooke of Mendlesham in Suff.	Elizabeth l. m. to Worlitch. 2. to Gregory Willm Morden of London stationer at Aldersgate. com. (unbridg).	Mary uz Richard furington of London Alderman.	Bartholmeu = Catherin d. of Thom Banks of London silkman, churpion reapt Sr Thom Bernardiston of Ketton.	Willm Towze of Basingborne in Essex sergeant at law s. husband.
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1	2	3
Thomas Soame = Elizabeth d. of Rob. Allington Will 1606.	Dyonis uz Philip Minett of Cnaps in com. Cambridge. Will 1618.	Ann d. of Edmond May of Hindringham regy. 1631.

Richard Soame = Elizabeth d. of Will. Arch. Sudb. 1641.	Royce Soame s.p. Thomas Soame s.p. Elizabeth s.p.	James Soame & Rachel his wife, living 1618.	Jane uz Francois Drevrye of Suff. ham in com. Cambridg.	Maryett Soame ux Richd. Scriven Anne Soame ux Thomas Gent?	1 John Soame of Wetherfeld in com. Essex = Rebecca d. of Richard Greene of Wetherfeld. Issue: Rebecca, Anne, Jane.
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John Soame of Little Bradley 1664 = Anne Lawrence & had issue Thomas s. & h. who m. Mary Kitchenman, John, and Mary. He made Will Arch. Sudb. 1672.	Elizabeth Soame living 1641.	Thomas Soame of Hundon. Will P.C.C. 1646. Names Christian his wife, Charles, Thomas, Mary, and Elizabeth, his young children.	2 Thomas Soame of Hundon. Will P.C.C. 1678. Sons Thomas & Samuel; grandchildren Soame and Thompson of Hundon.	3
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<p>Mercy ux Sr Cnl. Anne ux John Judeth ux Francis throp Parker of Wentworth of So- Anderson of Strat- Everton Knight. merleighton in Suff. ton in com Bedford. His Will 1618. Her Will 1613.</p>	<p>Thomas Soame of London Mathew s.p. Jane ux Sr Nathaniel = . . . d. of Ruff Freeman Nicholas & Burnardiston of Kel- of London. Issue named Henry s.p. ton in Suff. Will Harl. ms. 5533. 1669.</p>
<p>Sr William Soame = Bridgett d. & co-heire Sir Stephen Soame of in com Suff = Anne of Thurlow in d. of Sr Thomas Platters of Sotterley in Suff. John Soame of Lon. = Mary d. of Thom com Suff. of London Alderman, Made Will at Heydon, Essex 1639. Names in Norff. Blois. Perint of Bus- sons Peter (of Heydon 1670), Stephen, John, ches in Essex.</p>	<p>John Soame of London Mathew s.p. Jane ux Sr Nathaniel = . . . d. of Ruff Freeman Nicholas & Burnardiston of Kel- of London. Issue named Henry s.p. ton in Suff. Will Harl. ms. 5533. 1669.</p>
<p>Thomas = da. of John, of Lon- Barnham = Ann Newport, rel. Bartholomew, of Edmund, Blois of Sr. Edw. Ches- don, Blois. of Th. Cole of Haverhill. Blois. Heir London, mercht. ter, wo. of Tur- Of Thurlow Parva 1664. Had presumptive to Sr. Will P.C.C. 1760. Had ner, Blois. issue Barnham living 1686. Wm. Soame, Bart. issue Edmond and 1686. Mary.</p>	<p>John Soame of London Mathew s.p. Jane ux Sr Nathaniel = . . . d. of Ruff Freeman Nicholas & Burnardiston of Kel- of London. Issue named Henry s.p. ton in Suff. Will Harl. ms. 5533. 1669.</p>
<p>Mary da. of Sr. = Stephen Soame of = Anne Cop- Sir William Soame "of = Kath. da. & h. of Thomas Soame of = Denham Kt. Little Thurlow. inger wo. of Hawley some of Sr. Wm. Wm. Wilson of Burnham Norff. rel. of Banister. Will 1657. Ob. Blois. Kt. 1664. Harl. ms. 1085. Nere. Esq. Will P.C.C. Blois. vita patris. Knighted 1673.</p>	<p>John Soame of London Mathew s.p. Jane ux Sr Nathaniel = . . . d. of Ruff Freeman Nicholas & Burnardiston of Kel- of London. Issue named Henry s.p. ton in Suff. Will Harl. ms. 5533. 1669.</p>
<p>Sir William Soame = Mary, sister of Penelope ux Mary John Soame Katherine; was John Soame s. & of Little Thurlow Charles Howe. Stone ux . . . Esqr. 8 yr. old 2d. son. Dame Kathr. hr. a child 1654. Bart.; only son. Will P.C.C. 1687. 1686. Sandys 1664. Le Nere. Le Nere. Dicer, 1686, Waterhall Manor, Will p.c.c. 1685. No issue. 1686. Suff.</p>	<p>John Soame of London Mathew s.p. Jane ux Sr Nathaniel = . . . d. of Ruff Freeman Nicholas & Burnardiston of Kel- of London. Issue named Henry s.p. ton in Suff. Will Harl. ms. 5533. 1669.</p>

J. J. M.

A TOUR THROUGH THE EASTERN COUNTIES.*—Mr. Hissey is well known as the accomplished writer of some extremely pleasant books giving picturesque details of English localities, through which he has passed during a "Cruise on Wheels," and incidental notices of the many objects of interest. It would be impossible in a brief description to do justice to so charming a book as *A Tour in a Phaeton through the Eastern Counties*. In a singularly pleasing style, characterised by much freshness and grace of diction, the reader is introduced to the numerous attractions of a portion of Eastern England, by no means so well known as it should be, not only for its rural beauties, but for the quaint manners and customs of the people and archæological interest generally.

Mr. Hissey's experience of Guide books leads him again and again to speak out with regard to their unreliable character in a general way, and he deserves our thanks for so doing. It is in the highest degree reprehensible for the compiler of a Guide book to mislead, as he so frequently does, by taking upon trust the statements of previous writers, who have in all probability derived the information in a like questionable manner. To be of any practical value the statements in a guide book respecting supposed existing antiquities, &c., should at least be verified by a personal visit if possible, or at least by direct communication with someone on the spot. As an instance of this, the Font inscription at Hadleigh is said to have disappeared during the last 14 or 15 years, but guide books still direct attention to this interesting feature! Mr. Hissey's frequent allusion to this general want of accuracy, will lead many ordinary travellers to exercise greater caution in the use of the popular printed guide. If publishers are reluctant to take upon themselves the cost likely to be entailed by thorough work, it remains with the compiler to say whether or no he will consent to become an obstructionist rather than a guide.

At the Essex village of Margetting a brass in the parish church, bearing effigies given in *profile*, is described as unique. Can our readers learned in the subject of monumental brasses say how far this is correct?

In true keeping with the graceful and accurate letterpress, the full page views, sixteen in number, are very superior. Mr. Hissey and his publishers are alike to be congratulated upon having produced this delightful volume. It is a distinct gain to our local literature.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. NO. IV.—Much curious matter is contained in the recently issued Vol. IX. of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, edited by Mr. G. L. Gomme (London: Elliot Stock), which consists of *Bibliographical Notes*. It is practically a continuation of the previous one, entitled "Literary History and Curiosities," and completes all the more important literary subjects of the series. The handy form in which these interesting particulars of books and literary subjects is presented is worthy of special attention, while as a repository of out of the way information it is unique. The useful matter relating to Almanacs is of special value. Writing in 1786, a correspondent asks concerning Anthony Scholaker, who in 1548

* London: Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington Street.

printed in St. Nicholas' Parish, Ipswich, "cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum," a work entitled "Certeayne Precepts gathered by Hulrichus Zuinglius, declaring howe the ingenious youth ought to be instructed and brought unto Christ, translated out of Latin into English by Master Richard Argentine, Doctor in Physyk, and dedicated to Master Edward Grimiston." Of Scholaker's printing little is known. He issued the same year *Six Sermons* of Master Bernardine Ockine. It is noteworthy and not a little singular that two other early Ipswich printers—Oswen and Overton,—flourished in the same year, and issued important works from their respective presses.

The *History of Warwickshire*, by Mr. Samuel Timmins, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock), is an ideal popular County history, embracing just so much as the ordinary reader would care to know, and so arranged as to ensure attention throughout. The high standard of this useful series is fully maintained, and its value is by no means of a purely local character.

Stray Leaves in Literature, by Mr. F. Saunders, and *Rambles in Book Land*, by Mr. W. Davenport Adams, are volumes in Mr. Elliot Stock's faultless olive-bound series. The numerous short essays are most enjoyable reading, and on topics likely to engage the attention of a wide circle of readers.

Mr. Wheatley's *How to Catalogue a Library*, a new vol. in the "Book Lovers' Library" series, is most valuable. A book of this character has long been needed, and this seems to meet all requirements, being full and succinct, and throughout to the point. Mr. Wheatley's meritorious work will be very generally appreciated by students, offering as it does a way of approach to the stores of literary wealth hitherto inaccessible, or nearly so, to many, who are frequently sorely hampered at the outset of their investigations for want of a suitable manual. A list of Latinized names of places is useful.

QUERIES.

"DILAPIDARI."—At the Ipswich Gaol delivery 10 Hen. VIII., 1518, before James Hobard, Attorney General, and other Justices, one Thomas Wood was indicted for murder, and refusing his trial by the County was adjudged *dilapidari*, "and it was donne accordingly at the Corn hill" (vide *Sessions Roll*, also Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*). What was this process? Was it a public spoiling of his goods and person. It can scarcely have been stoneing, which, if I mistake not, was an obsolete punishment. Can any use of the expression *dilapidari* be adduced, or can any instance be mentioned of the penalty having been paid?

THE POSITION OF A MAYORESS.—Mrs. Wakefield, the wife of the former Mayor of Castle Rising, is designated in the tomb stone inscription given at p. 194, as "Mayoress of this Corporation." Can any one inform me of the true status of the wife of a provincial Mayor? It seems to have been far more general in former days to accord this lady some sort of semi-official recognition, and it would be well to place on record any instances that may be known of the prevalence of any such custom. The wives of the Ipswich bailiff (an office answering to our Mayor), had marked deference shewn them, if I am not mistaken, by the Corporate body.

S.

NORFOLK M.P.s.—*John Nicholson*, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, 1698—1700, 1701–2, 1702–5, and 1705–8. What is known of him?

Thomas Norrys, M.P. for Castle Rising in 1586–87. Was he akin to Henry, Baron Norreys of Rycole?

W. D. PINK.

REPLIES.

JOHNSON OF ALDBOROUGH, SUFFOLK (Vol. III. pp. 152, 198).—In continuation of the pedigree, reference may be made to Vol. II., 262, where Sir Henry Johnson appears as the husband of Martha, Baroness Wentworth of Nettlestead; and in the Wentworth pedigree, (Vol. II., 282,) both his marriages are shown. He was an eminently successful man, and is described as a wealthy shipbuilder of Poplar. It may be, however, that in business he succeeded his father, Henry Johnson, who is described in the *Middlesex Visitation* as of Blackwall. His seat was Friston Hall, three and a half miles from Aldborough; but after his marriage with Lady Wentworth, he seems to have resided on her property at Bradenham, Bucks. On his death, 29th September, 1719, he was buried in the Wentworth vault at Toddington, Beds., where Lady Wentworth had inherited another estate. The very position of his coffin in the vault may be seen by reference to Vol. II., 267, lying in a corner of the vault, and in a different direction to his noble associates, the idea is perhaps conveyed that, although he has been admitted there, he was not considered quite as one of them! He left an only daughter by his first wife (Anne Smithson, of the family afterwards, and to this day represented by the Dukes of Northumberland), who had become Countess of Strafford by her marriage with another Wentworth, Thomas, 3rd Earl of Strafford, of a branch far removed from that of Nettlestead. Friston Hall, the seat of Johnson, at the distribution of the Wentworth property, went to Howard-Vyse, grandson of the above Countess of Strafford, and continues yet in that family. William Johnson, "second son," in last generation of Dr. Muskett's pedigree, was, as stated in first reference above, for many years associated with his elder brother, Sir Henry, in the representation of Aldborough in Parliament, and died a year earlier than Sir Henry. Whom he married I do not know, nor that he had a son; but I think it was his daughter Anne who made a third connection between Johnson and Wentworth, as the second wife of John Creswell Wentworth, of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire; this is gathered from the monument in the Church. She died 1757. The three Johnson-Wentworth marriages form a curious coincidence, not arising one from the other, but quite disconnected.

W. L. RUTTON.

GALLOW'S PLACES (Vols II. p. 409; III. p. 165).—In the month of May, 1781, we have it on the evidence of Forster's "Suffolk Gentleman's Memorandum Book, or Pocket Ledger for 1796" (published at Ipswich), that as some workmen were digging on the turnpike road, at a place called Gallows' Hill, near Needham Market, Suffolk, they found the skeleton of a man, with the irons in which he had been gibbeted. Is it known whether this spot corresponds with the "gallows' field" belonging to the manor of Haughley?

The heath at Rushmere, near Ipswich, was used as a gallows' place as late as the last century.

In *East Anglian*, Vol. ii. (o.s.), p. 214, a "gallows' hill" is mentioned at Flixton, near Bungay, where one George Carver suffered the death penalty in 1593.

NORFOLK M.P.'S (III., 196).—Sir John Palgrave, Knight and Baronet, belonged to that branch of the family which was seated at Barningham Norwood, where he was buried April 26th, 1672. His age was 67. He and Corbet were unseated on petition upon the ground that they had been returned by the Corporation, the House deciding that the right of election was in the entire body of freemen. (See pp. 9—11, 18, and 166 of the "Palgrave Family Memorials,"—a handsome volume, "printed for private distribution only." Thomas Palgrave belonged to the Pulham S. Mary Magdalen branch; son of Thomas Palgrave, Swordbearer of the City of Norwich; baptized at S. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1 February, 1641; buried at Pulham S.M.M. 10th August, 1726. See pp. 35, 36, 42, 54, 172, and 177, of the work already mentioned).

C. ST. G.

PERSONAL NAMES IN SUFFOLK DOMESDAY (p. 200).—It may be worth noting that one Edmund *Fitz-Pagan* held a Lordship at Dunham (?) in Norfolk; also that one *Isaac* held five Lordships in the same County. The two Counties possess names in common: e.g., *Grenon*, the progenitor of the Cavendishes, etc. It is to be hoped that Lord John Hervey, on the completion of his present undertaking, will give us an analysis of the "Suffolk Domesday" after the style of Mumford's "Norfolk Analysis." The personal names will at least afford an interesting study.

S.

THE SOAME FAMILY OF BETELEY, CO. NORFOLK (Vol. III. p. 164).—"X. Y. Z." will find a pedigree of this family at pp. 214—5, the main text of which, taken from Harl. ms., 1560, does not seem to have been printed before. At any rate it is not given in Mr. Metcalfe's "Visitations of Suffolk." Had space permitted further descents and other items of interest might have been added. "X. Y. Z." gives no clue to the ancestry

of the Thomas Soame, of 1729. We are not even told where he lived. In genealogy, as in most other things, enquiry is only too apt to elicit the unexpected. There were other Soames in the Eastern Counties besides the rich and knightly descendants of the Betely landowners of 1562.

Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

EDWARD OWNER, M.P. (p. 196).—This worthy took a prominent part in the disputes between this Corporation and the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and this especially in the year 1634, when he was Bailiff of the town, an office which he also served in the years 1616, 1625, 1634, and 1646. He was elected M.P. for the borough in 1620, 1625, 1628, and 1640,—in the two latter of which Parliaments his colleague was Miles Corbett, the Yarmouth Recorder and Regicide. He was one of the "Elders of the Church House erected in the north aisle of St. Nicholas' Church" (which edifice was thus divided among the dissenters into three parts).

He gave £1,500 to the "Children's Hospital," caused the Corporation to buy their Irish estate, and founded the first workhouse in Yarmouth.

In 1642 he subscribed both plate and money in a very liberal manner, when the town declared for the Parliament.

He died 13th August, 1650, aged 74, and was buried in the before-mentioned "Church House," in St. Nicholas; as also was his wife, who died in 1672, aged 94.

Palmer's "Perlustration of Great Yarmouth," Palmer's "Manship," and Turner's "Sepulchral Reminiscences," treat more in detail upon his life and acts.

F. DANBY PALMER.

THOMAS LAYER, &c. (Vol. III. p. 163).—There is a full pedigree of the Layers of Norwich and Cringleford, in the "Norfolk Visitation" of 1613. (Harl. MS., 1552.) Christopher Layer, Alderman of Norwich, made his will (P.C.C. 53, Wallop) in June, 1600. It is full of genealogical details. He desired to be buried in the Church of St. John Maddermarket. Probate was given 7th July, 1600, to Barbara Layer, his relict. She was daughter to that Augustine Steward of Norwich, whose autograph family history (Add. ms., 15644) written in the middle of the sixteenth century, quaint, black lettered, and semi-legendary, was so fiercely criticised in the "Genealogist" some three or four years since by Mr. Walter Rye.

J. J. M.

SIR DUDLEY CULLUM'S SCHOOL & COLLEGE ACCOUNTS, 1668.

Sir Dudley Cullum, 3rd Baronet of Hawstead and Hardwick, Suffolk, born 1657 at Wickhambrook, was educated at Bury School, and entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1675. He became a distinguished horticulturist (see notice CULLUM in *Dictionary of Nat. Biog.*) He for a time represented his county in Parliament, but found his garden more congenial than the House. There are numerous references to his musical tastes in these accounts, tastes which were shared by his brother Thomas, and which are referred to in the latter's epitaph at Hawstead. Their first cousin was the distinguished Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons and Editor of Shakespeare.

Sir Dudley's first wife was Anne, daughter of Lord Berkeley of Stratton, some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Their niece Frances Berkeley, Lady Byron, became great grandmother of the poet.

Sir Dudley died in 1720, and was buried at Hawstead.

I have added, for comparison, a college account of Sir John Cullum's, 6th Bart., the Historian of Hawstead, dated 1752.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

Mr. Dudly Cullum's Bill.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ffor fire and Candle at the ffree				Three pound of Candle	-	0	1 3
Schoole	-	0	2 0	Two Combes and a Case	-	0	0 9
ffor firing at ye writeing schoole	-	0	1 0	ffive payre of gloves	-	0	2 6
ffor schoole sweeping at both				Two knives	-	0	1 0
schooles and church sweep-				ffor 2 yardes $\frac{3}{4}$ of pinke cõll			
ing	-	0	0 11	ribband for his Crevatt		0	0 8
ffor Breacking up at ye ffree				A payre of Buckles for his shoes	0	0	2
Schoole	-	0	1 0	His golosshoes mending	-	0	0 6
ffor 2 construing Bookes	-	0	0 8	A Lock for his Box	-	0	0 9
ffor 2 Latin Catechises and a				The Lock of his gunn mending	0	0	8
pueriles	-	0	1 2	ffor Lozanges Liquorice &c	-	0	0 10
An Esops fables	-	0	1 0	Lent being very poore	-	0	0 6
A Corderius	-	0	1 0	ffor his Maundy	-	0	10 0
A Mantua	-	0	1 0				
An Inkehorne	-	0	0 6				
Six quire of paper	-	0	3 0				

Some is 1 12 10

There will be due the 22th of Aprill next 1669 for three quarters of a yeares Board.

Mr. Dudly Cullum's Bill.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A bill deluded before	-	1	12 10	A Ruler and plumbett	-	0	0 3
pd Mr Crews bill	-	1	5 10	Two Construing bookes	-	0	0 8
A gramer & construing booke	-	0	1 11	A paper book binding up	-	0	0 9
A nomenclature	-	0	0 8	School sweeping & church			
A Top & Whipp	-	0	0 3	sweeping		0	0 6
A Knife and Inkehorne	-	0	0 10	Paper	-	0	1 3
A Latin Catechiss	-	0	0 4	A girdle	-	0	0 5
A Gold Watch mending	-	0	8 0				
A pen knife	-	0	0 8				
quills	-	0	0 1				

3 15 3

October 13th 1669

Recd. then of Mr. Tyrell the some of this bill and alsoe for a yeares board for mr Dudly Cullum due and ended the 22th of July last past I say 21[£], 15s. 3d.

0

Mr. Cullum's bill from his Admission Sept 17th to Decbr. 25th 1675.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Draper	-	0	13	6	Laundress	-	0 12 6
A Couple of Candlesticks	-	0	3	0	Barber	-	0 5 0
A standish	-	0	6	6	Cooke	-	2 10
The 10th Monets Detrs.	-	0	6	4	Sempstress	-	2 5 6
Fire-Shovel Tongs & bellows	-	0	9	6	11th moneths Comons	-	0 14 7
Coals & Carge.	-	1	13	0	Sizeings	-	0 11 3
Knives & glasses	-	0	7	6	12th mon. Comons	-	1 9 6
Necess. Nov. 25th	-	0	10	0	Sizeings	-	1 1 6
A chamberpot & bason	-	0	6	0	13th mo.' Comons	-	1 8 4
For wine for some strangers	-	0	6	0	Sizeings	-	1 18 4
For mending his Sword	-	0	7	0	Draper	-	8 13 8
For a Capp	-	0	5	0	Horsehire	-	0 6 0
Necess: Decbr 14th	-	0	10	0	Chamber-rent	-	1 5 0
Upholsterer	-	7	9	1	Tuition	-	2 0 0
Chaundler	-	0	14	5			
Price ye Taylor	-	0	8	0		53	11 1
Joyner	-	4	2	4	Reed. for him	-	15 7 6
Shipp ye Taylor	-	3	19	6			
Booke-Seller	-	5	5	8	Due now to his Tutr. Decbr.	}	38 3 7
Bed-maker	-	0	7	6	ye 25th 1675.		

Mr. Cullum's bill from Decbr. 25th to Mar. ye 25th 1676.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
necess.	-	0	10	0	Bedmaker	-	0 5 6
necess.	-	0	5	0	The man that waited on him	}	*0 3 6
Coals & Carge	-	0	3	6	home		
necess.	-	0	5	0	Cooke	-	0 8 3
1st mon. end. Jan. 14th Com.	-	0	11	3	a hat	-	1 4 0
Debr.	-	0	10	1	2d. mon. end. Febr 11th Com.	-	0 6 11
Booke-seller	-	2	11		Siz.	-	0 19 2
necess.	-	0	10	0	3d. mon. end. Mar 10th Com.	-	1 10 2
a paire of boots	-	0	10	0	Siz.	-	1 3 2
Laundress	-	0	11	0		21	4 8
For horses to Hawstead	-	0	12	0	Due to his Tutor Decbr 25th	-	38 3 1
Chaundler	-	0	7	9		59	8 4
For bands	-	2	8	0	Reed. Feb. 25th	-	38 4 0
Taylor	-	1	11	5			
Apothecary	-	0	10	0	Due now to his Tutor Mar.	}	21 4 4
Chamber-rent	-	1	5	0	25th 1676		
Tuition	-	2	0	0			
Barber	-	0	3	0			

Mr. Cullum's bill from Mar. ye 25th to June 25. 1676.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The 4th moneths Comons	-	1	2	5	Farrs & balls	-	0 2 6
Sizeings	-	1	11	0	For a couple of horses	-	0 13 0
June ye 12th for necess.	-	2	0	0	Barber	-	0 2 3
For mending his Sword	-	0	3	0	Ye 5th mon. siz & det.	-	0 5 3
For carge. of books	-	0	2	6	6th mon.	-	0 5 2
For a close-stool	-	0	0	6	Chamber rent	-	1 5 0
For his hearth	-	†	1	5	Tuition	-	1 0 0
For Glasses	-	0	5	0		13	1 2
A paire of rideing stockins	-	0	8	6			
Musician for entrance	-	0	10	0	Due to his Tutr. mar. 25th	-	21 4 4
The Mason	-	0	2	6		34	5 6
Laundress	-	0	4	0			
Joyner	-	0	11	6	Reed. for him June 22d.	-	21 5 0
Apothecary	-	0	5	0			
Glover	-	0	0	10	due now to his Tutr. June	}	13 0 6
Chandler	-	0	4	3	25th. 1676.		
Bed-maker	-	0	6	0			
Booke-seller	-	0	6	0			

* The linkman.

† The hearth tax.

From June 25th to Septer. 25th [1676.]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
The 7th month { Com.	-	0	13	6	Goloshoes	-	0	3	6
{ Siz.	-	1	13	6	For Carriage of Coales	-	0	2	0
Upholsterer -	-	7	8	1	Chamber-rent	-	1	5	0
Glazier	-	0	2	6	Barber	-	0	3	0
For painting his Chamber	-	0	10	0	Bednaker	-	0	8	0
The 8th month	-	0	5	5	Laundress for washing & mending	0	13	0	
necess. for Ely journey	-	1	0	0	Taylor	-	0	13	10
For a Violin	-	1	0	0	Chandler	-	0	15	7
Sempstresse	-	2	3	6	Hatt	-	0	18	0
For his journey home	-	1	0	0	Joyner	-	0	15	6
For mending his watch	-	0	1	6	9 month	-	1	1	6
For engraving his Plate	-	0	2	6			1	1	6
To ye Mason for mending his					X month	-	0	14	4
Chamb.	-	0	10	0			0	14	11
For a grate	-	1	0	6	Tuition	-	2	0	0
Book-seller	-	3	14	0					
For a looking Glasse	-	0	9	0	Sum	-	33	3	9

Mr. Cullum's bill.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
To the Engraver	-	1	0	0	Bedmaker	-	0	7	6
necess.	-	0	2	6	Laundress	-	0	6	6
For a violin & case	-	2	2	0	Barber	-	0	3	3
necess.	-	0	5	0	11th mon { Com:	-	1	7	9
Wine at his Act	-	1	0	0	{ Size:	-	1	16	3
Fruit Tobacco & pipes	-	0	3	6	12th mon { Com:	-	1	3	8
necess. for his journey	-	0	10	0	{ Size:	-	1	3	9
Mending his Gun	-	0	2	6	13th mon.	-	0	8	5
2 horses	-	0	10	0	Taylor	-	0	3	4
For hire of a close-stool	-	0	0	8	Chandler	-	0	10	6
Sr. Ashton for his Act.	-	1	1	6	Bookseller	-	0	12	0
A close-stool	-	0	9	0	Apothecary	-	0	9	6
Musician for 8 weeks	-	1	7	6	Chamber-rent	-	1	5	0
For a box	-	0	2	0	Tuition	-	2	0	0
For ye man that waited on } him home	-	0	3	6			20	17	2

A COLLEGE ACCOUNT OF
SIR JOHN CULLUM, BART., THE HISTORIAN OF HAWSTEAD.

Cullum to Xmas 1752. [St. Cath. Hall.]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Steward's Bill	-	8	19	10	Taylor	-	0	7	10
Chamber	-	0	10	0	Money lent	-	5	5	0
Coals 16 Sacks	-	1	1	4	Tuition	-	1	10	0
Carr	-	0	1	4					
Barber	-	0	6	0			20	1	6½
Perukemaker	-	1	1	0	Dedt. Sepr.	-	1	10	0
Bedmaker	-	0	6	0					
Bookseller	-	1	13	0			18	11	6½
Cook	-	0	16	0½	Due last Qur.	-	1	9	0
Draper	-	0	10	0					
Glover	-	1	1	0			20	0	6½
Laundress	-	0	16	0	Allow'd by Sir Wm.	}	5	5	0
Milliner	-	0	1	2	Bunbury's order				
Shoemaker	-	0	16	0	Rem. due	-	14	15	6½

Feb. 5 1753. Recd in full
by me *Jo. Thorpe.*

THE SMITHS OF STRATFORD ST. MARY (p. 201.)—I have seen Mr. Muskett's interesting article on the Smiths of Stratford (St. Mary), but too late to enable me to make any extended remarks upon it in time to appear in the February number, as I should have desired. With regard to the William Smith first mentioned, it so happens that the brass containing his epitaph is the only one on the floor of the Church which has escaped removal, and this was due, I suspect, to its extreme simplicity and the entire absence of anything in the lettering to offend the most bigoted Puritan. For his wishes were not accurately carried out, the words "in remembrance of whom," &c., being omitted from the inscription, and in their place appears a Latin record of his age and date of death, tacked on to the English account of his pedigree. He died on June 4th, 1586, a week after having stated his last wishes respecting his burial. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that his executors were either afraid or unwilling to give the order for inscribing any "carefully veiled 'orate pro anima.'" There is also another discrepancy to be noticed between the will and the epitaph, for which I cannot account, except it was that the engraver lost his head, and became confused among so many members of a family bearing the same names! An extra William Smith appears in the list as the son or the grandson of the last-named John, who may, or may not, have been the second one referred to by Mr. Muskett. No relic exists of his bequest to the Church.

But a very substantial one does, I think, exist of the munificence of John Smith, though here again we have to notice the non-fulfilment to the letter of the wishes of a pious benefactor. The aisle, towards the building of which he left money, was taken in hand entirely by members of the Mors family, and there was never apparently any altar erected in it, nor any "setting of John Smith and his wife in the same window." His will was made in 1467, and the aisle was built, as nearly as we can make out, thirty years afterwards. Then in the year 1530 Edward, the son of Thomas Mors, extended the aisle eastwards, completing his father's work, all which is expressed in stone and flint on the outer wall, and the work was finished in 1531. In 1532 the handsome porch was built, and was evidently not a portion of the original design, since it encroaches most unwarrantably upon some of the inscription. On this appear three times over the letters I. S., with the double-cross mark of a merchant's guild, and these I had already made out to be the initials of John Smith, though of which of that name I could not tell. Now I venture to suggest that this porch was built with that money left in 1467 for the building of the aisle, an arrangement to that effect having perhaps been come to between the families of Mors and Smith.

Stratford S. Mary Rectory.

J. G. BREWSTER.

ASHEN CHARTERS.

The following ancient Charters may be of some use to the future historian of the parish of Ashen, Essex. The land to which they relate now forms part of a farm called Ashen House (formerly known as Hunts Hall from its owners, *temp.* Henry VIII.), lying near the river Stour, on the borders of Essex and Suffolk.

The names of many of these 13th century landowners are perpetuated in the local field names. "Osbornes" is still the name of a field belonging to Ashen House, whilst the two adjoining farms are called "Stours" and "Launds." William de la Landa had tithes in this parish in 1090, and Philip atte Launde and his partners held a fourth of a knights fee in Aish, of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1360. It was afterwards held by William atte Stour and others, *temp.* Henry IV. In 1296 John de la Launde granted to William, son of Robert de Bumpsted and his wife, his manor called "la Launde," near Stoke, for a certain sum of money, and upon condition of finding the said John during his whole life a horse of one mark value, and a gown suitable for an esquire.

The name of the Cole family, many of whose grants are here transcribed, still survives in "Cole Green" in the neighbouring parish of Belchamp St. Paul's.

In the Nonæ Rolls (1340), the names of the principal inhabitants of the parish of Ashen who returned the value of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs granted to the King (15 Ed. III.), were William atte Stour, William Cole, Alexander Mot, and Thomas Stalgrey, all of whom are recorded as witnesses to these deeds.

It is worth noticing that nearly half these deeds are dated "die dominica," which is, perhaps, due to the fact that these transactions of a semi-public character often took place in the church porch, where the scribe or clerk who drew up the grant attended, and having first read it through, in the hearing of the freeholders of the neighbourhood there assembled after service on a Sunday, took down their names and added them in a sort of memorandum at the end of the deed, commencing with the words "Hiis testibus," now called the testatum or witnessing clause.

- (1) *Amicia widow of Henry the tailor of Ovington quit claims her right of dower in land lying in Kingsworth field in Ashen, Essex, to William de Puxtone and Katherine his wife. (Without date, but temp. Ed. I.)*

Omnibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit *Amicia* quondam uxor *Henrici le taylur* de Ovitone salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et omnino quietemclamasse pro me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis *Willelmo de Puxtone* et *Katerine* uxori sue et heredibus eorum et assignatis eorum omne jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui nomine dotis vel aliquo alio jure scilicet in una pecia terre

jacente in parochia de *Esse* in camp vocato Kingworthe quam Johannis Paycoe de Clare emit de Henrico quondam viro meo. Habendum et tenendum ita quod nec ego dicta Amicia nec heredes mei nec mei assignati nec aliquis per me nec pro me aliquod jus vel clamium in dicta pecia terre cum omnibus pertinentiis exigere vel venditare poterimus. Pro hac autem concessione et quietum clamatione dederunt mihi dicti Willelmus et Katerina sex solidos pre manibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto Packeles Johanne Haylit Ricardo de Stura Ricardo de Pitewenhale Egidio de Esse.

[Appended is a seal of green wax, with the inscription + S. AMICIE PISTORIS. +]

- (2) *Simon Golde of Stoke grants to Richard, son of Peter de Esse, land in the parish of Ashen, Essex. (Without date, but temp. Ed. I.)*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Symon Golde de Stoke dedi concessi et hoc presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo filio Petri de Esse pro servicio suo et pro quatuordecim solidis argenti quos mihi dedit in gersumam unam peciam terre arabilis cum sepibus fossatis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prout mete testantur jacentem in parochia de Esse inter terram Ricardi filii Johannis Osebern ex una parte et Croftam Petri de Stura et terram Willelmi Cole de Clare ex altera unde unum caput super terram dicti Symon abuttat et super terram Johannis Serle de Clare et alind super croftam dicti Petri de Stura Habendum et tenendum de me et de heredibus meis vel meis assignatis dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque dictam peciam terre arabilis cum sepibus fossatis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis dare vendere legare vel aliquo modo assignare voluerit et quando libere quiete integre bene in pace infeodo hereditario. Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi servicium inde debitum et consuetum scilicet tres denarios et unum obolum per annum ad duos terminos videlicet ad festum Sancti Andree Apostoli tres obolos et unum quadrantem et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste tres obolos et unum quadrantem et mihi et heredibus meis unum granum piperis ad Pascha pro omnibus serviciis auxiliis consuetudinibus sectis curie et demandis Et ego predictus Symon et heredes mei et assignate mei warantzabimus defendemus et aquietabimus dictam peciam terre arabilis cum sepibus et fossatis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis pro ut mete testantur ut predictum est predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis et assignatis suis per predictum servicium contra omnes gentes in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roberto Packeles Johanne Aylith Petro de Stura Johanne Dormur de Stoke Henrico Bruning Reginaldo de Vynour et aliis.

[Appended is a seal of white wax, much defaced, with the inscription ONIS FIL GIL still legible.]

- (3) *Lawrence son of Gilbert Etheld of Stoke, grants to Matthew de Cavendish, and Roysye, his wife, land in Ashen. (temp. Ed. II.)*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Laurentius filius Gilberti Etheld* de Stoke dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Matho de Cavendish et Roysye* uxori sue pro homagiis et serviciis suis et pro octo marcis argenti quo mihi dederunt in gersumam unam peciam terre arabilis cum sepibus et fossatis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis jacentem in parochia de Esse in campo vocato Coles-croft inter Messuagium Ricardi Cole ex una parte et terram dicti Ricardi ex altera unde unum capud abuttat super pratum Oseberti Fabri de Esse et pratum dicti Ricardi et aliud capud abuttat super cheminum ducens de Reneford versus Esse Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis dictis Mathō de Cavendish et Roysye uxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque predictam peciam terre cum suis pertinentiis dare vendere legare vel aliquo modo assignare voluerint quomodo et quum voluerint libere quiete bene in pace et hereditarie Reddentes inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi octo denarios ad terminos anni scilicet ad Nativitatem beati Johannis Baptiste quatuor denarios et ad festum sancti Andree Apostoli quatuor denarios et mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis tria grana piperis ad Pasca pro omnibus serviciis auxiliis consuetudinibus sectis curie et demandis Et ego predictus Laurentius et heredes mei vel mei assignatis warantzabimus defendemus et aquietabimus predictam peciam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis jam dictis predictis Mathō de Cavendish et Roysye uxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis per predictum servitium contra omnes gentes in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Ricardo de Goseford Willielmo fratre ejus Petra Huberd Waltero le paumer Johanne de Land Petro de Stura et multis aliis.

[The seal is missing.]

(To be continued.)

FELSTEAD SCHOOL.*—The publication of the history of any of the endowed schools of ancient foundation must always have a more than ordinary interest for those who set a value upon the associations connected with such institutions, especially when as in the case of the Felstead schools, the annals are of considerable importance. Founded by Sir Richard Rich, Knt., Lord Rich of Little Leez, in 1554, and provision made for the singing of masses and dirges, the ringing of bells in the Parish Church, a Lenten dole of herrings to the parishioners of Felstead and adjoining parishes, with sundry other observances, the foundation continued throughout Queen Mary's reign. Ten years after,

* A History of Felstead School, by John Sargeaunt, M.A. Chelmsford: Edmund Durrant & Co., High Street.

Lord Rich, following the lead of other reformers, brought the old order to an end, and in lieu thereof founded the school, making ample provision for its government and administration. He further established almshouses for six persons, and so for two centuries and a half the foundation remained.

A carefully compiled folding Pedigree shows the descent of the Barony of Rich, and one entire chapter deals with this family. From it we learn that for two centuries past the connection between Felstead and the House of Rich has been broken.

Lists are given of Felstead boys prior to A.D. 1800. Several names famous in history are recorded in the School Register, among them being the Mildmays, the Cromwells, the Tyrrells, Lord Fairfax, Isaac Barrow, and others. Robt. Cromwell died while at the school, and to the entry in the Parish Register is appended the note "Eximie pius juvenis, deum timens supra multos." There are also lists of Masters (Chaplains) and Ushers.

The old school accounts kept by the Churchwardens contain many entries of interest, and copious extracts from these are given.

We are glad to see the *Glossarium Felstedicum*, "believed to be all our own." We transcribe the brief list as a useful contribution to local words:—

BUCK : jolly, happy (from buxom).

DRAW ROUND : to cuff, box the ears.

DRIVE : an exclamation implying that news is stale ("oh! do drive!")

FAIN LO : a phrase used to assert a claim to a seat that is vacated for a moment.

FUG PLANT : the common henbane (*hyoscyamus niger*).

HOTS : pennies or half pennies.

NIP : a bucolie, an outsider. *cf* East Anglian "nipper."

NO LOSS : the same as "fain lo."

POG : face.

STUB : to kick, to kick a football about.

TETRA : the best point, the "record." ("He ran beyond the tetra.")

TIP : a false report, a mistake in translating.

TOLLY : a candle or dip (from tallow).

VIC : "cavè," a note of warning.

WANKER : a herring, a bloater.

On referring to Carlisle's *Grammar Schools* we find particulars of Felstead not recorded by Mr. Sargeant, *i.e.*, that after the Whit Sunday sermon, the Psalm "*Deus Misereatur Nostri*," and a Collect, "which is set down in the writings," is to be used.

In gathering these interesting particulars, Mr. Sargeant has done good service not only to the school with which he is connected, but to the county. The book is embellished with three views reproduced from photographs.

PRE-HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY.—An important and welcome addition to the science of Ethnology and Pre-historic Archæology has lately been made by the publication of Canon Isaac Taylor's "The Origin of the Aryans" in Mr. Walter Scott's *Contemporary Science Series*. It is an admirable summary of the recent investigations of scholars, and forms a critical digest of the very considerable literature now accumulated on the subject of no small value. It is just the concise vigorous book students have for a long time desired to possess. The arguments are learned and deep without being dull and tedious, and the facts are full of interest. It may come as a surprise to many to find long cherished views discarded in order to give place to recent discoveries, which antiquities and the early history of man, aided by Geology, Anthropology, Craniology and kindred sciences have brought to the front. The home of the Aryan family must no longer be looked for in Asia, for this centre of human history, Dr. Taylor assures us is to be found in the West and not in the East. We must therefore be content with the inevitable, and bow to the array of established facts. Certainly no one will hesitate to accept in all good faith the outcome of so much painstaking research as is evidenced in every page of Canon Taylor's volume. There are numerous helpful illustrations.

SUFFOLK DOMESDAY.—The Lackford Hundred and Blackbourn Hundred portions of Lord John Hervey's valuable translation, have lately appeared. In the former, "In *Herniga Wella* (Herringswell) * * Appretiata est in *Deselinga*" is rendered, "the holding is valued at *Deseling*.* Under Cavenham (Canauatham) "brewitam in *Deselinga*" is translated "as a hamlet in *Deseling*." In Wangford (Wamforda) "et iacent in *Desilinges*" appears as "and they belong to *Deseling*." There is a want of agreement apparently here, which makes the interpretation difficult. *Cocles Worda* = Coclesworth is queried; it seems to have been a hamlet of Eriswell. "*Equi in halla*" is rendered by "horses at the Hall." (Tuddenham *et al.*) In the Blackbourn Hundred, under *Norton*, the "*monetarius*" (?) is translated "moneyer," where the meaning is evidently that of "treasurer." At Wattisfield (also at Sapiston) Church land is held "in *Elemosina*" ("in alms") *vide* our remarks (p. 147) relating to Ipswich. Also Bacon's *Annals* (p. 45) for an instance of Ipswich land held "in free alms." In the same place we notice two third parts of the Church are thus held. In Hunston (as elsewhere) we have an instance of "*half a Church*" with 15 acres of free land ("Dimidia ecclesia de 15 acris liberæ terræ.") Half an Hundred or even half a mill are easier to realize than the half part of a Church. The "*Ecclesia*" allusion is to the possessions of the benefice, and *not* to

* In Risebridge Hundred.

the Church as a building, &c., as many in all probability are accustomed to imagine is the case with the Domesday Churches. We have perhaps a remnant of this arrangement in the medieties of benefices.

THE CREFFIELD FAMILY (VOL. III., p. 94).

The following pedigree, showing the connection between the Creffield's of Chapel and of Colchester, may be useful to correct that given by Le Neve in his "Pedigrees of Knights."

The epitaph below is from a black marble stone in the floor of the chancel of Chapel Church, Essex, in memory of one of the last Creffield's of Chapel :—

Subitus depositæ sunt reliquæ
Edwardi Creffield Armi.
qui
litterarum omnis genere mediocriter instructus
Moribus ad primævæ pietatis normam compositis ornatus
in villa sua vicina (vulgo dicta Popes)
a Saxonici usque ad temporibus avita
privatam prope et obscuram
at non mortem egit vitam vel inutilem
quanquam multi quidem utiliore
quatenus et conspectiorem
vitæ procul dubio cursum instituisset
nisi rerum eventus rerum incommodi
atque iniquæ prout solent esse vicissitudines
incautæ presertim integretati
fecissent
ut spe jure optimo concepta
quin et existimatione verius suis
in ecclesiam debita
excideret
illius solum modo favore non incerto felix
qui quidem uspiam virtutis occultioris aspexerit
palam aliquando remunerabitur
obiit Aprilis die 9 anno domini 1759 Ætatis 77.

Juxta dilecti conjugis exuvias
Suas hic deponi voluit Anna Creffield
Jacobi Brand de Polsted in comitatu Suffolciensi armigeri
filia natu 3tia quæ
cum morum innocentia
candore sanctitate esset omnibus exemplo
bonis vicissim omnibus probata
Chara plurimi existimata vixit
obiit desideratissima die Octis. 21 Anno Domi. 1762 Ætate. 75.

Hoc demum sepulchrale marmor
in parentis utriusque memoriam
mœrens usque filius unicus
ponendum jussit.

The only son mentioned in the last lines of this epitaph was Rev. Edward Creffield, D.D., Rector of Bildeston, Suffolk, where he died

unmarried, April 3rd, 1782. He was also Rector of Great Holland, Essex; Rector of Basing, Hants.; and a Prebend of Lincoln.

Robert Creffield = Margaret
of Chapel Essex

Edward Creffield, of = Thomas
"Popes," Chapel, d. dau. of . . . Peter
Dec., 1619. Hawkins. Robert

Edward Creffield, of = Anne John Creffield, = Catherine Joan Ralph Creffield, =
"Popes," in Chapel. d. c. 1640. of Colchester, d.
Aug., 1665.

Edward Creffield, = Dorothy Peter
of "Popes," Chapel
d. May, 1701.

Edward Creffield, Henry Mary William Brewer = Anne = Soloman Stebbing
d. Nov., 1694. Elizabeth

Elizabeth = Samuel Creffield, = Hannah, John . . . = Samuel Cref. = Elizabeth, da.
= Samuel Alderman of Col chester, Mayor dau. of field, of Long of John Eldred,
Mott chester, 1668, 1673, 1677, Thurston Melford, Suf- of Olivers,
1680. folk, d. 1674. Stanway,
Essex, d. June
10, 1713.

Sir Ralph Creffield, Knight, = Rachel, dau. Joseph, of Edward John Creffield,
Mayor of Colchester, 1697, of George Fresh- water, Isle Mary of Stanway, d.
1703, 1727; b. 1653, d. 1732. Tayspill, of Wight, 1726.
Buried in St. Nicholas Church, Colchester, d. Aug., 1723.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXIV.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 162).—Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,150.—Continued.

STEBBING, Monewden

STEDMAN

STEFFE

STEGGALL

STEPLEBUMSTED

STERLING

STERNE

STEVENS, Clare

" Botesdale, Stowmarket

STEWART, Yarmouth

" Ipswich and Blundeston

STEWART, Long Melford

STILES

STILL

STIMSON, STIMPSON

STISTED

STOKE

STOKES

STONE, Eye

STONHAM

" Stonham Aspal

STONLEY, Framlingham

STUTEVILLE, or STOTEVILLE

" " Withersfield

STOURTON

STRABOLGY

STRADBROOK

STRAHAN

STRATTON

STRICKLAND

STROWGER	SUMNER
STRUTT, Groton	SUMPTER
STUART, BART.	SUTTON
STUBBE	SWABEY
STUBBS	SWALE
STUBBIN	SWAN
STUDD	SWATMAN
STURGEON	SWIFT
STURMYN	SWILLINGTON
STUSTON	SWYNBORNE, Wiston
STUTTER	SWYNFORD
STYLE, <i>or</i> STYLES, Hemingstone	SWYNESTHORP
STYWARD	SYDELVESMERE
SUBERIA	SYER, Ketton
SUCKLING	SYLVESTER
SUDDUN	SYMONDS, <i>or</i> SYMONS, Belton and
SUDWALDE	Ormesby
SUFFOLK	„ Bury
SULYARD	

(*To be continued.*)

RECENT FIND OF COINS.—Some little time ago four coins were dug up in an old lane called “Smugglers’ Way,” on the farm of Mr. W. T. S. Peck, Brockford Hall, Wetheringsett.

(1) Silver penny of Edward I.

(2) A small copper piece of Charles I., of indeterminate value, struck during the Parliamentary war.

Obv. Caro. D. G. Mag. Bri., with crown and crossed sceptres.

Rev. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex, with harp.

(3) Brass, middle size, totally undecipherable.

(4) One of the thin German pieces often found in Suffolk, perhaps from Hamburg.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

QUERIES.

WILLIAM RAYNBOROW (*or* RAINSBOROUGH) Esq., M.P. for Aldborough in both Parliaments of 1640, until his decease, shortly before Feb. 14, 1642. He served as Captain of Horse under Sir Thomas Fairfax. What is known of his parentage? Was he related to Major-General Thomas Rainborowe who was murdered at Doncaster, in October 1648?

W. D. P.

ROUS OF DUNWICH.—Sir Edward Rous, "of Dunwich," Knight, was M.P. for Dunwich in the Parliament of 1554-5. In the previous Parliament of April, 1554, he represented Great Bedwin (though wrongly described as Sir *Edward*), and in October, 1555, sat for Dover. Sir Robert Rous, Knight, was M.P. for Dunwich in 1529-36. There can be no doubt of the connection of these two knights with the family of Rous of Dennington Hall. Can any one state the precise relationship? I do not find them in the ordinary sources of reference. When were they knighted?

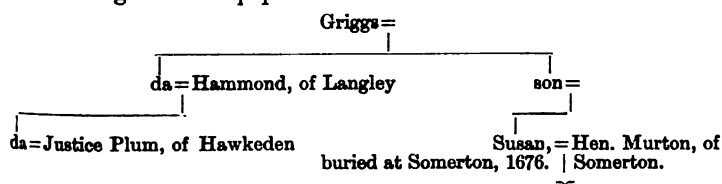
W. D. PINK.

[Leland says "All the Rous's that be in Suffolk came as far as I can learn out of the House of the Rous of Dennington."—Ed.]

PROGERS OF WESTOWE, CO. SUFFOLK.—Can some correspondent give particulars of this family? It was a branch of the ancient Welsh house of Progers of Gwarindee, co. Brecknock. According to Burke's *Landed Gentry* (2nd edition), its founder was Edward Progers, a younger son of Philip Progers, of Gwarindee, equerry to James I. This Edward Progers, who represented Brecknockshire from 1662 till 1678, was, we are told, "the friend and favourite of Charles I. and II., and had an estate and mansion at Westow, in Suffolk, where part of his family lie interred. He was Ranger of Bushy Park, and died at the advanced age of 93, of the extraordinary complaint of cutting teeth. A beautiful epitaph to his memory still remains in Hampton Church, Middlesex. Further particulars of this interesting old gentleman would oblige. He is said to have had four daughters, but only one of these left issue, namely, Mary, wife of John Edwards, Esq., whose only child Elizabeth married Barham Rushbrook, Esq., of Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk.

W. D. P.

GRIGGS' FAMILY.—I should be much obliged to "F. G. R." if he could give me any information as to the following rather scanty pedigree I have among some old papers.



PEWTER BASONS AND FLAGONS FOR CHURCH USE. CONSUMPTION OF WINE AT THE HOLY COMMUNION.—Pewter basons are still to be found existing in some of the churches of Suffolk and Essex. I presume the former would be the *decent basons* mentioned in the Rubric for the receiving of the Alms for the Poor. I know, at least, one church where a pewter flagon is still in use, and even a pewter plate for the paten. With regard to the use of these wine flagons, how is the fact to be accounted for of the large quantity of wine which was consumed at the principal festivals at Holy Communion? The number of the communicants would not explain the reason. I think there was some order made that the people at Holy Communion should *take one sup and no more*, but I do not know my authority, although I think I have read it. If this is so, it would seem intended to stop a gross practice among the people of actually much drinking of the consecrated species. If this explanation will not suffice, I can only suggest that the minister appropriated a large quantity to his own personal use. Probably this difficulty has occurred to other readers, who may be able to say something of the matter.

H. A. W.

[The inordinate consumption of wine at the Holy Communion in former days has been frequently pointed out, without receiving however satisfactory explanation. Frequent entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts, &c., printed in these pages, witness to the fact that large quantities of wine, far exceeding what in all decency could be termed reasonable, were procured at the cost of the parish. This is specially observable at particular times, *i.e.*, at Easter, in Toft Monks, a small Norfolk parish, in the year 1628, the "bread and wyne against Palme Sundaye" cost ijs. iiijd., "the like against Easter Daye *vs.* vijd." In the year 1633-4, irrespective of "xi pintes of wine at vijd. the pint and iijd. bread" and bread and wine at Christmas and Whitsuntide costing iijs. iiijd., the sum paid for bread and wine at "Eastern" was 9s. 8d! This latter item, taking wine at vijd. the pint, would, allowing fourpence for bread, point to the consumption of no less than *sixteen* pints. Many like instances could be given from these same accounts. What explanation can be offered other than the surmise that the enforced attendance at Holy Communion brought together a large number of Communicants, who actually consumed the wine provided? May not the wine, the larger part of which would have remained unconsecrated have been given to the poorer Communicants, not only in the church at the close of the service, but to the sick and needy as occasion required? This would have been only another mode of ministering to the real or supposed wants of the body, and deemed a suitable method of remembering the poor. We must *hope* that "H. A. W.'s" conjectures are wide of the mark, although we have no right to be surprised if they turn out to be only too true.—Ed.]

REPLIES.

VINEYARDS IN ESSEX (p. 157).—A Latin deed of the thirteenth century, deposited in the Public Record Office, refers to the leasehold sale of a house, garden, shop, *vineyard*, and premises at Colchester. (Vide *Hebrew Deeds of English Jews before 1290*. Ed. by M. D. Davis.) A vineyard in proximity to a shop is a little singular, at any rate it seems so to us now.

HOLMAN'S ESSEX MS. (p. 197).—Holman was a Dissenting Minister at Halstead during the early part of the present century, and is said by Gough (*Anecdotes of British Topography*, 1768) to have spent "twenty years in a diligent search after everything curious throughout the County, having made several journeys about it, but published only the history of Hinckford Hundred." (*Qy.*, was this ever published.) A ms. catalogue of mss. and papers belonging to Nicholas Jekyll was made by Holman in 1715. These papers formed in part the collection made by Thos. Jekyll, the grandfather of Nicholas Jekyll. The papers of Mr. Ouseley were also in Holman's hands, as appears from N. Salmon's *History and Antiquities of Essex*, nineteen parts of which were published at the time of his death in 1742.

BIRCH BOUGHS USED IN CHURCH DECORATION (Vol. III., pp. 135, 152, 197).—In Stow's time holm, ivy, bays, and *whatever green the season afforded*, was used (at Christmas) in the decoration of Churches and private dwellings. Birch boughs used for Church decoration at Whitsuntide, would have a special significance. Nothing in the way of verdure could more appropriately mark the season than the sprays of the silvery birch.

THE POSITON OF A MAYORESS (p. 213).—Does not she take rank with her husband, in a similar way to that in which a woman marrying a Baron becomes a Baroness?

"S" would find many entries in the books of the older Corporations as to the "status" and rights as to dress appertaining to Corporate ladies.

Here an Alderman's wife was styled an "Aldress," and these had a special seat in St. Nicholas' Church, called "The Aldress' Chapel" (Palmer's *Manship*, p. 220).

Gt. Yarmouth.

F. DANBY PALMER.

THE COLBY MEMORIALS IN BRUNDISH CHURCH (p. 187.)—Some months ago I took a rubbing of John Colby's brass in Brundish Church. I regret I have not my notes by me, but there is a Pedigree of this gentleman in "*The Visitation of Norfolk*" Vol. 1. (N. and N. Arch. Soc.) in which the brasses and shields are mentioned. All I can recall at present is that this John married Alice Brewse, her coat according to the above and to Burke was a lion rampant ducally crowned, double cued, within an orle of cross crosslets. I agree with Dr. Raven that the brass has it semée of cross crosslets, the tinctures I have entirely forgotten. His mother's or grandmother's maiden name was Ive. (*Burke Ives*) Ar. three torteaux in bend between two cottises of the second.

In the same Church is the brass of John Colby, eldest son of the former, *ob. cœl.* "A soldier to the the prince was he." (Henry VIII. I suppose.) Also under the communion table are the remains of the brass of Francis Colby, who married I think a grand-daughter of Thomas Lord Wentworth, her coat three leopards heads is in good preservation.

J. C. T.

In the "Summary Catalogue of Sepulchral Memorials in Suffolk Churches," given in Vol. II. of *The Topographer and Genealogist*, edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. (1853). The Colby Memorials are thus described:—

A man in armour, his head uncovered. John Colby, died 29 Nov. 1559. Arms on three shields above, Colby twice, and Colby impaling in bend three roundels between two cottises. Below two shields, Colby &c., impaling Brewes and Brewes.

A man in armour, and by his side his wife, Francis Colby, Esquire, and Margery his wife, daughter of Lord Wentworth. Five Shields of Arms, Colby impaling Ince, Colby impaling Brews, Colby impaling Wentworth, &c.

A man in armour with his wife. John Colby Esq., and Alice his wife; he deceased 1540; she 1560. They had four sons and nine daughters, which are in two groups below. Five Shields of Arms.

S.

SOAME FAMILY (pp. 210, 211, 215).—"X. Y. Z." thanks "J. J. M." for his valuable Pedigree, &c., of the Soame family. The "Thomas Soame" (b. 1792) and a younger brother "Samuel," supposed to have lived and died at Aylsham, Norfolk (died about 1800), were the sons of "Thomas" and "Martha Soame." It has always been thought that they belonged to the family whose Pedigree has been given. Perhaps "J. J. M." will be good enough to give some further information.

"DILAPIDARI" (p. 213.)—Pressed to death for refusing to plead.

WALTER RYE.

ROGUERY SOMEWHERE.

The following paper is copied from a small packet of mss. in the handwriting of Clement Herne, who has again and again signed several of the notes and memoranda, but maliciously forbore from affixing either name or date to this declaration. There ought to be no difficulty in approximately arriving at the date of the paper, though it would take some time to clear up all the perplexities.

1. According to Blomefield JOHN BARTRAM was rector of Metton in 1579, and made a return about the communicants in his parish in 1603. He certainly could not have been the same Bartram named in this paper, which dates at the end of the 18th century.

2. Who was the Sir John Windham, Knight, of whom Mr. Herne held the demesne land, if, indeed, he did so hold it?

3. Is the paper a copy by Mr. Herne of an older document, and does it refer to the aforesaid John Bartram at the end of the 16th century after all?

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

"My father bought the reversion of a certain tenement with 30 acres of land, or thereabout, thereunto appertaining within the town of MERTON, lately THOMAS GAMBLYN's, who yielded unto his wife (*lib.*); by his will and testament the said tenement & lands for term of life, who presently after the decease of GAMBLYN contracted herself with one JOHN NORTON with whom by report she was unlawfully acquainted & did harbour him in her house in the time of GAMBLYN's life.

Being married discontent grew between them, & the said NORTON having got money into his purse by corn, cattle, and household stuff, & also demising the said tenement with the lands aforesaid unto one WALTER WHITING for terme of years yielding the ferme thereof unto his wife, left her and went out of the country and betrothed himself to another in another country. This Whiting, being former unto NORTON and afterward unto her, yielded the term of a year, which he said he had in it, unto me with the corn upon the ground upon composition & consideration performed; at which time NORTON's wife was joined in matrimony with one *Thomas Oldeman* tanner then of Repham: After marriage performed she came unto me, offering to sell her term for life, saying, that her husband being a man of trade should make greater benefit with the money had for it, than with the use and yerely benefit of the thing itself. My answer was that I suspected NORTON to be living. I told her that being lately at Lynne upon inquisition I was advertised that one CAPTAIN NORTON was dwelling in Horncastle in Lincolnshire & was then living. She answered that might be: for that there be two NORTONS which bear the title of Captain, desiphering (*sic*) one NORTON to have a swelled nose, which was not her husband, & that she was advertised, that he lived there: but concerning the death of NORTON

P

which was her husband she received certificate where he died, nominating when and where which I do not now remember : but I did very lately hear the said WHITING say that he did see such certificate in writing shewed unto him by her. Soon after, having thus acquainted her what I heard concerning NORTON, and that I feared to depart from any great sum, in respect of Norton his return, the said OLDEMAN, herself, and one Deñys her daughter's husband, broke into the house and did put out two men whom I had placed therein to keep possession, having intelligence that they would enter upon my refusal to deal, & being entered they made offer again unto say (*sic*) her estate & interest of life, to the which at length, having first offered to deal with them in yearly ferme for it, which I could not obtain, I condescended (they threatening that [if they should be put to demise it] Parson *Bartram* should have it, whom they knew to be a professed enemy of mine) & by that means urged me to deale with them : & I yielded therefore 57 pounds ; thereof 20s. was given unto DENNYS her son in law. And for the reversion thereof my father satisfied 16 years since at the lease, £73 6s. 8d. and there is also due £20 after her decease to be paid in two years. So there have been satisfied £130 6s. 8d. and due £20. *Summa totalis* £150 6s. 8d.

And further nine acres & a rood are found to be demeanes [*demesne land*] for which I yield yearly ferme unto Sir John Windham, Knight."

CARROW ABBEY.—The Norris mss. lately passed into the hands of Mr. Walter Rye. It appears that among this collection certain beautifully executed pen-and-ink drawings of armorial bearings, which formerly existed in the glass of the windows of two reception rooms at the Abbey, led Mr. J. J. Colman, the present owner, to issue, with characteristic munificence, an account of the house, together with careful reproductions of the drawings to which allusion has been made, and other illustrations. As a result, ninety copies have been finely printed by Mr. Agas H. Goose of Norwich, and elegantly bound, of a history of the Abbey, its foundations, buildings, officers, and inmates, by Mr. Walter Rye. It is no ordinary sketch, either in point of literary value or interesting details. The early importance of the foundation may be gathered from the fact that in the Conventual Church, in 1244, Walter de Suffield was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, and William de Burgh, Bishop of Llandaff. The Norwich Guild of the Saddlers and Spurriers was also held there, while the priests of the house served the City Cross in the Market Place. The noted anchoress of Carrow, one Julian Lampet, who maintained her position for a long course of years in the churchyard of St. Julian, which appertained to the house in the 15th century, and to whom certain visions were vouchsafed, had a widespread reputation, and consequently drew special attention to the Abbey. The internal life of the house, as seen in the record of the

Bishop's Visitations, is particularly welcome. In 1492, among the various causes of complaint on the part of the nuns are—a too small supply of bread to the younger inmates, ill-disposed servants who caused loss of goods, against the Prioress that she had her favourites and lent too ready an ear to others, thereby producing discord. In 1514 the Sub-Prioress alleged that one of the Sisters was unkind. In 1526 she further says the Sisters respond and sing quicker than they ought, and without due pause. Complaint is also made of the thinness of the liquor. Dame Agnes Swanton, the Sacrist, complained there was no clock. Another nun, that certain Feasts were unobserved, and that on Christmas Day they made the youngest nun pretend to be Lady Abbess, on which occasion she was obliged to consume and waste all she had obtained by alms or gifts. Mr. Rye here properly notices the parallel to the Boy-Bishop observance. In 1532 the Sub-Prioress complained that some of the Sisters used girdles or belts of silk. Another stated that owing to the choir being open lay people can stare at the nuns! The lists of inmates (Prioresses, Sub-Prioresses, Sacrista, Cellaresses, Nuns, Boarders, and Benefactors) are very full, and of considerable value. The Appendices comprise charters, proceedings, extracts from wills, landed possessions, founders, architectural description of the remains of the building, and some account of the family of the present owners. The very numerous extracts from wills relating to Carrow produce in one an irresistible longing to see the wills themselves in print. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Rye is in a position to produce a volume of such documents. The Camden Society could undertake no better work than to supply a companion volume to Tymms' *Bury Wills*, and who so competent as Mr. Rye to undertake it?

AN EARTHEN BENATURA OR STOUP.—A short time ago, when visiting the interesting and judiciously restored small Church of Onehouse in the neighbourhood of Stowmarket, my attention was caught by what I believe to be an unusual example of the *Benatura*, or Holy Water Stoup. The Stoup is placed in the usual position on the right-hand side of the door in the south wall of the Church. There is the usual niche with a Stoup for the Holy Water projecting in days before it was mutilated beyond the face of the wall. But what I wish to record is that the material of which the Stoup is made is red earthenware, the inside having a glaze of a somewhat yellowish tinge. The Stoup is, in fact, apparently an ordinary circular bowl built into the niche, the diameter being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the thickness of the sides measuring two inches.

I am not learned in the dates of mediæval pottery; but assuming the Stoup to be contemporary with the wall of the building (and I see no reason to doubt this), we may probably assign it to the latter half of the 14th century.

Are Earthenware Stoups common features in our Churches? I should be glad to know whether any of the numerous readers of the *East Anglian* have met with examples elsewhere.

E. M. D.

CURFEW OBSERVANCE.—In the Great Domesday of Ipswich (*Liber quintus*) is the following regulation specially relating to "*Taverners or Sellers of Wyne*," and incidentally to the townspeople generally:—"And that no Taverner nor Seller of Wyne kepe open his Taverne aft the Curfewe belle be seased And that no mañ of psoñ of what astate or cōdicion so eū that he be goo a brode wñ in this forsaid Town Subberbes or libertees of the same aft that the said belle is seased wñout hauyng a light in his hand excepte a resonable cause upoñ peyñ of Imp^rsonementē."

FIELD NAMES, &c. PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK.

In the church chest at Palgrave is a thin folio volume, with the well-known autograph signature of "honest Tom Martin," the antiquary, who possessed the valuable mss. of Peter Le Neve, having married his widow, and was buried in Palgrave porch. It is a Rental or Extent in Latin of the Manor of Palgrave, of the 4th and 5th of Elizabeth, which I believe was then owned by the family of Cornwallis of Brome. The volume may have been deposited in the chest by Martin, or presented after his collections were sold. A loose paper of four leaves accompanies it, being an Index to the localities named in the rental, made probably by Martin or Le Neve. It seems desirable to put these words in print; and the following list comprises all but a few ordinary names, omitting the reference to the pages where they occur in the volume:—

Appeltrestubb	Boyes pightle	Caldwell syke
St. Andrew's Church-	Buckwell	Cutland
[yard	Buckwell way	Casebucke furlong
Albreech Close	Bradacre	Cowelandmere (1)
Alfield	Boylands feod'	Chapel of St. John (2)
Aque cursus	Brandland furlong	Chapel yard
Bishops Bridge	Colne feod'	Chapel close
Bittonstone	Castelwey	Chapel mere (1)
Brownes Close	Claypits pightle	Demean Lands
Ballandwey, ats Millway	—— Close	Deadsands
Burgh	Cobbscrofte	Dedsand
Le Bergh	Crostedclose	Le Downe
Netherbergh	Clerks	Dykes tenement
Bittons pightle	Calcroft	Eastwood way
Le Brook	Crossfield	Eastfield
Brookfield	Cockerells brigge	Eastgate
Brooks close	Cranes tenem ^t .	East meadow

East Lane	Jenings	Palford Fenn
Edriche's pightle	Knights crofte	Pedders Lane
Ebronds meadow	Kings croft	Procession Mere (1)
Fennhouse	Kates halfacre	Pond close
Fenhouse Lane	Knollhill way	Puntsland
Flyeditch	Kittesmethes	Palmers crofte
Fieldway	Kindwynds	Primes brigge
Gilberts Lane	Ling meadow (3)	Puthill
Garsyke meadow	Linghall feod'	Le Packway
Gulmere (1) Lane	Little Crofts lane	Priests half-acre
Gress Crostway	Leeches feod'	Pontiscroft
Gibbs Greene	Langmere way, close	Pontisway
Greenhills	Short Langmere (1)	Prentise meadow
Greenway	Wrong Langmere	Rivolu' (le Brook)
Goodger roods	Lampitts way	Rolfe's lane—street
Gylles tenement	Longmere pightle	Rolfes way
Gores close	Little Green	Rooks fen
Gores pightle	Langland furlong	Reed meadow
Graspits	Mekilholme pightle	Rushcroft pightle
Gangway	Millway	Stagnum
Hundred feod'	Mill mounthill	Stereyard
Hunds feod'	Mill close	Stones way—lane
Houndahill	Miihill	Sondway—land
Holland	le Market way-lane	Starr meadow
Holland cottage	Marings Land	South bradland close
Holland court	le Marsh	Sangred medowe
Holmes cross	Mollypits pightle	Short grundell, ats
Holmes brigge	Mellis road	Eastfield
Holme pightle	Morwins croft	Sandpit lane
Hargate way	Marcom croft	le Syke
Hallyard way, lane,	Middle furlong	Swynes mere (1)
close, meadow	Netherside crofte	le Slade ats Sykes
Hallsike	Nether albreche	le Sponge
Hawkins medow	North bradland	Swethill
Harrambred field	Nether street	Sweethill way
Heymers	North wonge	Smalforth close
Le Harrowe	Netherbergh	Smith's croft
Le Harp	Overdowne	Shoyet croft
Harpshapen pightle	Overstones	Shids lands
Hook meadow	Outlet meadow	Stanywell way
Haywards close	Le Onwent	Swertleheath furlong
Handeaux furlong	Overside croft	Shortland way—heyth
Hareslyng	Overstackings	Sternefield close
Jeroops tenement	Palgrave Town close	South-holme
Johns close	Palgrave Ling	Stackings way
St. Johns meadow	Palgrave Green	Side croft

Skorepotling common	Tyverseland	Wades pightle
Townes end way	Le Tuftis	Wortbrad land
Thirty rood lane	Tuftis hill furlong	Wranglang mere (1)
Townehouse	Short Tufts	Walwel way—close
Tuxole meadow	Thwait heyth furlong	Nether Walwell
Toxole	Watershill	Yorke meadow
Tuthills acre	Wafen-meere (1)—close	

Diss.

C. R. MANNING.

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- (1) "*Mere* : a boundary" (Halliwell). A *balk* separating common fields (Forby).
 (2) Belonging to Bury Abbey. A park and mansion are still called "St. John's."
 (3) *Ling*, a heath, and the furze growing on it : still in use.
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CUSTODY OF PARISH REGISTERS.—It may not be without advantage to call attention to a recent case, although in the event which happened it only came before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

A portion of the Parish Register of Cwm, Flintshire, was announced for sale in the catalogue of a London bookseller, who, it should be stated, had acquired it by purchase, in market overt, in the ordinary way. This appeared in the course of the proceedings, nor was any allegation made that it had been obtained otherwise.

The catalogue was brought to the notice of the Archdeacon, and application was made for the restoration of the Register to the Rector. This having proved unsuccessful, the facts were laid before the Treasury, which very properly took up the matter. The bookseller was summoned to appear at the Marylebone Police Court, on January 8th, 1890, and a report of what then took place appeared in the *Times* and in other newspapers of the following day. The fullest which has come to my notice is that of *The Liverpool Courier*.

The report is not a little instructive.

It might have been supposed that no private person could claim property in a document which, upon its very face, was one the custody of which is by law committed to certain officials, and hence to be clear that such a document could not be the object of sale and purchase. This was, indeed, the contention of the counsel for the applicants, but in the course of an argument, which appears to have been somewhat lengthy, it met with so small an amount of favour at the hands of the Magistrate that the result might have been other than it was but for facts which it is now necessary to mention.

The summons was issued under the Police Act, which, it seems, admits of a defendant retaining the property for which he has been summoned, provided he pay the value put upon it. So, the value of the Register having been laid at three guineas, the bookseller claimed to keep it on paying that sum. He changed his mind only upon the intimation that, in that case, proceedings which might prove very

costly to him, would be instituted elsewhere. Thereupon the bookseller, who, in pursuance of notice had the Register in Court, handed it over to the Rector of Cwm.

This conclusion, though entirely satisfactory as regards the particular case, leaves it to be desired that the bookseller had stood to his guns. If the illegality of the possession, by a private person, of a Parish Register do indeed admit of serious argument, it is high time the point were raised before a tribunal more important than a Police Court. Catalogues which have reached me during the present month of February point to the conclusion that there are other booksellers who would do well to make themselves acquainted with the Cwm case.

C. ST. G.

[Our correspondent's note is opportune. In the present state of the law surely Parochial Records, such as Registers, books of Churchwardens Accounts, &c., are just as illegally detained by corporate bodies: *e.g.*, the Trustees of the British Museum, as by private individuals or booksellers (always supposing the documents have not been purloined by the party or parties having the same in possession, but acquired in a legitimate manner). MSS. of this nature that have found their way into Public Libraries are certainly open to easy inspection, and may even be supposed as less likely to stray, than if in the keeping of parochial authorities, but it is evident the latter are alone the rightful possessors and custodians. Have the Incumbent and Churchwardens of any parish, whose books have passed by sale or heritage into other hands any right to call in the aid of the law in order to establish their claim to obtain possession of the same? If so, why is not the claim more frequently asserted, seeing there are a very large number of parishes without a complete set of Registers, to say nothing of the Churchwardens' Accounts of the most important periods? Perhaps someone will be good enough to answer the question. To state a case—have the authorities of St. Peter's, Ipswich, any claim against the Trustees of the British Museum in respect of the book of Churchwardens' Accounts, now in their library? Of course there are in question books of far greater value and importance. It is unlikely that any large number of missing books have altogether perished, at any rate many such volumes are still in existence in strange quarters. Although it would be indeed fortunate were such books in any quantity in the safe keeping of the National Library, rather than stowed away in private custody, yet there is no getting away from the old adage, "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander."—Ed.]

COGGESHALL.—We congratulate our correspondent, Mr. George Frederick Beaumont, upon having produced a capital history of Coggeshall, which, bearing in mind the aim of the writer, leaves little or nothing to be desired.* The introduction, giving a general description of the place, its geology, early history, and etymology, is followed by its ecclesiastical history. Some ingenious suggestions are made in order to establish the supposition that formerly a Saxon Church stood on the south side of the present Church Lane, among which are the precise localities of a Well, known as St. Peter's Well, "Crouches" Fields on the west, and "Old Ales" on the north. The Well, when

* A History of Coggeshall in Essex, with an account of its Church, Abbey, Manors, Ancient Houses, &c. Coggeshall: Edwin Potter. London: Marshall Brothers, Paternoster Row. 1890.

repaired some years since, was found to contain a stone having a carved head, believed to represent St. Peter, most likely the central boss of an arched portion of the church. There was also another stone bearing the Cross Keys. The Well itself is regarded as the probable Baptistry. "Crouches" points to a cross that formerly stood here, while "Old Ales" denotes the ancient playground. These are interesting details, but we can see in them no evidence to support the theory of a Saxon Church once standing in Stoneham Street. The stone embedded in the steaning in all probability came originally from the Abbey. The earliest Parish Register of Burials (in part a transcript) strangely enough has for its first two entries the following :—

"1558. Dec. 17. Robert Whepstead, Undertaker.

"1558. Dec. 28. Jo. Lawrence, Sexton, of Coggeshall."

We do not remember meeting with so early a reference to an "Undertaker," a name usually associated with modern usage.

A very summary mode of dealing with excommunicate persons is to be seen in the following :—

"1613. Aug. 24. Robert Clench [buried] *ead* [*i.e.* same day] *Ux* George Tailor dying Exc. [excommunicate] was violently brought and cast into the grave made for Clench."

The second Register Book contains the names of persons provided with certificates enabling them "to be touch'd by his Majestye for the Evill."

The Manorial history presents numerous interesting notices. Certain grants from the lord are stated to be held by divers persons on payment of rent to various officials at the Abbey, among whom we find "the Singer" (presumably the *Cantor* or Chanter), "the Hog-heard," and "the Priest."

The Will of Sir Robert Hitcham of Ipswich, founder of the Schools at Coggeshall and elsewhere, is set out at length, and is a very interesting testament. It is curious to note a bequest of twenty pounds "unto Samuel Ward of Ipswich," while of the same Will he appoints "Matthew Wren now Bishop of Norwich," Supervisor. The date is 8th August, 1636.

Coggeshall, long recognized as one of the "Clothing towns," anciently kept holiday in honor of Blasius, Bishop of Sebaste, on which occasion the town pageant was aided by the orator's skill, examples of which are given. There is much curious information respecting this observance.

The numerous Field names here recorded are very suggestive. "Penny Lane Meadow" and "Penny Lane" have led to the surmise "that Roman *denarii* have been found here in some quantities." Of course this meaning is not to be ignored, but it is open to question. Some affinity may perchance exist between the name and *panis* as used in a

similar connection (*vide* query, Vol. iii., p. 182, *Chrispany*). Ecclesiastical associations would favour this.

The book is faultlessly got up, and is an excellent specimen of what can be done by local printers. There are numerous illustrations. The frontispiece of the interior of the Church and another full plate giving the Church exterior (S. aspect), with portraits of the noted John Owen, a former Vicar (1646-51), and the three last Incumbents, are *photomezzotypes* by the London Stereoscopic Company, and are the best things of the kind we have ever seen.

SUBSIDY ROLL. SUFFOLK.

8. *Elizabeth.*

111

HUNDRED OF LACKFORD.

THE CERTIFICATE indented of us. Sir Clement Heigham Knight Thomas Kytson George Colt Thomas Poley Henry Payne Thomas Badby Esquires & John Holt Gentelman Commissioners among others elected and named within the said shire of Suffolk and by severaunce allotement assigned and appointed unto the hundred of Risbridge Lackford Thingo Exninge haulffe hundred and the town of Bury seinte Edmunds within the said county of Suffolk for the valuation taxation and assessinge of every parson and parsons within the said hundreds haulffe hundred and the said towne of Bury chargeabull for the second and last payment of one subsidye graunted unto the Queene our Sovereigne Ladye Queene Ellizabeth in her grace's heigh Courte of Parlayment by prorogacon holden at Westmister the last day of Septembre in the eighte yere of her Grace's Reigne and ther contynued to the end and dissolucon of the same according unto the tenor forme and effecte of the said acte of subsidye. We the fornamed Commisioners by our several writings indented engrossed in parchment sealed with our seales & subscribed with our hands have as well certified the names and surnames of every parson and parsons and of others chargeabull by the said acte of subsidye as the several soimes and rates taxed and valued of every the same as more playnly in this our certificate may appear and further we the forsaid Commissioners have appointed elected & chosen Fraunces Bolderowe inhabityng within the towne of Bury aforesaid gent and John Bolderowe of the town of fforham St. Martin yeoman to be Highe collectors & Receyvors of and for the said several rates soimes of monye assessed within every the said hundreds haulffe hundred and towne of Bury to be fullye and clerely levied satisfied and paid unto the Queenes Heighnes in the receypte of her Grace's Exchequer according unto the tenor forme and effecte of the said act of subsidye and for the trewe payment thereof we the above named commissioners have by recognisaunce bound them and eyther of them with sufficient suerties unto the Queenes Heghnes in the some of fyve hundreth &

fyftie four poundes nyntene shillings and four pence halpeny the which is the doble some of their charge and collecon the which bond with this air certificate we the aforementioned commissioners have certified as by this our certificat more playnly may and doth appear.

[Here follow signatures of Commissioners, but some of them are badly faded.]

HUNDRED OF LACKFORD.

<i>Mildenhall</i>	£ s.	s. d.		£ s.	s. d.
William Pope gent in lands	20	26	8	<i>Becke Rowe</i>	
Thomas Baggett gent "	*6	8		William Burges in land	3 4 0
Symond Clarke in goods	10	8	4	Thomas Mañ jun "	40 2 8
Marke Webbe "	4	3	4	Richard Fuller in goods	3 2 6
Robert Sokerman "	*5	4	2	Humfrye Curre "	7 5 10
William Love in lands	20	16		Robert Peche "	5 4 2
William Terryll "	20	16		Thomas Peche in lands	10 2 8
Nicolas Parker "	40	2	8	Frances Minge in goods	3 2 6
Robt Hartt in goods	3	2	6	Edward Elysyne "	3 2 6
Thomas Baggett jun in goods	3	2	6	Thomas Docken "	3 2 6
Thomas Rolfe "	3	2	6	Richard Peche "	5 4 2
Symond Sokerman "	6	5	0	Peter Peche "	4 3 4
William Clarke in lands	4	5	4	Thomas Chyston "	3 2 6
Robert Clarke in goods	10	8	*4	Smā 39s. 4d.	
Agnes Colle vid in lands	20	16			
Myles Hutte "	40	2	8	<i>Hallinell Rowe</i>	
Robert Thurston in goods	12	10	0	Henry Marcham in goods	4 3 4
Smā £4 16s. 10d.				John Blome "	4 3 4
				James Whitlake "	3 2 6
<i>West Rowe</i>				John Downinge "	4 3 4
John Froste in goods	8	6	8	Thomas Egle "	3 2 6
Launce Bovell "	4	3	4	John Disborow "	3 2 6
John Rolfe jun "	4	3	4	John Froste jun in lands	3 4 0
Henry Clyfte "	4	3	4	Xpiā Peche "	40 2 8
Agnes Smythe vid in goods	4	3	4	John Wykys "	20 16
Leonard Sawytes "	3	2	6	William Stronge in goods	6 5
Frances Wood "	3	2	6	George Gathercould "	3 2 6
Thomas Gerolde "	4	3	4	John Whitlocke "	3 2 6
Thomas Sparhawke "	3	2	6	Antony Stepney an aleyn	
Thomas Pope "	5	4	2	having no goods	2
John Clyfte "	5	4	2	James Starke an aleyn	
John Morley in lands	20	16		having no goods	2
John Chylderstone in goods	6	5	0	Smā 35s. 10d.	
William Alen "	4	3	4		
John Rolfe sen "	11	9	2	<i>Brandon Fery</i>	
Henry Childerstone "	6	5	0	Edmund Attmer in goods	15 12 6
Henry Morley in lands	20	16		Thomas Maryet "	7 5 10
Roger Rolfe in goods	5	4	2	John Crowe "	7 5 10
Margaret Wythers "	4	3	4	James Sutton "	6 5 0
William Bugge "	5	4	2	William Edwards "	4 3 4
Andrew Wythers in lands	40	2	8	Roger Hogge in lands	40 2 8
Symond Eton in goods	3	2	6	Richard Hubbard "	4 5 4
John Sparhouke "	4	3	4	Steven Quy "	3 4 0
Anne Childerstone "	6	5	0	Elyn Hugston in goods	7 5 10
William Childerstone "	8	6	8	Margerie Leame "	5 4 2
Robert Poleh "	5	4	2	John Hemynston "	4 3 4
Smā £5 4s. 10d.				Robert Crowe "	4 3 4

* Have been erased.

Brandon Fery—Continued. £ s.

Andrw Edwards in goods	4
Robert Fletcher	5
John Tylbroke	6
James Gasse	5
William Raymer	3
Abraham Payne	3
Robert Clarke	3
John Haxby	3
John Okeley	3
William Humérston in lands	10

Smā £5 3s. 8d.

Wangford

John Roce in goods	3
William Cappe	15
Robert Denton	12
John Cappe	5
George Cappe	3
Edmund Hanke	3
Marmeduke Belleby	3
John Fraunces	3

Smā 39s. 2d.

Ikingham

Thomas Gen	5
Edward Talbot	5
William Garrad in lands	40
William Draper in goods	5
Henry Waller	4
William Tymer in lands	20
Henry Garrat in goods	3
Richard Legat	3
Powell Page in lands	20
Thomas Poley Esqr in land	30

Smā £3 6s. 2d.

Freckenham

Robert Webb in lands	13
James Eton in goods	8
William Gee in land	5
William Percon in goods	5
Richard Gyll	10
William Reeve	7
John Eton	5
Fraunces Gen	5
John Parker	5
John Wyxe	3

Smā £3 4s.

Lakenheth

Symond Steward Esqr in lands	70
William Toyler in goods	10
John Ormes	4
John Flawner	7
Edmund Hawstopp	3
Thomas Dearsley	8

Lakenheth—Continued. £ s.

Thomas Sopeyser in goods	6
William Crane	6
Walter Batman	5
Henrye Howell	5
John Colle	3
William Bynggam	3
John Wilsen	3
George Eliot	3
Ales Drowt	3
Robert Hawstropp in lands	40
John Myller	20
Robert More	20
Robert Wilson	20

Smā £7 17s. 6d.

Hcrinswell

William Ninge in goods	10
Thomas Stell	5
John Paman	7
Edmund Michell	3
Thomas Ninge in lands	20
Johan Kentt	20

Smā 23s. 6d.

Downham

Thomas Maltward in lands	10
Robert Olyver in goods	17
John Crowne	5
James Toller	5
John Barret	6
Thomas Hargrave	5
William Estgate	8
Martyn Toller	4

Smā 55s.

Worlington

William Reve in goods	6
Thomas Webbe	3
Thomas Blockaby	3
John Pecock	3
John Garvis in lands	20
Thomas Jonson in goods	8
Agnes Wynter in lands	20
Richard Fyson in goods	3
Robert Mortlocke	7

Smā 30s. 2d.

Tuddenham

Hewghe Lancaster in goods	8
James Foixe	8
James Sart	7
Leonard Newton	5
Elizabeth Partredge	5
John Gathercolde	5
John Hybbell	4
Thomas Baron	4
Richard Hybbell	3

<i>Tuddenham—Continued.</i>			<i>Barton Mylles—Continued.</i>		
£ s.	s. d.		£ s.	s. d.	
Nicolas Baron in goods	3	2 6	John Saunders in goods	3	2 6
John Reve "	3	2 6	John Howlat "	3	2 6
Henry Gathercolde "	3	2 6	John Balam in lands	10	13 4
John Fockes "	3	2 6	Richard Barret in goods	10	8 4
Thomas Umfere in lands	20	16	Smā 49s. 4d.		
Robert Umfere "	20	16			
Smā 53s. 6d.					
<i>Cavenham</i>			<i>Briswell</i>		
£ s.	s. d.		£ s.	s. d.	
John Cosyn señ in lands	3	4 0	Robert Leder in goods	20	16 8
John Symond in goods	10	8 4	Thomas Monsen in lands	40	2 8
Robert Page in lands	40	2 8	Robert Tyrrington "	40	2 8
John Turner "	40	2 8	John Paswater "	40	2 8
Nicolas Egell in goods	3	2 6	Elizabeth Parton vid "	40	2 8
Robert Hydon in lands	40	2 8	John Fockes in goods	4	3 4
Smā 22s. 10d.			William Man "	3	2 6
<i>Heigham Grene</i>			Myles Sterling "	3	2 6
£ s.	s. d.		John Bessant "	3	2 6
Philippe Barrowe in goods	3	2 6	Thomas Lyllye "	3	2 6
Thomas Rogers in land	40	2 8	Smā 40s. 8d.		
John Fryer "	20	16			
John Farman "	20	16			
Smā 7s. 10d.					
<i>Barton Mylles</i>			<i>Elveden</i>		
£ s.	s. d.		£ s.	s. d.	
John Fockes juñ in goods	10	8 4	John Wormly in goods	10	8 4
Jafery Mosse "	6	5	Christopher Bettes "	5	4 2
William Hogge in lands	3	4	John Hadman "	5	4 2
John Webbe "	20	16	Thomas Haylott "	5	4 2
Thomas Cooke "	40	2 8	William Skott in lands	40	2 8
Robert Ketchyn "	20	16	John Martyn "	20	16
			John Haylot in goods	3	2 6
			Robert Robardson "	3	2 6
			Jafery Heylet "	3	2 6
			Smā 32s. 4d.		

SUBSIDY ROLL. SUFFOLK.

S. Elizabeth.

1552

HUNDRED OF THINGO.

<i>Hawsted</i>					
£ s.	s. d.		£ s.	s. d.	
Gilbert Spaldinge in lands	4	5 4	John Manninge juñ in lands	40	2 8
William Sparke	40	2 8	John Macrow "	20	16
Alexander Marret	40	2 8	Robt Stonham "	20	16
Robert Melsonn in goods	5	4 2	Elizabeth Aves "	20	16
John Manninge señ "	5	4 2	John Pilbrow in goods	3	2 6
Robert (*leydde "	5	4 2	Luke Grene "	3	2 6
Robert Sparke "	6	5 0	Richard Albone "	3	2 6
Smā 42s. 4d.					

* The Initial letter here has been altered into what may be an L or a K. But in Subsidy Roll 1552. 23 Eliz. the name of Robert Reede occurs, and may be the name which should be here.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HINGHAM, NORFOLK.—A useful contribution towards a history of this Parish Church has been drawn up by the Rev. J. Barham Johnson, formerly Rector of Welborne, and published in small quarto, accompanied by a pretty etching of the building (pp. 39),

by Mr. Agas H. Goose, of Norwich. One of its interesting features is the list of Rural Deans of the Deanery (Hingham being the chief town), from the time of Edward II. to 7 Edward IV. The Deanery which was anciently taxed at 30s., and was in the Bishop's Collation, may be assumed in those days to have been well endowed, and of special importance. In 1346 the Deanery was exchanged by its then holder for the Deanery of Sudbury, in 1382 for the Colneyse Deanery, and again in 1405 "Sir Thos. Revell, Priest, changed Bishop's Thorpe Rectory for this Deanery." Master Rob. de Tunsted, A.M., the Rural Dean of 1361, is described as "a shaveling" (friar), and the Rural Dean of 1459, one John Swyear, Clk., is styled "one of the Bishop's Servants." The last entry of an ancient appointment to the Deanery is 1467. The account given of the "high handed proceedings" of Robert Peck, the Puritan Rector (1605-1656), which led to his excommunication and deprivation by Bishop Matthew Wren, is highly interesting. It is the old tale of "building of a mount in y^e East End of y^e Chancell & rayling a place for y^e Communion table & obseruing of Ceremonyes," and then the subsequent levelling, for an order touching which latter work the Rector did not deem it necessary to wait. A Petition to Parliament by the Parishioners on behalf of their deprived Rector, printed from the Tanner ms. (220, fol. 54), affords a singularly correct picture of the position of Church affairs at this period.

THE BOOK OF SPORTS.*—The famous "Book of Sports" has been frequently reprinted, as also the "brief defence" of the declarations of James I. and Charles I. as to Sunday sports deemed lawful, but it is to Mr. Govett we owe a complete history of the whole subject. The origin of the "book" is examined side by side with the character and career of the prince who gave it birth, and the Sabbath question is briefly scanned from a non-Sabbatarian standpoint, with historical references to the attempts made in England either to establish or prohibit games. James I. was so strongly attached to games that apart from questions of State policy, he had little hesitation in sanctioning Sunday pastimes after Evening Service, and issuing the unfortunate "book" commanding that none be discouraged in their "lawfull recreation." It was for preaching against the "book" that the noted Ipswich town-preacher, Samuel Ward, was suspended and ultimately thrown into prison. Another Suffolk Clergyman, Theophilus Brabourne (or Bradburn), took a different line and published a so-called Judaizing book "Judaism upon Christian People," which Laud alleged had "perverted many."

Respecting Stage Plays and Interludes a quotation from Thos.

* The King's Book of Sports: A History of the Declarations of King James I. and King Charles I., as to the use of lawful Sports on Sundays, with a Reprint of the Declarations and a description of the Sports then popular. (p. 140.) London: Elliot Stock. 1890.

Howard (*Apology for Actors*, 1612), contains the interesting information that "to this day in divers places of England there be towns that hold the privilege of their fairs and other Charters by yearly stage plays as at Manningtree in Suffolk" (*sic*).

HARTISMERE.—The name of this Hundred and Deanery in Suffolk has been supposed to be derived from some lake or piece of water no longer existing; or from Diss Mere, just beyond the boundary of the Waveney, in Norfolk, but at the time of the Domesday Survey, included in Suffolk.* The word Mere or Meere in old writings, means a boundary (Littleton, Halliwell), or a *balk* separating properties in a common field (Forby). These "balks" were unploughed strips left for access—the fourth part of the Homily for Rogation Week says, "which use to grind up the doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of *meers* and *balks* in the fields, to bring the owners to their right:" "they left a broad and sufficient *bier-balk* to carry the dead to Christian sepulture."† I have before me a rental of the Manor of Palgrave in Hartismere Hundred, in which the following words occur; Coweland mere, Chapel mere, Gulmere, Langmere, Procession mere, Swynes mere, Wafen meere. It may be worth consideration whether this is the meaning of the suffix in Hartismere. Hart's may be a personal name. There is Bosmere Hundred also in Suffolk, perhaps from "bois," a wood. Hundreds seem to have been often named after well-known objects or features in them, as Thinghoe, Grimeshoe, Fourhoe, Deepwade, Giltcross, &c. But this might apply better to a lake than a boundary.

Diss.

C. R. MANNING.

* Blomefield's Norfolk, Vol. I., p. 2 (note). † *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, XII., 521.

QUERIES.

CHURCH LANDS, "OFFICE LAND," "OFFICE MONEY."—In a Churchwardens' Account Book belonging to this parish (North Elmham, Norfolk), A^o Reg. Eliz. ix^o there is the following entry:—"Itm for office Lond of the tēte fōst—vii^d." I shall be very glad of information as to "office land." Between 1586 and 1628 the same entry occurs as "office money." I can obtain no information from the authorities of the British Museum. In a list of the Church lands made in 1540 some are described as "tfe natie." Would these be copyhold lands, and of what is "natie" a contraction?

Elmham Vicarage, E. Dereham.

AUGUS G. LEECH.

REGISTER ENTRY OF A SINGULAR MARRIAGE AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—"1832, Nov. 5, Christopher Newsam married at St. James', Bury St. Edmund's, Charity Morrell. Charity Morrell being entirely without arms, the ring was placed upon the fourth toe of the left foot, and she wrote her name in this Register with her right foot."

It would seem that this woman was exhibited in a show, as a person answering this description travelled as Miss Murrell. She was at Studley Fair about 1828. She cut watch papers, &c. In every way she used her feet as other people use their hands. Is she still living? She would now be about 80 years of age.

M. T. MORRELL.

REPLIES.

SOAME FAMILY (pp. 210, 211, 215, 232).—The following M.P.'s of this name, some of whom are named in "J. J. M.'s" excellent pedigree.

Sir *Stephen Soame*, Knight, M.P. for London, 1601, citizen and grocer, Sheriff London 1589, Alderman of Cheap 1589, Lord Mayor 1598, Knighted 25 April, 1599. Died 23 May, 1619, aged 75. Buried at Little Thurlow. M. I. at St. Thomas Acons., London.

Sir *Thomas Soame*, Knight, third son of the preceding, M.P. London April–May, 1640, and in Long Parliament 1640 till secluded in 1648; citizen and grocer, Sheriff of London 1635, Alderman of Ventry and then of Cheap from 1640 till deprived in 1651, re-instated 1660, Knighted 3 Dec., 1641. Died 1 Jan., 1670, aged 88. Buried at Throcking.

Edward Soame, Esq., "of Deerham Grange, Norfolk," M.P. Thetford 1701 to 1705. I do not know his identity.

In addition we find "*Franciscus Sone, armiger*," M.P. for Oxford 1545 and 1558; and "*Richard Sone, gent.*," M.P. for Dunwich 1572–83, both of whom, I suspect, were members of the Soames of Betley.

W. D. PINK.

ROUS OF DUNWICH.—Suckling in his "Suffolk" gives the names of Robt. Browne and George Jerningham as M.P.'s for Dunwich in the Parliament of 1554 (ii. 267).

Sir Anthy. Rous (of a younger branch of the Dennington family) bought Henham, which is still the seat of the Rous family (the head of which is the Earl of Stradbroke), in 1545, and the Sir Edwd. Rous, M.P., referred to by Mr. Pink, may be the elder son of Thomas Rous, a second cousin of the above-named Sir Anthony (see Rous pedigree, *ibid.* 365).

F. DANBY PALMER.

CONSUMPTION OF WINE AT THE HOLY COMMUNION (p. 230).—There is nothing very remarkable in the quantity of wine consumed at Toft Monks in 1633, when it is remembered that every adult in the parish was bound under penalties to communicate on certain occasions. Assuming the calculations to be correct, there were 16 pints consumed at one Celebration. How many were present? Thirty years previously, *i.e.*, in 1603, the parson returned the number of communicants at 160. This would give just one tenth of a pint, or rather more than a table spoonful for each person present. Four penny loaves when cut into the small portions of bread usually distributed, would amply suffice for two hundred communicants.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

WILLIAM RAYNBOROW (p. 228).—For much information respecting the Rainborow family and its connections, see the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1886 (pp. 158–171). Four pages of matter, in very small type, communicated by Mr. I. J. Greenwood, of New York, are furnished respecting this William, an abstract of whose Will is given on p. 161. It is dated 16 July, 1638, and with a codicil of 1 February, 1642, was proved 8 April, 1642 (P.C.C. 51 Campbell.) The testator was father of William, who was not murdered, but, as Mr. Greenwood says, “resisting a seizure of his parson on the part of the Royalists, he was killed at Doncaster, 29 Oct. 1648, and buried at Wapping 14 November” (p. 168).

C. ST. G.

“DILAPIDARI” (pp. 213, 232).—“Pressed to death for refusing to plead” is not satisfactory. Blackstone, quoting Britton, Fleta, Hawkins, &c., says, the judgment for standing mute was, the prisoner to be taken back to prison and laid on his back on the bare floor, &c., and there have laid on his body as great a weight of *iron* as he could bear and more, and to be fed on three morsels of the worst bread and water daily till he died or answered. Nothing about stone here. But in the Ipswich case the offence was *refusing his trial by the county*, a different offence, *i.e.*, repudiating the majesty of the law, and hence probably a different penalty; for it was carried out, not in prison, but at the Cornhill. The question therefore still remains, what was it? Stoning might *not* have been entirely obsolete for a refusal to be tried by his fellows according to the law of the land, and therefore he might be stoned out of the community, even to death if he could not escape, a sort of summary lynch law penalty for refusing to recognize the law under which he lived, and which protected him, like drumming an unworthy soldier out of a regiment.

H. F. N.

[The main point urged here by “H. F. N.” against Mr. Rye’s statement, appears to us to be a distinction without a difference.—ED.]

ESSEX COUNTY ACCOUNTS, 1709.

The following is a copy of the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Eastern Division of the County of Essex for the four years commencing 1705. They seem to be chiefly remarkable for the amount of the arrears, which largely exceed the total receipts, and in two cases at least, are of more than 17 years standing. The retiring Treasurer was John Sparrow, of "Sparrows" in Sible Hedingham. He was succeeded by Stephen Piper of Ashen House, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Guards, who held the office of Treasurer until his death in 1721. The Accounts are signed and passed by Sir John Marshall, Kt., of Sculpins in Finchingfield, who was for nearly 50 years in the Commission of the Peace, and died in 1724, at the advanced age of 82 years. He is recorded to have shewn true British hospitality to the last, by keeping open house every Thursday and providing a spacious bowling-green for the weekly entertainment of his friends at his house in Finchingfield. The John Kemp who joined with him in passing the Accounts was his neighbour at Spains Hall, in Finchingfield.

Dynes Hall, Halstead.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

ESSEX.—The Account of John Sparrow Esq^r late Treasurer for the East Division for charitable uses and soldiers from Lady day 1705, to Lady day 1709.

HUNDREDS.—The names of the Chiefe Constables and their severall hundreds and what they pay quarterly to the Treasurer as followeth—

	Per Quarter quadruple.	£	s.	d.	Per Quarter single.	£	s.	d.		
<i>Chelmsford.</i>	Mr. Peter Makins	-	17	10	00	Mr. Makins	-	04	07	06
	Mr. Burrell	-	13	08	09	Mr. Burrell	-	03	07	02½
<i>Dengie</i>	Mr. John Sad	-	09	04	08	Mr. Sad	-	02	06	02
	Mr. Josias Strait	-	12	10	00	Mr. Strait	-	03	02	06
<i>Rotchford</i>	Mr. William Collins	-	15	10	04	Mr. Collins	-	03	17	07
	Mr. Jeremiah Hurrell	-	13	14	04	Mr. Hurrell	-	03	08	07
<i>Hinckford</i>	Mr. John Johnson	-	14	00	00	Mr. Johnson	-	03	10	00
	Mr. Willm. Stacy	-	18	17	00	Mr. Stacie	-	04	14	03
	Mr. Joseph Butcher	-	16	16	00	Mr. Butcher	-	04	04	00
<i>Lexden</i>	Mr. John Thorne	-	18	04	00	Mr. Thorne	-	04	11	00
	Mr. John Kingsbury	-	17	00	10	Mr. Kingsbury	-	04	05	02½
<i>Tendring</i>	Mr. George Warren	-	17	13	00	Mr. Warren	-	04	08	03
	Mr. Harloe	-	17	12	09	Mr. Harloe	-	04	08	02½
<i>Thurstable</i>	Mr. David Dreamer	-	07	11	08	Mr. Dreamer	-	01	17	11
	Mr. John Frisby	-	03	15	10	Mr. Frisby	-	00	18	11½
<i>Winstree</i>	Mr. Digby	-	14	15	6	Mr. Digby	-	03	13	10½
	Mr. Foster	-				Mr. Foster	-			
<i>Witham</i>	Mr. Proctor	-	07	14	02	Mr. Proctor	-	01	18	06½
	Mr. Young	-	08	04	04	Mr. Young	-	02	01	01

Which said proportions amount 246 03 10
to Quarterly quadruple

£61 10 11½

q

Money owing by severall chiefe constables which are old arrears.

Per Quarter quadruple. £ s. d.				Per Quarter single. £ s. d.			
<i>Chelmsford</i>	Mr. Cooke & Mr. Goody	-	16 07 04	<i>Thurstable</i>	Mr. Aylett & Mr. Munt	-	22 09 02½
	Mr. Barrett	-	17 00 04	<i>Lexden</i>	Mr. Baker & Mr. Creffield	-	01 01 01
	Mr. Paine	-	02 01 10	<i>Witham</i>	Mr. Everard	-	00 06 00
	Mr. Rogers	-	01 03 08	<i>Winstree</i>	Mr. Onge	-	39 11 00
			£36 13 02	<i>Hinkford</i>	Mr. Isaac & Mr. Reeves	-	10 16 08
<i>Dengie</i>	Mr. Byatt	-	09 05 07½		Mr. Thiraby & Mr. Chaplyn	13 13 02	
	Mr. George & Mr. Onge	-	07 05 07				87 17 01½
	Mr. Cornelius	-	00 10 00				
	Mr. Bennett	-	26 17 06				
			£43 18 08½				
<i>Rotchford</i>	Mr. Partridge	-	16 07 04				
	Mr. Asser	-	05 02 03	<i>Chelmsford</i>	Mr. Young an arrear due at our Lady day 1690	44 06 09	
	Mr. Hull	-	03 03 10½		Mr. Adams an arrear due at our Lady day 1692	09 18 06	
	Mr. Upshire	-	24 04 04½				
	Mr. Archer	-	06 17 07½	<i>Lexden</i>	Mr. Shortlandan arrear	67 00 00	
	Mr. Potter	-	09 07 06				£121 04 03
			£65 02 11½				
<i>Tendring</i>	Mr. Edwards & Mr. Smart	-	14 14 05				
	Mr. Taylor, junr.	-	19 19 08				
	Mr. Wing	-	00 15 00½				
			£35 09 01½				

Paid to these county Pensioners allowed by order of Sessions with their severall names & sums paid to them quarterly.

			Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
The widow Beard	-	-	-	00 10 00	
Alexander Brooks	-	-	-	01 00 00	
Thomas Peechy	-	-	-	00 10 00	
William Quicksly	-	-	-	02 00 00	
John Martin	-	-	-	01 05 00	
Edward Smith	-	-	-	01 05 00	
Widow Lorking	-	-	-	00 10 00	
James Lee	-	-	-	01 00 00	
John Cooke	-	-	-	01 00 00	
Isaac Mills	-	-	-	02 00 00	

Particulars of arrears of the present chiefe constables in the severall hundreds of the East Division in the county of Essex due at Lady day 1709.

<i>Chelmsford</i>	Mr. Makins has cleared all to Lady day 1709 & has overpaid in bills 23. 12. 07.		...	...	...
<i>Dengie</i>	Mr. Burrell has cleared all to Lady day 1709		...	...	...
	Mr. Straite hath cleared all to Lady day 1709		...	...	...
	Mr. Sad debtor at Lady day 1709 for one quadruple quarter		09	04	08

		li	s	d
<i>Hineford</i>	Mr. Stacie debtor at Lady day 1709 for two quadruple quarters	37	14	00
	Mr. Johnson has cleared all to Lady day 1709	...	...	...
	Mr. Butcher has sworn since last Easter Sessions and nothing due	...	...	...
<i>Lexden</i>	Mr. Thorne debtor to Lady day 1709	34	06	06
	Mr. Kingsbury has cleared all to Lady day 1709 & has overpaid in bills 00. 04s. 10d.	...	...	...
<i>Rockford</i>	Mr. Collins debt to Lady day 1709	45	08	11
	Mr. Hurrell debt to Lady day 1709	18	19	00
<i>Tendring</i>	Mr. Warren has cleared all to Lady day 1709 & has overpaid in bills £2 13. 00.	...	...	...
	Mr. Harloe has cleared all to Lady day 1709 & overpaid in bills £18 02. 05.	...	...	...
<i>Winstree</i>	Mr. Digby has cleared all to Lady day 1709	...	...	...
	Mr. Foster has cleared all to Lady day 1709	...	...	...
<i>Witham</i>	Mr. Proctor debtor to Lady day 1709	67	07	10
	Mr. Young debtor to Lady day 1709	16	05	02
<i>Thurstable</i>	Mr. Dreamer has cleared all to Lady day 1709	...	...	...
	Mr. Frisby debtor to Lady day 1709 for six quadruple quarters	22	15	00
		£252	01	01
Recd. of the severall chiefe constables by Bills		2027	12	05
Recd. of them in Cash		2046	19	10
Paid by orders & to Pensioners } soldiers seamen &c.		2049	02	10
Due to Mr. Sparrow		0002	03	00

This Accompt being examined we find due to Mr. Sparrow two pounds and three shillings which wee order to be paid to him by Colonell Pyper the succeeding Treasurer And the charge of this meeting for this accompt passing being one pound and ten shillings which Mr. Sparrow has paid And in reward of his extraordinary charge and trouble in his accompts with chiefe constables and that great part of his time was more than ordinary troublesome and chargeable by reason of the forreigne warr Wee think fitt to allow the said Mr. Sparrow the sume of Sixty pounds (the charge of this meeting included) to be paid unto him by the said Colonell Pyper And wee do hereby as much as in us lye order the said Colonell Pyper to pay the same accordingly.

J. MARSHALL
JOHN KEMP.

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY PRAYER BOOK.—A Layman's "Prymer" in the vernacular of the 14th century is a sufficient rarity to warrant its reproduction, if only in part, and to attract the attention of antiquaries and others. Several pages in fac-simile have been reproduced in first rate style from a MS. Prymer (the earliest example we possess), in the British Museum (27,592), to which Mr. Henry Littlehales has written a suitable introduction.* A comparison of these pages with the commencement of our Book of Common Prayer, which was chiefly drawn from the Breviary, affords an interesting study which many will be glad to follow. The resemblance to the Latin *Horæ* is of course very marked, the two in fact being to all intents identical. It seems that the sketch given by Mr. Littlehales, slight as it is, is an addition to what Maskell has so well written. Tacked on to the end of the Prymer are two pieces, a fragment from the "Lay Folks' Mass Book," and a portion of some religious poem.

* London: Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—*York, St Martin le Grand* M.S | VALENTINI NALSON A M, | Hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris vere Evangelici; | Cathedralis Chori Succentoris sacræ musicæ peritissimi; | et Riponensis Canonci | Parentes habuit IOHANNEM NALSON LL D | Et ALICIAM, ortam ex Equestri Familia PEYTONORUM | De Doddington in Eliensi Insulâ. | Imbuit sana Fide. bonisq; Literis Instruxit | Collegium Divi IOHANNIS Evangelistæ | Apud CANTABRIGIENSES. | Quam eximius fuit PIETATIS Prædicator. | Testantur CONCIONES, quas Christiano orbi moriens legavit; | At suavissimus, heu! Vocis flexus, | Actioq; in CONCIONANDO perquam decora, | Non Actione neq; voce Alterius exprimenda, | cum Ipso perierunt III^o Cal: Martii | Anno salutis MDCCXXII Ætatis XL. | [Brass; with arms, Nave floor.] [The father and grandfather were both rectors of Doddington Cambs.]

London, All Hallows, Barking. Here lyeth Interred y^e Body of William Shipman late of London Marchant the | Sonne of William Shipman of Scarnington | in y^e County of Nottingham Gent who tooke | to wife Mary Garneys y^e daughter of John | Garneys of Beyland in y^e County of Norfolk | Esq by whom he had Issue one sonne (Thomas) | and departed this life y^e 14 day of September | anno 1681 | in y^e 48th yeare of his age | [Arms: a bend between 3 estoiles of 8 points; impaling, a chevron engrailed between 3 owls (?) Crest: a bear saliant holding a ——— (arms worn.) Inscription in capitals, Floor of North Aisle.]

London, Holy Trinity, Minorics. Sacred | to the memory of | James Willis | late of Halstead Essex | who departed this life | June 15th 1837. | aged 62 years. | Behold the upright the end of that man is peace. | Also Mary Jane Willis | daughter of the above | who departed this life | Feb^y 15th 1845. | aged 30 years. | My flesh and my heart faileth | but God is the strength of my | heart and my portion for ever. | [Capitals, white marble tablet, on North wall of Church.]

London, St Clement, Danes. a tribute of affection and esteem | to the memory of the | Rev^d JOHN WILCOX A.M. | Rector of Stonham parva Suffolk, | minister of tavitock chapel, St Martins in the fields | and | Chaplain to the rt. Hon. the Earl of Kingston | prompt and uncompromising in every duty, | he lived and died the man of God | his sudden death, | Spoke with a louder emphasis to the hearts of all | than even his own eloquent voice would have done | had he lived to teach | the Sermon he had partly prepared on Matthew xxv. 6. | "Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him | — | ob. decem. xxiii 1835 | æ. 56. (?) | [Mural tablet, Chancel.]

London, St Dunstan in the East. Pietate et Charitati sacrum | Hic juxta depositæ sunt reliquiæ | Richardi Hale, Armigeri, in spem | beatæ Resurrectionis; qui decessit | An. D. 1620. | Cujus, e filio Primogenito

Gulielmo, | Neptis ; | Domina Dyonisia Williamson, | de Hales-Hall in Comit. Norfolc. pro | summâ pietate & munificentiâ | Ecclesiam hanc incendio deleram | impensis mmm libris, maximâ | ex parte restauravit. | Exiguum, hoc, honoris et gratitudinis | ergô, *Μνημόσυρον*. Avo posuere | P.S.D. Or. Tora, hæc quam extruxit | Sacra Indes, Ipsi erit pro sempiterno | Monumento | Tuum erit Lector etiam illustri exemplo | discere Fidem sine operibus mortuam esse | Domine dilexi decorem domus tuæ | locum habitationis gloriæ tuæ | [Arms: (i.) (at the top) Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, a chevron ragulé. 2 azure (?) a chevron between 3 ——— argent. (ii.) (below) in a lozenge or. a chevron gules, between 3 trefoils sable. Mural, N. A.]

Great Chart, Kent (i.) ✚ Orate pro anima Johannis Toke Armigeri nuper de Goddyngton isti proch | cui' corp' iacet hic tumulatum ac pro animabz nigareta & Anne vxor^r suarū que q' dem nigareta filia fuit natalis dñ vixt Johis Walworth nup i coitatu Suffz | | Qui vero Johes Toke obiit vicesimo die maij anno dñi millmo quingente simo tercio decimo Quorum aiabus ppicietur rex Altissimus | [Brass (in black letter), marginal, the bottom lost round the effigies of man in armour between two wives, over their heads a twisted scroll inscribed "Sancta tintas vñ de | us mise re . . ." 3 groups of children beneath lost. Arms: 4 shields (i.) On a chevron between 3 greyhounds' heads erased, collared, or, as many plates. (ii.) The same impaling party per chevron 3 roundels (?) on a chief a lion passant gardant (?) (iii.) as (i.) impaling a chevron engrailed between 2 estoiles of 5 points in chief, and a garb in base. (iv.) as sinister of (ii.) impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 a saltire engrailed between 4 martlets (?) 2 and 3 a bend engrailed and a chief. Floor of North Chapel.]

(ii.) In memory of | the Rev^d WILLIAM TOKE B.A. | of Godington in this parish | for 31 years rector of Barnston in the County of Essex | who died 2nd may 1855 aged 86 years. | also Sarah relict of the Rev^d William Toke | daughter of the Rev^d Francis M. West D.D. | rector of Draycot Cerne and Dauntsey Wilts | who died 16th April 1867 aged 98 years | also of Eleanor West Toke | eldest daughter of the above | who died 24th June 1846 aged 48 years | also of the Rev^d Nicholas Toke | of Godington | second son of the above | who died 14th April 1866 aged 67 years. | [And several more of same family—White marble tablet on East Wall of North Chapel ; in capitals.] [The Rev. W. Toke was also perpetual curate of Little Dunmow, Essex.]

(iii.) ✚ George Pellew D.D. | Dean of Norwich and Rector of this parish | third son of Admiral Viscount Exmouth | born April 6th 1793, died October 13th 1866. | ✚ Frances wife of the late | Hon. George

Pellew D.D. | born January 6th 1793, died February 27th 1870 |
[Text.]

[Capitals, on the sides of coped Font, with iron cross on the top.
Churchyard.]

(*To be continued.*)

THE TERM "UNDERTAKER" (p. 240).—In a notice of the history of Coggeshall, attention is drawn to the 1558 burial of an "Undertaker." Undertaker then and for two centuries later meant what we now mean by *contractor*. I have come across the term frequently as meaning a builder, sometimes an architect. In Church Briefs, the men who gave the estimate for repairs were usually termed undertakers.

J. CHARLES COX.

A NORWICH PARISH SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is seldom that one obtains so full and accurate a view of ancient parochial life as that drawn up by the Rev. Wm. Hudson, one of the Hon. Secs. of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, of his parish of St. Peter per Mountergate (Norwich: A. H. Goose). The information which is for the most part derived from the City Records, with occasional assistance obtained from the Capitular papers is of extreme value and importance, and if here and there Mr. Hudson's conclusions are occasionally faulty, the whole rests upon the most substantial evidence. The name "permountergate" is derived, not from "a gate anciently placed by the Churchyard at the foot of the mount" (*Blomefield*), but from "Parmenter" a very old name for an occupation, "tailor" or perhaps "skinner," and as "gate" is always the Danish words for a "way" or street," the name, which is invariably written in ancient documents St. Peter de Parmentergate, would signify the street of the Tailors or Skinners. The Tanners were formerly found in the parish in considerable numbers, and an instance of "the caprice of the Scribe" is pointed out in the documentary description of one Margaret, the widow of Walter le Tanur or le Barkere, who about the year 1258 is variously styled Margaret le Barkere, Mary la Tannere, Margaret Tanuator, and Margaret la Tanneresse. If it were not for the ease with which the book can be obtained,—the published price being but half-a-crown,—we should be tempted to give very full extracts which our readers we know would appreciate. Many a good parochial history ten times the size does not contain a tenth part of the information to be found in this small volume. The Appendix contains specimens of an Original Deed and an Enrolled Deed of Conveyance of the 13th century, with translations. There is also a plan of the parish (which included the former parishes of St. Vedast and St. Michael) of about the same date.

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY,
A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq3 ad Annum 1477.
[N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

C—Continued.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Chitterhouse	de	Burstall	210
Johannis	Cole	de	Somsham	211
Willimi	Crickmaie	de	Eyke	eod
Alicie	Chewer vid	de	Beccles	213
Johannis	Chaunceller	de	Southoulde	214
Willimi	Cooke	de	Southoulde	eod
Alicie	Cherry	de	Eston	eod
Christianæ	Craske	de	Kirklie	215
Johannis	Curtis	de	Yoxforde	eod
Johannis	Cole	de	Estbergolte	218
Margarete	Clerke	de	Shadingfilde	219
Thome	Cowper	de	ffalkenham	eod
Symonis	Chaleber	de	Benacre	220
Richi	Cuttinge	de	Bromswell	221
Johannis	Cuttinge	de	Knodishall	222
Thome	Coleman	de	Stonham pva	224
Johannis	Clarke	de	Grundisburghe	225
Willimi	Campell	de	Sutton	eod
Joane	Clerke	de	Stoven	226
Regnaldi	Cowper	de	Coddenham	227
Richi	Clemente	de	Hallisworthe	eod
Johannis	Clarke	de	Yoxforde	228
Margarete	Carter vid.	de	Yoxforde	eod
Roberti	Crosforthe	de	Northales	229
Joanæ	Cooke	de	Yoxforde	231
Margarete	Crocklyn	de	Brundishe	232
Johannis	Coddenham	de	Thorpe hithe	236
Christopherus	Carre	de	Pettaugh	eod
Benedicte	Cottyll	de	Pettistrie	237
Johannis	Chapman	de	Mouenden	eod
Johannis	Crapnell	de	Winston	238
Henrici	Carr	de	Ashfilde	246
Willimi	Crosse	de	Hasketon	eod
Marione	Chirche	de	Bungaie	248
Johannis	Canowne	de	Whersteade	250
Johannis	Colman	de	Uggishall	eod
Margarete	Churche	de	Beccles	251
Willimi	Chyurche	de	Bricett magna	255
Johannis	Caveles	de	Northales	260

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Creake	de	Gippwico	261
Thome	Cole	de	Stutton	262
Johannis	Coyle	de	Barnbie	263
Johannis	Cole als Atgreene	de	ffelixstowe	264
Richi	Cooke	de	Yoxforde	267
Johannis	Clarke	de	Stratforde	268
Richi	Childerhouse	de	Eston bavent	eod
Johannis	Coppinge	de	Marlesforde	272
Johannis	Chaplin	de	Blundeston	274
Petri	Cosseler	de	Mettingham	276
Agnets	Crote	de	Corton	eod
Willimi	Cotewan	de	Wangforde	eod
Roberti	Chever	de	Sisewell	278
Johannis	Chittinge	de	Southoulde	279
Willimi	Cowper	de	Bealings	283
Willimi	Curtis	de	Levington	286
Roberti	Clifton	de	Gippwico	293
Cicelie	Coke	de	Sprowton	298
Anne	Clerke	de	Bradwell	301
Henrici	Churche	de	Southcove	eod
Richi	Carr	de	Wenhaaston	eod
Thome	Chapman	de	Hollislie	303
Johannis	Childerhouse	de	ffrostenden	304
Henrici	Churche	de	South cove	eod
Agnets	Clerke	de	Horham	306
Richardi	Cottingham	de	Thorpe hythe	309
Willimi	Cole	de	ffelixstowe	eod
Johannis	Chetleburghe	de	Beccles	310
Rogeri	Clerke	de	Laxfilde	eod
Roberti	Champneis	de	Brusiade	eod
Galfridi	Cutley	de	Grundisburghe	318
Henrici	Cobb	de	Gippwico	319
Willimi	Crowne	de	Braham	eod
Johannis	Champion	de	Gippwico	eod
Alicie	Creede	de	Eston bavent	320
Galfridi	Cole	de	Wilbie	322
Roberti	Chircheshouse	de	Kessinglande	323
Johannis	Cowper	de	Mellis	eod
Johannis	Churche	de	ffordley	324
Johannis	Crowe	de	Peasenhall	327
Johannis	Cuttinge	de	Debenham	eod
Roberti	Cheve	de	Beccles	329
Willimi	Crosse	de	Hallisworthe	333
Roberti	Cowper	de	Coddenham	334
Richi	Cooke	de	Dennington	335

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Willm̃i	Campe	de	Kirkfilde	337
Alexander	Crowe	de	Kirklie	338
Agnets	Cole	de	Welbie	339
Johannis	Cocke self	de	Debenham	340
Richi	Codenham	de	Thorpe	342
Johannis	Churche	de	Hasellwoode	eođ
Johannis	Carver als Sewall	de	Donwico	346
Thome	Clerke	de	ffreston	eođ
Thome	Cave	de	Beccles	351
Edmundi	Cowper	de	Oreforde	353
Richardi	Cuttinge			
Richi	Cowper	de	Kesinglande	355

(To be continued.)

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLVI.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Plumesgate Hundred :

Snape : Chalice twoo, wayinge xxj oz qz di—Great Bells ij
 Sternefelde : Chalis one, wayinge xi oz—Great Bells ij
 Rendham : Chalis one, wayinge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells iij
 Brosiarde : Chalis one, wayinge xi oz qz—Great Bells ij
 ffarneham : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Parham : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Glemham pva : Chalice one wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells ij
 Glemham Magna : Chalice one wt certeyne ledd in y^e same wayinge ledd
 & all ix oz di qz—Great Bells v
 Hasellwode : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Blacsall : Chalice one all gylte wayinge xix oz ij qz—Great Bells iij
 Butley : Great Bells ij
 Ikyn : Chalice one, doble gyltt, wayinge xv oz ij qz—Great Bells iij
 ffrystoñ : Chales one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells ij
 Saxmondham : Chalis one wayinge xj oz ij qz—Great Bells v. Sancts
 Bells j
 Aldeborowgh : Chalis one wayinge xiiij oz ij qz—Great Bells iij.
 Sancts Bells j
 Tunstalle : Chalis one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells iij
 Stratforde : Chalis one, wayinge x oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Benall : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz di qz—Great Bells ij
 Cransford : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Chilsforth : Chalice one, wayinge v oz di qz—Great Bells ij
 Sudborne : Chalis one all gylt, wayinge xvij oz ij qz—Great Bells iij

Wandisde : Great Bells 11j

Orford : Chalice one, wayinge xxix oz qz—Great Bells 11j

Swetflyng : Chalycce one, wayinge x oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate ccii ^{xx} j ix oz
		Great Bells 11j ^{xx} 11j
		Sancts Bells 1j

Colnes Hundred :

ffalkenh^am : Chales one, wayinge x o3 di—Great Bells 11j

Levyngtō : Chalice one, wayinge x1j o3 j q3—Great Bells 11j

Bucklesh^am : Chalis one, wayinge ix o3 di qz—Great Bells 11j

Walton : Chalis one, wayinge vj vnē j qz—Great Bells 1j

Kyrton : Chalis one, wayinge x oz di—Great Bells 11j

ffylstowe : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz—Great Bell j

Trymley Sct Martyn : Chalis one, wayinge xvj oz di—Great Bells j

Hemley : Chalis one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells 11j

Trymley Sct Marie : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

Wackton : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells 1j

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate cvij oz di
		Great Bells xxv

Wilfforde Hundred :

Alderton : Chalis one, wayinge x1j oz di—Great Bells 11j

Shatish^am : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz—Great Bells 11j

Dalango : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells 11j

Vfforde : Chalis one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells v

Wyckh^am Markytt : Chalis one, wayinge xx oz di—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Holsley : Chalys one, wayinge xj oz di & di qz—Great Bells 11j

Melton : Chalis one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells 11j

Bromeswell : Chalis one, wayinge xv oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

Boyton : Chalice one, wayinge x1j oz—Great Bells 11j

Debedge : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells 1j

Bawdsey : Chalice one, wayinge x oz j qz—Great Bells 11j

Ramsholte : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz j qz—Great Bells 1j

Petystre : Chalice one, wayinge x oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

Sutton : Chalis one, wayinge xvj oz j qz—Great Bells 11j

Bowge : Chalis one, wayinge xj oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

Bredfeld : Chalis one, wayinge x1j oz 11j qz—Great Bells 11j

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate ciij ^{xx} xix oz di di qz
		Great Bells lv
		Sancts Bells j

(To be continued.)

THE DE NORWICH FAMILY.

The series of representatives of the family of De Norwich, who were Lords of the Manors of Bramfield, Thorington, Wenhaston, and Mells, during the reigns of the three Edwards, have given rise to a considerable amount of confusion. This is especially conspicuous in Page's "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," and it may save some readers of that book from error if this actual sequence of the Lords of the Manor is pointed out. The first two mentioned below are not alluded to by Dugdale in his Baronage, who mentions, however, a Geoffrey de Norwich, and Sir Walter de Norwich in the reign of John. He was Lord of the Manor of Walpole in 1277, when he obtained a grant of free warren for his lands in that parish.

2. Sir John de Norwich, son of No. 1, was Lord in 1302, not only of Walpole, but of Wenhaston, Mells, and other manors, when he obtained a grant of free warren in them. He died 1316.

3. Sir Walter de Norwich, son of No. 2 (the first Sir John), who succeeded, had been made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1311, and was subsequently Treasurer of the Exchequer (Dugdale says in 1320 and 1325). He was first summoned to Parliament in 1315, a year before he succeeded to the Lordship. He also obtained a grant of free warren, and died in 1326 (Dugdale says in 1329).

4. Sir John de Norwich (No. 2); son of the last (the second Sir Walter). He entered Parliament in 1343, and was Admiral of the King's fleet to the Northward, and distinguished himself in Scotland and in several French campaigns. He died in 1362. His son and heir, a Walter de Norwich, had died before him, leaving however an heir; the last of the title. The manors were held by the widow of the last Sir John, Margery, until her death four years later, in 1366, when they passed to

5. Sir John de Norwich (No. 3), grandson of the last Lord. He seems to have shared his father's tendency to early death, for he held the manors for only seven years, dying in 1373. Perhaps the "coming event" cast its shadow upon him, since it was this Sir John who founded and endowed from these manors the College, which was ultimately settled at Mettingham,* and in which the manors were vested until the dissolution. They were, indeed, at first held by Trustees for the College and for Catherine Brewis, "cousin" of the last Sir John. (Dugdale states that she was daughter of Thomas, brother of the last Sir John.) She became a nun at the end of a year after succeeding to the estates, and apparently the interest in the property then passed wholly to the College. The Earl of Suffolk who succeeded to that which had not been left to the College, was a son of a sister of the Admiral.

As an instance of the confusion caused by these alternating names, it may be mentioned that Page, in his notes on Bramfield, says, that the first Sir Walter (of 1281), was made Baron of the Exchequer at the

* Sir John, the Admiral, had obtained a licence to fortify Mettingham.

date at which his grandson, the second Sir Walter, received that post. He also says that the first Sir John, the father of the Baron of the Exchequer, died in 1373, the date of the death of his great grandson, the third Sir John. In the account of Thorington, the first Sir John (second Lord) is identified with the second Sir John (fourth Lord). In the account of Walpole, the first Sir Walter is identified with the second, the Baron of the Exchequer; the first Sir John being made the heir of his own son.

Only one of many other mistakes ought to be pointed out. The statement of the connection of the family with Mellis in Hartismere is erroneous, and due to the confusion between this place and Mells in Wenhamston.

In the choice of a profession for the second Sir John, we may perhaps trace the influence of motives often operative at the present day. "He is a wild lad, make him a Sailor," may have been the advice given to his father, the Treasurer of the Exchequer. At any rate six years after he succeeded to the estates we find him "in trouble." Among the interesting notes of Norfolk "Pleas," given by Mr. Walter Rye (*East Anglian*, first series, Aug. 1867, p. 149), are "Instructions to the Sheriff to distrain upon John de Norwich miles, Edmund de Sancto mauro miles (and others) . . . and have their bodies at Norwich . . . de placito quare ipsi simil cum aliis vi et armis ven. ad maner(iu)m de Cislonde, quod quidem maner(iu)m Willelmus filius Willelmi Charles ac alii de comitivi predicti Johannis de Norwico et aliorum tunc combusserunt contra pacem et ad terrorem populi." The qualities here exemplified were employed to better purpose at sea, where his achievements obtained for him not only honour, but profit. After his first two achievements he was voted a reward (significant), doubtless as convenient to receive as it was to give a reward at the expense of other people. He received a "respite from the payment of his debts by reason of his great services." To this negative gift, subsequent performances obtained the addition of a more positive reward in the shape of 50 marks a year until a suitable donation of lands could be arranged. So Dugdale tells us.

Some other members of the family are mentioned by Page in his account of Yoxford. The living of St. Margaret's, Norwich, was attached to the manor, and was sold with it in 1330 to John de Norwich, clerk, whose widow presented in 1338. This cannot have been a brother of the then Sir John, but may have been a cousin, grandson of the first Sir John mentioned above. In 1349 the presentation was made by another John de Norwich, Lord of Yoxford. Who was this? The next presentation was in 1357 by "Sir John de Norwich le Cosyn, Knight, who was lord of Yoxford." But Yoxford was not mentioned among the manors of which the *Admiral* died seized, although these included the adjacent Thorington, Bramfield, &c. Moreover Yoxford did not pass either to Mettingham or the Earl of Suffolk, since a John

Norwich of Yoxford, presented in 1376, and again (or at least one of the same name) in

It would be interesting to know more of this branch on account of the disappearance of the *de*. May I suggest this subject—the disuse of the prepositional element—to the notice of those who have the opportunity of ascertaining the conditions under which it took place in different families.

W. R. GOWERS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS OF THE PURITAN REVOLUTION, 1628-1660.—It has often been a matter of regret that the numerous constitutional documents of this, one of the most important periods in the history of the nation, have been so long outside the reach of the ordinary student, and inaccessible to many who often are most anxious to verify some reference in regard to oft recurring Puritan topics. Although most of the documents selected and edited by Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, and issued by the Clarendon Press in a handy volume, have been previously printed in some form or other, we now have for the first time a complete body of Puritan documentary history. The wide range of subjects suggested by the various titles of the different documents cannot fail to awaken interest, and perchance stimulate to further enquiry in matters laid aside for want of some such fresh help as that afforded by Dr. Gardiner's volume. To have documents like these brought together and prefaced by so able an introduction, is indeed a boon which students will be sure to relish.

QUERIES.

ELECTION BANNER.—I shall be glad of any information as to the relic referred to in the following cutting from the *Yarmouth Mercury*.

F. DANBY PALMER.

“THE TOLHOUSE MUSEUM.—A very interesting addition to this proposed local institution has just been made, through the good offices of the hon. secretary (F. Danby Palmer, Esq., D.L.) It consists of an Election Banner, which, from the general treatment of the subject, appears to be about 100 years old. On it are portrayed ‘John Bull’ and a Courtier, sitting at table under the scroll, ‘The old Constitution revived by John Bull & Co,’ the latter saying ‘May our peace and commerce last for ever,’ and the former replying ‘Huzza, and without a Corn Bill.’ On the left is a manufactory of fire arms, soldiers, and the inscription ‘Paddy Bull, Blacksmith to the Board of Agriculture,’ and on the right a farm labourer pushing down cheap meat and bread to the table, and saying ‘They be all a coming down, Johnny.’ The back ground forms a rural scene. It is difficult to point with accuracy to exactly the epoch to which this refers, but it may probably be that of the corn duties, which led, locally, to the riots of 1792. On that occasion the magistrates were attacked by a mob at the Tolhouse, and Lacon, the Mayor, was knighted, but not (as Cory states) for his conduct during the riot; the real reason being the withdrawal of his opposition to the Townsend family, at a borough contest.”

"STOOL WITH A SLIPP UPON IT."—In the Churchwardens' account books of Pettaugh, from which extracts lately have been printed in the weekly newspaper, the *Ipswich Journal*, among other articles belonging to a certain Widow Simons in the year 1748, was "a stool with a slipp upon it." The "stool" I think belonged to one period, the "slipp" to another. There are some people who consider that these oak stools were made for the purpose of resting coffins upon when the bearers had to walk some distance to the church, and required to rest on the way. That may have been one of the many uses to which these stools have been put; I may mention as another, that washing tubs have been set upon them; and I have rescued one or two from such an ignominious condition in a back yard. But *the* use was that which common sense suggests, and authority for which is found in the old inventories, that they were the common seats in the old halls. The "slipp" was a kind of slab of wood which was slipped on and over the seat of the stool, kept in position by grooves which were attached to the slipp. The "slipp" thus formed a table.

H. A. W.

REPLIES.

ROGUERY SOMEWHERE (p. 233).—There is no doubt that Parson Bartram mentioned in the paper Dr. Jessopp prints, was John Bartram, the rector of Metton in 1579, for not only was there no other Metton parson of that surname, but Thomas Gamlyn, who is also mentioned in it as holding some land before the parson occurs in the Metton Subsidy Rolls for 37 Hen. VIII., and 3, 5, and 8 Ed. VI., while John Bartram, clerk, occurs on the rolls for 35 and 39 Eliz. I should say that the document which the Doctor thinks from its writing is of the end of the 18th century, is a copy of one of an earlier date, for Clement Herne was lord of Bromhall Manor in Metton in 1690. As to his other query the Windhams were lords of the head manor. Sir John Windham was probably Sir John Windham of Orchard.

WALTER RYE.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS (Vol. II., N.S., pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208, 232, 371; Vol. III., p. 88).—I beg to add the following to those already given:—

Jⁿo Bronson *Stow Market*
 W^m Brown *Harleston*
 J^hn Christian *Aylsham*
 Fiske *Stowmarket*
 Tho^s Haley *Norwich*
 John Haryson *Norwich*
 William Hill *Walsingham*
Bury St. Edmund's.

Benj^a Ludlow *Yarmouth*
 Oldenshaw *Lynn*
 Will^m Roper *Hadleigh*
 Thomas Sage *Norwich*
 Tho^s Watts *St. Edmunds Bury*
 Tho^s Wilkin *Norwich*

J. C. FORD

THE BURNING OF WOMEN (VOL. III., pp. 100, 120, 135, 168).—I have "The genuine trial of Margery Beddingfield and Richard Ringe," at Bury St. Edmund's, March 21, 1763, "for Petty Treason and Murder committed on John Beddingfield, late of *Sternfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, farmer, late the husband of the said Margery, and the master of the said Ringe." The prisoners having been found "Guilty," Ringe was sentenced to be drawn to the place of execution, to be hanged by the neck, and his body "to be dissected and anatomized." Margery was sentenced to be drawn to the place of execution, "where you are to be burnt until you be dead." Both confessed to the murder; and "They were both executed, pursuant to their sentence, at Rushmere, near Ipswich, on Friday, the eighth of April, 1763. Margery Beddingfield was not twenty-one years of age, had been married four years, had lived happily with her husband, and had one daughter by him, which is living. Richard Ringe was about twenty-two years of age."

It is stated at page 168 that the case of burning Amy Hutchinson, Nov. 7, 1750, is supposed to be "the earliest on record in this country of a woman poisoner; but I have a note, probably from the *Gent's Mag.*—for I omitted to add the authority—that one "Catherine Hayes was really burnt at Tyburn, Nov. 3, 1725 through the carelessness of the executioner."

Bury St. Edmund's.

J. C. FORD.

[The case of Catherine Hayes is referred to at page 120, as having "*aided and abetted* the murderers of her husband."—ED.]

A CHURCH OVEN FOR BAKING SACRAMENTAL BREAD (pp. 151, 167).—Is it not more probable that this recess was for a lamp which was placed to burn before the Sacrament or before some image? It is about 24 in. by 20, close to the East wall, and just beyond the piscina, which latter has two oak shelves which would be used for the cruets and *lavabo* dish, &c. The recess has been so neatly restored as to take away all character from it, and were it not for the flue, it might be taken for an awmbry, but its position would preclude that. There are examples, and those comparatively few, of fire places in churches, not in the particular position of this recess, and which were wanted for the sake of some person who more or less lived in the church for the preservation of its treasure, or for attending to the lamps. Mr. Micklethwaite in his paper on "Parish Churches in the year 1548" (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. xxxv., 389), says that "sometimes an oil lamp was placed in a small niche in the wall, with a flue to take away the smoke, and a transparent door in front of it." There is no trace as far as I can detect of the hinges of a door, on account of the neat restoration of the recess, nor marks of a cresset hole. Sir Henry Dryden in his paper on "Lamp Niches" (*Arch. Journal*, Vol. xxxix., p. 396), says, that a lamp niche with a flue exists at Lynn.

H. A. W.

"DILAPIDARI" (pp. 213, 232, 248).—It is not clear to my mind what is the main point referred to at page 248, but there is considerable and material difference between Mr. Rye's statement and Judge Blackstone's definition; for

1. The one punishment was to be carried out in the prison; the other was done on the Corn Hill.
2. The one was to be pressed to death by iron; the other has clearly reference in some way to stone.
3. The one, refusing to be tried by the county, must have been expressed in words (not probable in writing), the other is standing mute or refusing to plead when arraigned. It can hardly be said there is no difference between these several matters.

In the *Antiquary* (March 1890, p. 118), however, there is a very similar case. It is stated of a prisoner (apparently after what we should call now a True Bill had been found by the Grand Inquisition), "because the saide John refuses to put himself upon any jury & refuses the common law, he is sent back to prison in the custody of Henry de Threlheld, &c." We are not informed whether this &c. meant that he was to be pressed to death with iron, or dilapidari—perhaps this could be ascertained by inquiry of the learned writer of the article referred to.

H. F. N.

The main point of "H. F. N.'s" contention is, that the punishment of being pressed to death was inflicted by a weight of *iron* being laid on the body of the criminal. Mr. Rye's statement, "pressed to death for refusing to plead," does not in itself run counter to this. The term "dilapidari," may be only a form of expression after all, equally intelligible whether iron or stone brought into use. Neither will those of us who know Ipswich and its ancient history well, care to distinguish in this case, between the precincts of the prison and its adjacent "hill of Council,"—a veritable baiting-ground by the way—such as the Cornhill may be regarded. Until positive evidence is adduced to the contrary, we incline to the belief that "to stand mute," and "to refuse trial," are but two modes of expressing the same thing.

ED.

[This note was written previous to the receipt of Mr. Rye's further reply given below.]

Until "H. F. N." shows me that stoneing was ever a recognized legal punishment in England, I prefer my surmises that "dilapidari" means to be pressed to death by stones for "refusing his trial," and that the latter expression only meant refusing to plead. "H. F. N." is not quite right in saying that the punishment of pressing to death was always by the imposition of *iron*. Some authorities say "weights" generally.

WALTER RYE

"HIS MARK" IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Now-a-days unlettered men usually sign their name with a simple \times . This rude form was occasionally used in the seventeenth century, but more generally a mark distinctive of the person, and easily identified, was employed. Some of these were mere scrawls, yet recognizable as distinctive marks: others had a more definite form and indicate either higher intelligence or some slight education on the part of their writers. The minute book of Honington parish vestry, 1606 to 1736, furnishes a considerable variety of such private marks. The first and last instances of marks in the vestry book are the simple cross $+$; in the year 1661 a cross saltier \times occurs written by a firm hand. Two very rude crosses occur in 1608, and scrawled marks in that and several following years. More clearly defined marks are those of Robt. Howlet, 1606 to 1612; John Hart 1607; Will. Fee 1608 to 1612; John Gough 1608; likely a grindstone (to which the mark bears some resemblance), the mark of a blacksmith. In 1611 to 1653 Robert Carsy signs $:::$ and in 1612 to 1627 John Nunn M . From 1625 to 1629 the mark A of George Avis occurs. Rob. Spurling in 1628 has a shepherd's crook as his mark and in 1831 has only a $+$, while the crook is given as the mark of John Bowle. I infer that there is an error in the placing of the name in the former year, especially as a $+$ appears in the minutes without a name attached. From 1629 to 1654 John Nunn signs N : this is probably a son of the John Nunn mentioned above. In 1634-5 Robert Spurling uses the sign R . Between 1637 and 1653 John Parkein signs O , likely the village blacksmith of those years. Robert Carter in 1637-8 signs with what is probably only a very rude cross, yet sufficient to be distinctive. Ralph Spurling in 1639-40 uses the same mark R as Robert, written with a freer hand. Henry Doo between 1649 to 1668 signs H . John Parkin in 1660 signs with a mark apparently little more than a scrawl. The same may be said of the marks of Edmund Hall and Robert Wyborrough in 1662. Gillett flossett in 1664 uses a black letter initial G . Thomas Carsy in 1669 and 1684 has as his mark M . In 1676 and 1677 Robert Largent uses a scrawl mark. Henry Martin in 1676 uses the mark H , while two years later John Waterhouse uses a very similar sign. James Booty in 1681 signs B : and John Doo in 1682 to 1706 writes I : Edmund Hadley in 1691, 97, and 98 writes E . The mark of Nicholas Muske in 1696 is NM . A scrawled mark in 1712 indicates Thomas Flowday, or rather Flowerdew, a name connected with the parish. Richard Nunn 1718 to 1726 uses a mark varying between a Greek Φ and Θ : it may represent a grindstone. Thos. Rogers 1721 to 1726 has the sign or . During 131 years about three-fourths of the Meetings of Vestry are in part signed by marks, and in some of the earlier years there are more marks than written signatures. The distinctive marks had a value and importance which the criss cross of the present day does not possess. It could be

R

identified and if necessary sworn to, and could therefore be relied on as a proof of the genuineness and validity of the document on which it appeared. In few cases, if at all, could the X now in use be recognized, by the person who made it, as undoubtedly genuine. It is, therefore, almost altogether useless as a reliable evidence or proof.

Honington Rectory, Suffolk.

W. M. HIND.

A PAPAL INDULGENCE CONNECTED WITH IPSWICH.—“The holy & great Indulgence and pardon of plenary remissio a pena et culpa granted by dyuerse popes and newly confirmed with many amplycacions of our most holy father godes vycar vpō erth pope Leo the X that nowe is at the comādemēt of our moost drede soueraygne lorde Kyng Henry the viii ben examyned by my lorde archebyssshop of Caunterbury is institute publysshed and erected in the conuentuall howse of the Graye Freers within the towne of Ypswich.”

This is the title of an Indulgence which was once in the possession of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and was by him exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen in 1885. The Indulgence is a single broadside in oblong octavo, and it is attributed to the press of Wynkyn de Worde, about 1520. It is probably unique.

These particulars are taken from a Catalogue privately printed by Lord Crawford.

C. St. G.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXVIII.

29 September 1656.

Great Court.

“Att this Court it is ordered that Mr Wallis late Renterwardens of Mr Toolies ffoundacoñ shall paie unto Robt Clarke three Pounds xxx^s for a Hatt (sic) w^{ch} he delivered to Mr Butts over & above the 20^d for the Purchase of Mr Cockes house & xxx^s for his Paynes taken in the same bisines.

Att this Court it is ordered that Mr Bailiffes The Wardens of Mr Toolies ffoundacoñ Mr Henrie Whitinge Mr Thomas Wright Mr Wallis & Robt Clarke or the Maior pt of them shall forthwth Purchase some Lands And Annexe the same to Mr Toolies gift And for the Paiemt of the Purchase mony the Maior pt of them shall haue power to ffell downe Timber of the Lands of Mr Toolie & belonginge to the ffoundacoñ & to make Reporte of their doeings to the Asemblie to whome was giuen power to take order frō time to time to Acte therein.

“Att this Court it is ordered that the Sergeants of the M^{ae} namelie John Taylor, Edm Taylor John Pulford & Mathew Windes shall haue allowed them fyve Pounds A peece in regard of there small

Impleym^{ts} & great Charge to be paid them by the Treasurer of this Towne.

"Att this Court it is ordered that Twentie Pounds shalbe laid out by the Treasurer in twoe Peeces of Plate & given to Mr Warde & Mr Smarte As a gratuitie frō this Towne ffor their Care in p̄videinge for the Lecture in the time of the Vacancie.

"Ordered that A Letter of Atturney shalbe granted to Richard Pemberton & John Denton Late Chamberlyns (w^{ch} said Letter of Atturney shalbe sealed wth the Co^mon Seale att some Petty Court) whereby the Bailiffes Burgesses & Co^minaltie shall authorize the sd late Chamberlyns Jointlie & se^uallie to demande Recover Levey & take all such Rents farmes fynes & all other somes of money as they or eyther of them are Chargeable wth to collect by Reason of their said place."

14 October 1656. Great Court.

"Ordered that what Lord's Rent is due frō this Towne to the Mannor of Stoake And Agreed uppon by the Asemblie shalbe paid by such psons as the Asemblie shall appoynt.

"Ordered that the se^uall oathes nowe Read wth the Amendemts and nowe approved of by this Court & the same shalbe sent upp to the Burgesses that serve ffor this Towne in Parlam^t to be confirmed & settled & that they shall frō time to time Acquainte the Asemblie wth there p̄sendings therein to whome wee doe Referr the business to Act therein As they shall thincke fitt & the sd Burgesses to followe their Advise.

"Ordered there shalbe Order taken by Mr Recorder Mr francis Bacon & Mr Brandlinge ffor the p̄sent suppressinge of the Twoe ffaiers of St George & St James usually kept in this Towne of Ipsw^{ch} in such Mannor As maie be most ffor the savinge of Charge & for the Moore speedie dispatch of the bissines be it by Quorants Act of Parlam^t or otherwise.

"Ordered that Thomas ffyn John Howell & W^m Drane shall haue newe Leases of there se^uall ffarmes Paieinge the same Rent & under such Covenants As the Co^mon Counsell shall thincke fitt w^{ch} said Leases shalbe sealed att some Petty Court."

26 January 1656. Assembly.

"It is Agreed that there shalbe xx^s distrubted (sic) amongst the poore Taylors of this Towne accordinge to former Orders out of Mr Smarts allowance To the Company of the Taylo^{rs} of this Towne that is to Saie

Coote Wade

John Margerom

Robt Noble

Joseph Kirke

Jeames Bennett

Willm Barrowe

Willm Mimpriss

John Blumfeild

"It is Agreed that Mr John fford shall haue A Lease ffor one hundred yeeres of A peece of Wast grounde belonginge to the towne of

Ipsw^{ch} & Lieth next the salt water & in pt of w^{ch} soyle there is A docke nowe made, he payeinge yearelie three shillings & fflower pence Uppon Condiçion he build not uppon the same soyle nor fell upp the docke nor make the Key anie larger then nowe it is, M^r Parkhurst M^r John Humfrie & M^r Robt Clarke are Appoynted to messure & dole the same out.

"It is agreed that M^r Hayle M^r Sorrell Simon Cumberland & Robt Clarke shall haue power to treate about the sale of the houses late in Thornes occupaçon & the house late in Parkhurts occupaçon wth such psons As haue A mynde to buy the same And to make Reporte what wilbe given ffor the same att the next Asemblie & in the meane time to veiwe & see the same & consider what they are worth to be sould.

"It is agreed that unles the psons hereunder named shall paie the sefall somes of mony hereunder mecoed uppon demande to the Chamberlyns of this Towne ffor the Water they haue to their houses wth out grant w^{ch} if they or anie of them Refuse to paie the Water fforthwth to be disannexed frō the Mayne Pipe And if they desire A Continewance of the same then they are to make some Agreem^t with the towne or such as the towne shall appoynte before Bartholmewe next.

	li.	s.	d.		li.	s.	d.
W ^m Dogget -	-	6	8	John Hales -	-	6	8
Valentine Bale -	-	6	8	Tho: Newton -	-	6	8
M ^r Mans tenem ^t -	-	6	8	Zachery Chapman -	-	6	8
M ^r Youngs -	-	6	8	Thomas Webb -	-	6	8
M ^r Gosnold ffor his sefall tenem ^{ts} }	2	13	4	Thomas Lea -	-	6	8
Tho: Church sefl -	-	6	8	John Bittyn -	-	2	0
Titus Champlyn ffor Sam: Tovell }	6	8		M ^r Smeare -	-	6	8
M ^r Robt Manninge -	-	6	8	M ^r Reynfford -	-	6	8
John Reeve -	-	6	8	M ^r Cumberland -	-	6	8
M ^r Morgan late in W ^m ffeasts ocē }	6	8		M ^r Harrold -	-	6	8
Joseph Burrough -	-	13	4	W ^m Regle -	-	6	8
				Barbor -	-	13	4
				Tho: Keble -	-	6	8
				May -	-	6	8

W. E. LAYTON

(To be continued.)

WHERE DID THE THING OF SUFFOLK MEET?

"Ixworth, in Thingoe, near Bury St. Edmund's, was probably the meeting place of the Suffolk Thing." Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places* (p. 200).

Can we not do better than so vague a guess? Where should the Thing of Suffolk meet? Surely at the old East Anglian capital, the name of which was altered by the Danes, and where they must have

Notes on Civil Costume in England,

From the Conquest to the Regency,

BY THE HON. LEWIS WINGFIELD.

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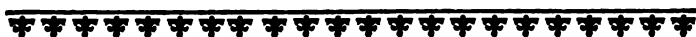
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congregated as a place equally accessible and important. That Dunwich was the meeting place of the Thing is proved beyond any possible question by the local names. To the north of the hill, which gives the first part of the name, are flat meadows beside the stream that still bears the dignified name of the "Dunwich River." Protected by the hill, which then extended much farther out to the north-east, these fields are just the place for such assemblies. That they met there, the names still clearly tell us. "Great Dingle and Little Dingle" suggest that there met the Great Thing of the Shire and the Lesser Thing of the Hundred,—a Hundred which is as likely to have taken its name of "Blyth-thing" from the fact that in it the great Thing met, as the Hundred of Thingoe. "Thing-well" is, of course, as every reader of Taylor's charming book knows, the Thing-field, and the equivalent of the "Thing-vellir" or Council plain of Iceland. Still more clear, however, are the local indications, for in the "Great Dingle" are two spots of rising ground about a hundred yards apart—Dingle Great Hill and Dingle Little Hill.

A mile inland we have another significant indication in the name "Westleton." This is probably the relic of "West-shel-ton," and contains the "shel" found also in Thurshelton, which Taylor derives from the source of the Icelandic skaaler or wooden boathouses erected for those who attended the "Thing," and which were surrounded by a tun or enclosure. Indeed, we have the "shel" still in the provincial "sheal," a temporary summer hut of Scandinavian origin (Skeat). Close by there is a grove that bears a name too clear to be trustworthy—possessing the "Sweet simplicity that seldom guides correctly"—Scheiller's Grove. Yet there is Sallow Walks close by. "Walks" abound between Dunwich and Blythburgh; the word is probably the Norse wake, a clear passage occurring in the district of the Broads.

Moreover, we have evidence that the change that occurred when the Danes took possession of this part of East Anglia, was chiefly one of names, and was that only to a slight extent. The Danes of the Norse invasion came, practically, to an old Danish colony when they came to Suffolk, according to the accepted opinion that South Jutland, that is mid Denmark, furnished the people who displaced the Celts. They found familiar words in most of the place-names and left them unaltered, just as they did the same place-names in other districts—as may be shown in future numbers of the *East Anglian*. In North-west Lincolnshire a large number of the Blything names remain unaltered among by's, thorpe's, and toft's. They may have found the custom familiar, except in name, and have adopted with ease the moot and leet, changing the name. At Dunwich the Anglian (or Jutish) council may have met for centuries before the hillside looked down upon the forms of the later Danes, perhaps far out-numbered still by the descendants of their predecessors. More amalgamation took place in Suffolk than in most districts. Had we not history to tell us that this was a chief

town, the place-name would do so. Here we have still "Leet Hill," and we have a most interesting and significant name half a mile inland in "Foxburrow," near the Dingles. Folk's burgh, the protected place for the (South) folk who took part in the council, clearly takes us back to the days before the Norse invasions.

Are we justified in looking still further back? Alfred's "Donmoeceaster" suggests that, before the Roman day, Donmoc was the name by which the place was known, and "Donmoc" is suggestive in a high degree. Does it not offer us a Celtic "Dun-mag," "the Meadow by the Hill-fort?" And does not this give some additional support to the opinion, first put forward a century ago, adopted in his map by Green the historian, and lately advocated by Canon Raven, that Dunwich is Sitomagus? Certain it is that mere situation must always have conferred upon it paramount importance, and have constituted a sort of type of the idea connected by the first part of the words "site" and "Sitomagus."

W. R. GOWERS.

REGISTER OF PALGRAVE, Co. SUFFOLK.

I send some notes from this register which may be of interest, since, for a few years from 1698, the *occupations* of residents are given with all the entries, indicating in some measure the distribution of employment in a village, near a small town. Names occurring again are not repeated.

1698	R. Hayward, Yeoman	1699	S. Prentice, Linen weaver
"	P. Hanner, Glover	"	P. Buckenham, Maltster
"	W. Nicholls, Farmer	"	J. Bancroft, Farrier
"	J. Pease, Innkeeper	"	S. Algar, Linen weaver
"	T. Estwell, Glover	1700	H. Church, Butcher
"	J. Prentice, Gent.	"	R. Hayward, Innkeeper
"	H. Ricks (Rix), Farmer	"	S. Lanciter, Farmer
"	Amos Harvey, Carpenter	"	J. Bore, Labourer
"	J. Taylor, Labourer	"	P. Reeve, Farmer
"	J. Read, Miller	"	P. Richards, Labourer
"	T. Page, Yeoman	"	J. Osborn, Labourer
"	H. Fisher, Sawyer	"	J. Cowper, Hair weaver
1699	J. Hinchloe, Gent.	"	J. Manby, Tailor
"	G. Ford, Butcher	"	T. Faulkner, Shoemaker
"	R. Wace, Labourer	"	B. Nunn, Woolcomber
"	J. Smyth, Shoemaker	1701	L. Rainbird, Farmer
"	J. Whorle, Labourer	"	D. Farrant, Carpenter
"	J. More, Weaver	"	W. Rocket, Blacksmith
"	T. Ricks, Stuffe weaver	"	W. Dicks, Farmer
"	T. Dade, Stuffe weaver	"	W. Coningham, Stuffweaver
"	W. Brown, Shoemaker	1702	T. Jolly, Milliner
"	J. Fletcher, Tailor	"	R. Eaton, Maltster

1702	J. Spurding, Labourer	1703	T. Barbar, Labourer
"	J. Rudd, Woolcomber	"	R. Hakon, Glover
"	J. Bowen, Farmer	"	T. Tunmore, Farmer
"	J. Whitehead, Hair weaver	1704	T. Gorderham, Linen weaver
"	J. Semman, Linen weaver	"	H. Love, Yeoman
"	W. Cork, Tailor	"	H. Dickerson, Farmer
"	P. Archer, Labourer	"	T. Cullham, Labourer
"	J. Brunning, Labourer	1705	J. Spurdings, Farmer
1703	R. Chittock, Wheelwright	"	J. Farrant, Linen weaver
"	G. Lungly, Farmer	"	J. Chapman, Labourer
"	R. Rogers, Stuffweaver		

The next pages contain a Register of Briefs for the following places:—

1706.	North Maston, Bucks.	Fire.
"	Towcester, Northants.	"
1707.	Broseley Church, Salop.	
"	Littleport, Camb.	Fire.
"	Shirelane, Middlesex.	"
"	Hartley Green, Staffordshire.	"
"	Spilsby, Lincolnshire.	"
1710.	Apr. 30. Stockton Church.	
	May 28. Ashton-super-Mersey Church.	
	May 28. Chalfont St. Peter's Church.	
	June 25. Rotherith-wall, Surrey.	
	June 25. Northfleet and Durant, Kent.	
	Oct. 22. Haughley, Suffolk.	Fire.
	Nov. 19. Twyford, Berks and Wilts.	"
	Nov. 26. Ensham, Oxon.	"
	Dec. 3. Cardigan Church building.	
1711.	May 20. Cockermouth Church.	
	May 6. Edinburgh.	Fire.
	June 3. Wishart Church.	
	May 27. Colchester, St. Margaret's Church.	
	Nov. 11. Tadmore and Market Rayson, York (<i>sic.</i>)	Fire.
	Oct. 4. Long Melford Church, Suffolk.	
	Oct. 25. Woolwich Church, Kent.	
	Dec. 2. St. Helen's Church, alias Edington, Isle of Wight, John Bridge, Rector, Dec. 24, 1711.	
1712.	Nov. 23. Coleorton Church, Leicester.	
	Dec. 7. Richard Salter, St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London.	Fire.
	Nov. 16. Battle Bridge, St. Olave's, Southwark.	Fire.
	Nov. 16. St. Clement's Church, Hastings.	
	Nov. 16. Bergh Apton Chancel, Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr. Conold, Rector there.	

Diss.

C. R. MANNING.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXV.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 227).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,151.*—*Continued.*

19,151.

TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury
 " of Hintlesham
 TALKARNE
 TALMACH
 TALMAGE, Coddendam
 TALVAS
 TALWORTH
 TALIYARD
 TANNER
 TANQUERAY
 TANY
 TASBURGH
 TASH
 TASSELL
 TASTARD
 TATLOCK
 TATNALL
 TATESHALL
 TATTESHALL
 TATTINGSTON
 TAVERNER
 TAY, or TEY
 TAYLOR, Gt. Fakenham
 " Lidgate
 " Diss, Norwich, &c.
 " Dr. Rowland
 TEMPLE
 TENDRING
 TENNANT
 TERRITT
 THARP
 THELLUSSON
 THELNETHAM
 THEOBALD, or TIBOLD, or THEBAUD
 THETFORD
 THIRKLE
 THISTLEDEN
 THOMAS
 THOMPSON, Southwold
 " Ufford
 " Wattisfield

THOMPSON, Culpho
 THORESBY
 THORNDIKE
 THORNE
 THORNHAM
 THORNHILL
 THORNTON
 THORPE
 THORROWGOOD
 THROGMORTON
 THROWER
 THURLEBY
 THURLOW
 THURSTANESTON
 THURSTON, or THRUSTON, Hoxne
 " Market Weston
 THRUSTON, now MOTT
 THURSTON, L. Wenham, & Ipswich
 " or THIRSTON, Rendham

19,152.

THURLOW
 THURTELL
 THWAYTES
 TICHBORNE
 TIDDIMAN
 TILLOTT
 TILNEY
 " Ipswich
 TIMPERLEY
 TIMWORTH
 TINDALL
 TINLING
 TIPPELL
 TIPTOFT, or TIBETQT
 TIVETSHALE
 TODD
 TODENI
 TOLVER
 TOMS
 TONG
 TONY

TOOKIE	TREHAMPTON
TOOLEY	TROKET
TOOSEY	TROSTON
TOPPESFIELD	TROTMAN
TORKINGTON	TROTT
TORLESSE	TROWLE
TORPET	TRUELOVE
TOSTOCK	TRUMPINGTON
TOTINTONE	TRUSSON
TOVELL	TUCK
TOWNSHEND	TUDENHAM, or TUDDENHAM
TOZER	TUNNER, Bart.
TRACY	„ Stoke, Ash, &c.
TRAPNELL	„ Ipswich
TRAVIS	„ Yarmouth, &c.
TREGOZE	TURNOR, Bury

(*To be continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH BOOK OF DENNINGTON, Co. SUFFOLK.

The Dennington Parish Book goes back to 1538, and is in good preservation. The following memorandum is on pp. 10, 11, and seems well worthy of perusal.

The Katherine Wingfield mentioned is apparently the relict of William Wingfield of Dennington, who died childless before 1421.

"Preste" seems to be a bond binding to prompt payment.

Colet died in 1519. The mention of this inventory will be interesting to old Paulines.

Fressingfield Vicarage.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

"Rmebraunce of ertayn wrytyngs and money fownd in oon Coofer wythin the vestrey of Denyngton opened by Markant Smyth, the xvth of Aprill A^o. reg. henr. viij. xxxv^{to} in the presence of me (*sic*).

John Rous

Robt Calver

Willm Smyth

Robt lyne

Willm Aldred

And others

Robt Jervis

Thoms Borett

ffyrste of Obligat'ons vj wherof

Oon of Willm Aldred & Robt markant dated iiij^{to} maij A^o. reg. henr. viij. xxo.

oon other of Willm Goodale & Robt Bagott dated A^o. reg. henr. viij. xxijth

oon other of henry collier & Robt markant dated A^o. reg. henr. viij xx^o.

Oon other of John Bannok and Alexādr Drowry A^o. reg. henr. vij iij^{to}

Oon other of Willm Bannok and Robt Boreth dated xijth July A^o. reg. henr, vij xv^{to}

Oon other and the laste of the vjth (*sic.*) of Robrt Bagot and Willm Goodale dated xxijth mens. Octobris A^o. reg. hērici viij xxijth

Oon pece of pchēmet cōteynnyng thothe gyven to those that shall borrowe of the Church money accordyng to the Terms of the wyll of Dame Kateryn wyngfelde

The wyll of Dame Kateryn Wyngfelde

The billes declaryng the preste and repayment of the xxth Church money and the X marks yerdaye money.

Oon Invētory made by Doctor colett p'sone of denyngton of the Stuff of the sayd p'sonage.

Oon booke covered w^t. pchēmet and certayn Willes in it, declaryng prest and accōpte of the ——— money.

[*Marginal Note.* Oon lytell purse and xij^s in it w^t a bill declaryng the recepte of the same.]

[*Marginal Note.* Oon other p'se of lether in golde and sylver vjth. xij^s. iij^d.]

And in oon other p'se of Lether in Sylver xxxij^s. iij^d.

And in oon lyttle p'se of lether ixth viij^s in golde

ixth

Sm of the money founde in the sayd cofer in dyvers
p'ses as bfore } xvijth viij^d.

M^d that the xxijth daye of December A^o. xxxvj^{to} h. } xvij viij^d. (f)
vij^d ther was taken out of the ixth viij^s

COUNTRY RHYMES.—A newly discovered book by John Bunyan, entitled *A Book for Boys and Girls, or Country Rhymes for Children*, has been re-produced in facsimile by Mr. Elliot Stock. It was first published in 1686, but no copy had been discovered of the original edition, until a few months since, when one was secured by the authorities of the British Museum, which, as far as can be known, is with a single exception the only copy existing. The curious features which characterize the book, and the general interest in anything emanating from Bunyan may be taken as indications that this curious little volume in its present form is sure to be welcomed. Although written for children, it is most unlikely that the greater part of the book will prove anything of an attraction to our present-day boys and girls. There was a time, of course, when it was otherwise, consequently many will be glad to possess a book which is not only full of interest to the thoughtful reader, but serves as an introduction to a period when literature of this class had a real hold

upon the people. Such subjects as "Meditations upon a Egg," and "The Sinner and the Spider," are exceedingly quaint. Two other pieces are set to music in queer-looking type, having clefs of an obsolete form. But the rhyme which may be regarded as of greatest interest to our readers, many of whom are intimately acquainted with church bell literature, is that "Upon a Ring of Bells."

No apology is needed for the insertion here of the "Comparison," which is a fairly representative page of the Author's style, and are lines moreover which many of our readers will be glad to see. We are indebted to Mr. Stock for the use of an original plate of the re-print.

Comparison.

These Bells are like the Powers of my Soul ;
 Their Clappers to the Passions of my mind
 The Ropes by which my Bells are made to tole,
 Are Promises (I by experience find)

My body is the Steeple, where they hang,
 My Graces they which do ring ev'ry Bell :
 Nor is there any thing gives such a rang,
 When by these Ropes these Ringers ring them well.

Let not my Bells these Ringers want, nor Ropes ;
 Yea let them have room for to swing and sway :
 To tofs themselves deny them not their Scopes.
 Lord ! in my Steeple give them room to play.
 If they do tole, ring out, or chime all in,
 They drown the tempting tinckling Voice of Vice :
 Lord ! when my Bells have gone, my Soul has bin
 As 'twere a tumbling in this Paradise !

Or if these Ringers do the Changes ring,
 Upon my Bells, they do such Musick make,
 My Soul then (Lord) cannot but bounce and sing,
 So greatly her they with their Musick take.
 But Boys (my Lusts) into my Belfry go,
 And pull these Ropes, but do no Musick make
 They rather turn my Bells by what they do,
 Or by disorder make my Steeple shake.

Then, Lord ! I pray thee keep my Belfry Key,
 Let none but Graces meddle with these Ropes :
 And when these naughty Boys come, say them Nay.
 From such Ringers of Musick there's no hopes.

The immortal dreamer is known to have been a ringer, and was often to be found at his post in the steeple of Elstow Church, and in this connection the lines have a special interest.

A suitable introduction gives an account of the little book during the two hundred years of its existence, and the connection is shown between this work and the "Divine Emblems," much of which is drawn from it.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. No. V.—Yarmouth Notes. Mr. F. Danby Palmer's useful series of local jottings, collated from the file of the well-known paper the *Norwich Mercury*, the first part of which we noticed some time since, has been brought to a completion by the issue of a fourth series, the whole being issued in a neat volume, pp. 358 (Great Yarmouth: J. Buckle, King Street). The period covered (1830–1872) is not an inviting one to the antiquary, but yet there are many curious items to be found in these pages. No better history of Great Yarmouth during the middle of the 19th century could be imagined. A cabinet photograph of Mr. Danby Palmer wearing the chain of office as Mayor of the Borough, forms an additional attractive feature.—The largest portion of Lord John Hervey's *Suffolk Domesday*,—the Claydon Hundred—(pp. 39) has recently been circulated. Can any of our readers help in identifying *Scaruestuna*, *Escarlestuna*, or *Escaruestuna* (Scariston?) apparently in the neighbourhood of Nettlestead and Hemingstone? Also *Manuwic* (Manwick?) Lord John Hervey shows good judgment and scholarship in dealing with the many difficulties that beset Domesday interpretation, but we are inclined to think that personal names in Domesday are best left untranslated. It is not quite dignified to speak of one *Wichincus* as *Wickens* even if correct. *Blacheman* is just as likely to be *Whiteman* as *Blackman*! What are we to say to the following *terra Rogerii de Ramis* "In eadem (Akenham) i liber homo Aluricus commendatus Saxo antecessori piperelli ('of the little piper!') 40 acres?" The Norfolk Hundred of Eynsford (Ensforda) is mentioned in the *lands of Humfrey Son of Aubrey* at Coddenhain, under the name *Eusford* (translated *Eusford*). In the same account *Belingesford* remains to be identified. In confirmation of our former contention we must point out that at Coddenhain, one Frieburnus, a priest, held half an acre in *clenossina*. Lord John Hervey's work is the more acceptable as it proceeds; one who has followed it from the commencement cannot but feel a growing interest in the subject.—As the volumes of the County History Series, projected by Mr. Elliot Stock, follow each other, we notice with some degree of interest the variation of treatment adopted by the several writers. The latest volume is *A History of Cumberland*, by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle. As is well known, the early history of this Northern County is of special importance, and it is not surprising that it is dealt with at considerable length. Indeed, for a work of this character, it is altogether out of proportion to the remainder, more than two-thirds being taken up with the period that ends with the Norman settlement, leaving some 65 pages in which to dispose of the centuries that follow, and the miscellaneous matter of a popular county history. Thus we miss the pleasant chapters upon local dialect, folk-lore, &c., with many of those interesting features of mediæval life, which have rendered most of the preceding volumes of the series so attractive and desirable. With this exception, however, Chancellor Ferguson's work is an admirable one, and enhances considerably the value of this excellent series. A classified list of books relating to the county is a welcome addition, and one that might be generally followed.—The last three or four monthly parts of the serials published by Mr. Stock, *The Antiquary*, *The Bookworm*, and *The Library*, are all good numbers. Under the Rev. Dr. Cox's editorship, *The Antiquary* has developed some new and attractive features, among which "the Conference" on subjects specially interesting to antiquaries, and a list of the Inventories of Church Goods, temp. Edw. VI., may be mentioned as the most useful. To say that *The Reliquary* (Bemrose & Sons), under the new editorship of Mr. Fallow, F.S.A., is as good as ever, is but scant praise.—In the May part of Dr. J. J. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (Mitchell and Hughes), the transcript of the Bramfield Registers is brought down to the year 1890!

QUERIES.

M.P.'s FOR KING'S LYNN IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—These were John Percevall, gent., and Thomas Toll, gent., elected in Oct., 1640. Percevall died before 1644. Toll, who was an Alderman of Lynn, retained his seat till the end of the Parliament, being a pronounced Parliamentarian. A new writ was ordered Jan. 1, 1645-6 in the place of Percevall, deceased, followed by the election of Edmund Hudson, gent., whose career in the House was very brief. On 5th July, 1647, he was disabled from sitting "for having assisted at the rising of Lynn." The vacant seat was not again filled for two years. On 22nd June, 1649, a writ was ordered "for the Borough of King's Lynn, in the place of Edmund Hudson, disabled," and in response William, Earl of Salisbury, was duly elected Burgess, the House of Lords having been abolished. Lord Salisbury, who was one of three Peers who accepted seats in the Lower House, formally took his seat on Sept. 18, 1649, and continued until the end of the Parliament in April, 1653.

I shall be glad of some particulars respecting Percevall, Toll, and Hudson. On Feb. 18, 1641-2, among the Admissions to Grey's Inn we find "Thomas Toll, son of Thomas Toll, of King's Lynn, Co. Norfolk, gent." This, I assume, would not be the member, but his son.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

"ONE BATE [? BAIT] OF REED."—For the above, used in repairing a reeded roof, a thatcher has charged me sixpence. Does bate mean bundle? I have not before met with the word, and therefore make a note of it.

Yaxley.

W. H. SEWELL.

[Halliwell under BATTEN gives (4) "The Straw of *two* sheaves folded together." *North*. "One Bate" possibly is reckoned as the half part of a "batten."—ED.]

REPLIES.

GRIGGS OF SOMERTON (VOL. III., p. 229).—I am sorry I can throw no light upon this family. Thomas Grigg (*temp.* Elizabeth) is mentioned in connection with lands at Balsham (Cambs.) close to Somerton, he might possibly have been connected. I believe there is an old family of this name now living at Hartest, the next village, from whom Mr. Powell might obtain some information.

F. G. R.

THE SMITHS OF STRATFORD ST. MARY (Vol. III., pp. 201, 220).—Some light is thrown upon the church building described in Mr. Brewster's most helpful memorandum by the will of Margaret Mors of Stratford, 16 Nov., 1505 [P.C.C. 35 Bennett.] She desires to be buried

by her husband in the "North yle." Her son, Edward Mors, is to make the window at the Trinity altar. She leaves money towards the erection of the porch. Probate was given 13 Dec., 1511, to the son. He in his turn dying in 1526, gives directions [P.C.C. 14 Porch] respecting his interment beside his father in the same "North yle;" referring moreover to his father's will, of which unfortunately I possess no abstract; and to the "chapel edyfied by my said father sett and being in Stratford Streete." His son, however, also an Edward Mors, deceasing in the last year of Queen Mary, is silent as to church matters, as were indeed their descendants. I can as yet discover no family connection between the Morses and the Smiths, but the question is by no means worked out. The wills, if found, as they probably will be, of the two John Smiths who died in the reign of the eighth Henry, may cast some light upon the initials I. S. which appear three times over on the porch of Stratford. *Three John Smiths*, two brothers namely and a nephew, were living in the immediate neighbourhood at the time of its erection in 1532. Did they perhaps contribute jointly to the work? Were the space of the *East Anglian* less limited, and genealogy less dry, I could give pedigrees of Mors and of Smith, which would rectify the confusion and the general miscellaneousness of my notes respecting them.

Kynsna, Cape of Good Hope.

J. J. MUSKETT.

SOAME FAMILY (VOL. III., pp. 210, 211, 215, 232, 247).—The following notes may prove acceptable to members of the family and those interested :—

John Garneys, of Boyland Hall and Somerleyton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. He died in 1661, and was buried at Morningthorpe, in Norfolk.

Sir Stephen Soame, the Lord Mayor, bought Polsted Hall Manor, with its appurtenances in Burnham Westgate, Norton, Sutton, and Deepdale, Norfolk, of Charles Cornwallis, 6th December, 14th James 1st.

Colonel E. Soame was Lord in 1705-6 of the Manors of Weasenham, Coldham, Talbots (united), bought of the Derhams; these manors lie in the parish of Crimplesham, Norfolk.

In the parish Church of West Dereham, Norfolk, against the South wall of the chancel, enclosed with iron rails, is a monument with this inscription :—

"In a Vault near this place lies the body of the honourable Colonel Edmund Soame, of Dereham Grange in this parish, son of Edmund Soame of London merchant and Mary his wife, which Edmund was one of the sons of Sir William Soame of Thirlow Hall in Suffolk, and she the daughter of Simon Middleton of Hackney in the county of Middlesex Esq. In the reign of King William and Queen Mary, he went a volunteer into the wars of Ireland, and to their majesties and country's service dedicated the revenues of a plentiful estate, which he inherited; and having a Captain's commission given him, behaved himself in all the wars during the reign of that King with such eminent courage and fidelity that when Queen Ann came to the

Crown, Her Majesty first rewarded him with a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission, and afterwards with the command of a regiment, and being by his sovereign sent on an expedition into Spain died as he was going, at Torbay in Devonshire, Sept. 8, 1706, in the 38th year of his age, being thus immaturally cut off, when he was in pursuit of, and ready to be rewarded with the highest military honours. In the time of peace, and during the recess of arms, he was several years a representative in Parliament for the ancient borough of Thetford in this county, where he approved himself to be as true and faithful a patriot in the senate house, as he was a brave and honourable commander in the field.

In the same vault lies the body of his only sister, Margaret Green, who died Aug. 10, 1710, relict of Giles Green, Esq., according to her desire, between her husband and her brother: and in her last will requested her executrix, Dame Elizabeth Jenyns, wife of Sir Roger Jenyns of Bottesham Hall in Cambridgeshire, to erect this monument.

The monument will bear a short journey to inspect its substantial beauty. The Church, Abbey, and Parish of West Dereham, have many points of interest. The Grange has been rebuilt, some substantial features being retained. It is the property of Sir Alfred Bagge, Bart.

Hamond Lodge, King's Lynn.

DAVID WARD.

DILAPIDARI (Vol. III., pp. 213, 232, 248, 264).—I am surprised that anyone could have any doubt about the meaning of this term. Mr. Rye's explanation is certainly the right one. I never heard that the horrible punishment of the *peine forte et dure* was necessarily, or even commonly, carried out by iron weights being placed upon the wretched victim; nor do I believe that the manner of carrying out the abominable cruelty was ever so ordered. On the contrary I suspect that *any* weights might serve that came ready to hand. However, it may be as well to give the particulars of one case which has come down to us with considerable detail, and which I should have thought was a sufficiently notorious one if I had not seen the correspondence which has appeared in the *East Anglian*.

In March, 1586, Margaret Clitherow, wife of John Clitherow, a prosperous butcher at York, was placed upon her trial at the Assizes for harbouring priests in the city. Being called upon to plead, she obstinately refused to do so, alleging that, under the peculiar circumstances of her case, she could not reconcile it with her conscience to plead one way or the other. The Judges before whom she was arraigned were Francis Rodes, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and John Clench, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench. Rodes appears to have behaved with coarse brutality. Clench, on the contrary, showed great reluctance to proceed to extremities, and did all he could to induce the poor woman to plead. It was in vain; the sentence was accordingly pronounced, and here it is.

"You must return from whence you came, and then, in the lowest part of the prison, be stripped naked, laid down upon your back on the ground, and as much weight laid upon you as you are able to bear, and so continue three days without meat or drink, except a little barley

bread and puddle water, and the third day to be pressed to death, your hands and feet tied to posts, *and a sharp stone under your back.*"

The sentence was carried out with all its ghastly and unspeakable horrors, and anyone who likes may read the minutiae of these atrocities in John Mash's "Life and Death of Margaret Clitheroe," as printed by Father Morris. The material portion of the dreadful story however is to be found in the closing paragraph.

"She was in dying one quarter of an hour. *A sharp stone, as much as a man's fist*, put under her back; upon her was laid to the quantity of seven or eight hundredweight at the least, which, breaking her ribs, caused them to burst forth of the skin . . . This was at nine of the clock, and she continued in the press until three at afternoon.

If any comment is needed upon this, it must be needed by those with whom it is useless to argue. They who want to read the whole story are referred to the third series of Father Morris' "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers" (p. 333, and *seq.*). There is a good article in Jacobs' Law Dictionary on the *Peine forte et dure* under the head of *Mute*, and possibly the authorities quoted by Jacobs may be consulted with advantage.

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

The punishment of *Peine fort et dure* is fully treated in *Staundford Pl: Cor: fol. 150 (Termes de la Ley 466)*.

F. DANBY PALMER.

Mission (*Memoirs and Observations in his Travels through England, Lond. 1719*), gives the following account of the *Peine forte et dure*, or pressing to death.

"When a Felon, punishable with death, takes a resolution not to make any answer to his Judges, after the second calling upon, he is carry'd back to his dungeon, and is put to a sort of rack called *peine forte et dure*. If he speaks, his indictment goes on in the usual forms; if he continues dumb they leave him to die under that punishment. He is stretched out naked upon his back, and his arms and legs drawn out by cords and fasten'd to the four corners of the dungeon; a board or plate of iron is laid upon his stomach, and this is heap'd up *with Stones* to a certain weight. The next day they give him at three different times, three little morsels of barley bread, and nothing to drink: the next day three little glasses of water and nothing to eat: and if he continues in his obstinacy, they leave him in that condition 'till he dies. This is practis'd only upon felons, or persons guilty of petty Treason. Criminals of High Treason in the like case, would be condemned to the usual punishment; their silence would condemn them."

Ashton, in his *Social Life in the reign of Queen Anne*, mentions that "people have died under this torture rather than plead, because by that means they preserved their property to their friends, which would have been confiscated had they pleaded and been found guilty of felony." In the same interesting book an illustration is given of a criminal undergoing this barbarous punishment; a board is placed upon the wretched man's chest, which is pressed by a number of *iron weights*.

WILL OF MARY FELTON OF SHOTLEY, A.D. 1602.

Abstract.

Mary Felton of Shotley in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich widow, late wife of Thomas Felton esquire, deceased; dated 11th November 44th Elizabeth, A.D. 1602. To be buried in the parish church of Playford in the county aforesaid. Bequests to the poor people of Shotley and Sprowton to be distributed by executors within twenty days after decease. To my daughter Elizabeth Felton, wife to my son Anthony Felton, two double Elizabeth royals of gold to make her a ring whereas [*sic*] she shall think good. To Henry Felton, son of my said son Anthony Felton, my gray colt. To Anne Felton, his sister, my gilt salt. To Anthony Felton, their brother, my mare colt. To Elizabeth Felton, their sister, one small silver salt that hath a pepper box upon it. To my daughter ffreston my best tuffetaffetie gown, my best velvet Kirtle, and two smocks. To my Lady Graye, grandmother to my son Felton, three single duckats of gold, to make a ring of remembrance. To Thomas Cotton, my grand child, twenty shillings, to make him a ring, and unto his wife, my grand child, my velvet cloak. To Thomas Colby and to his wife, my grandchildren, my turkey carpet that do usually lie upon my table at Shotley. To William ffreston, my grandchild, twenty shillings to make him a ring. To Bettiris Varinsh, my grandchild, my gown of tuffetaffetie next in goodness to that which I have before bequeathed, and my second Kirtle of velvet, and two smocks. To Marie Cotton the elder, my grandchild, two silver spoons of the best that I have. Unto her sister Frances Cotton, two silver spoons next in goodness. To Marie Cotton, the younger, my grandchild, one table cloth of damask, one towel of damask, and one half dozen of table napkins of damask. To the said Marie Cotton the younger, one pair of Hollanne [*sic*] sheets, one pair of pillowberes, and the best bed and bedstead that is at Shotley, with all that doth belong to it. To the said Marie Cotton the younger, and to her sister Abigail Cotton, my little black chest, and all that is in it, to be equally divided between them, except those bills, bonds, or writings which do or may concern my son Anthony Felton; all which I will shall be delivered to him to his use. To the said Marie Cotton my cubbord table that stands within my chamber when I live at Sprowton, with all that is in it, except one sugar loaf, which I will that my son Felton shall have. To my niece Pachett, wife of John Pachett, my great gilt book, and the cover belonging unto it. To my said niece all my pewter that is now at Sprowton. To my niece Deny, the wife of Robert Deny, one feather bed, which my maid do usually lie on at Sprowton, one red rug, and one bolster belonging to the same bed. To my said niece Mary Deny, one silver bowl. To my cousin Mr. William Temple twenty shillings to make him a ring. To my nephew Pachett twenty shillings. To every child of my said nephew Pachett 6s 8d apiece. To Mr. Tatnall,

s

my nephew Pachett's curate, twenty shillings. To every one of my servants, both male and female, except Thomas Wolwall and Edmund Yorke, ten shillings apiece, and to the said Wolwall and Yorke twenty shillings, over and above their wages. To the wife of Robert Bacon, servant to my son Anthony Felton, ten shillings. To Anthonie Brooke, servant in like manner, ten shillings. To Mother Joyner, servant to my old Lady Graye, 6s 8d. To widow Hornsey, and to Alice Barker, servants to my said son Anthony Felton, 6s 8d apiece. Residue to said son Anthony Felton, whom I do make my only executor, charging him to perform it according to its true meaning. Sealed and delivered in the presence of us : John Pachett, Thomas Tatnall, Peter Smyth, and others. Marie Felton.

Proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, December 16, 1602 (Book 1602-3, fo. 97).

ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS. No. I.

A Norman Stoup and Perpendicular Piscina.

The adjacent figure represents a Stoup that exists in Blythford Church, Suffolk. It is situated near the north door, on the right of the doorway. Both north and south doorways are Norman, the north being the more elaborate of the two. Both, however, are simple and



Norman Stoup in Blythford Church, Suffolk.

apparently early, being indeed consistent with the early part of the 12th century. Outside the north door is a plain Perpendicular Porch, which contains, on the west side of the inner doorway, the bottom of another Stoup, the sides of which have been broken away. A cusp can still be traced which shows its Perpendicular character; this, indeed, the features of the Porch would lead us to expect. The church contains also an interesting early English font, and a very pretty angle Piscina. Both of these have been figured by Suckling and in the "Churches of Suffolk," and thus are probably well known to most readers, so that their representation in the *East Anglian* is unnecessary. The font is typically E.E. ; the Piscina is called E.E. by Suckling, but its features partake more of a decorated character, and so it is called in the "Churches of Suffolk." Nevertheless its design is identical with that of one in Salisbury Cathedral, which is

supposed to contain only E.E. work. But neither book mentions this Stoup. Its character is typically Norman, and Norman Stoups are sufficiently rare to confer on it very great interest, especially as its features suggest that its date may be at least as early as any other known object of the same kind. Parker, in his *Glossary*, states that no Piscinas (and other passages justify the conclusion that Stoups are included) are known of earlier date than the middle of the 12th century. The characters of the Norman doorways make it unlikely that they are later than this, and possible that they are earlier, and the Stoup is probably co-eval with them. Moreover, there is Norman work in the churches of adjacent parishes, which certainly dates from the early part of the century.

The basin of the Stoup is semi-circular, and one half of it is within an arched recess in the wall. This projecting half presents three of the bosses that are common on the basins of Norman fonts, and perhaps originated in the similar projections that formed the tops (or continuations) of the supporting pillars. The recess is square-angled, and its arch is a plain semi-circle.

I have not been able to find a figure of a Norman Stoup in any of a good many works on Architecture, in which I have searched for one, including the Societies' Dictionary, Parker's works, Brandon's *Analysis*, Carter, &c. Of course the architectural interest of Stoups is the same as that of Piscinas, and hence they receive little separate consideration. It would be of much interest to know what other Norman Stoups or Piscinas exist in East Anglia.

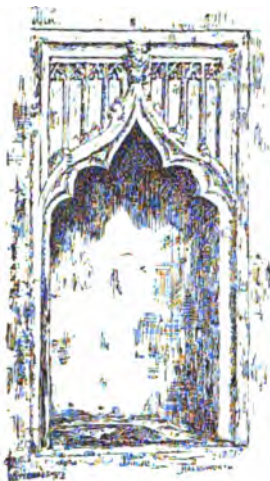
This Stoup is to the right hand of the inner aspect of the north door. Outside this door is a plain Perpendicular porch, and its south-west angle, that is on the side of the door opposite the inner Stoup—and to the right hand of persons entering the church—is the flat bottom of another Stoup, the sides of which have been broken away. On one fragment, however, a cusp can be traced that proves it to have corresponded with the porch in style. Can any other instances be adduced of two Stoups to one doorway? Each may be assumed to be for use with the right hand of those whom it would face, the outer on entrance, the inner on exit. Use with the right hand seems natural, but this position is not invariable. Can a relation be traced between left hand position and structural convenience? *

PANELLED PISCINA.

The very beautiful Perpendicular Piscina shown in the adjacent figure is in Halesworth Church. It has a somewhat instructive recent

* Is it possible that the use of Stoups had an influence in determining the custom of pedestrians passing those they meet on the left, through the habit of passing thus through the church doors? Has an explanation ever been given why this should be opposite to the "rule of the road" for drivers? The reasons for the latter are sufficiently obvious if we consider the needs of the driver.

history. The Church possesses two other Piscinas, one in the chancel, one in the south aisle. At a restoration about twenty years ago, these two piscinas were furnished with brand new fonts, which are still just as the chisel left them.*



Perpendicular Piscina in Halesworth Church, Suffolk.

The existence of this Piscina, incomparably the most beautiful of the three, was not known until it was discovered behind the organ when this was taken down in the course of recent alterations. To this concealment, however, we may owe its preservation in an unaltered state. It was at the east end of one of the aisles, on the pillar of the first arch between this and the nave. This arch bears a series of shields of the Argentine family. The Piscina would have been again covered up by the new organ, had not the recently appointed Rector, the Rev. A. R. Upcher, had it removed and placed in the north wall of the chancel. In making a space in the wall for it, a leaden drain pipe was found

in the wall, as if a Piscina had at some time occupied that position.

The design of this Piscina is as unusual as it is beautiful. In none of the books I have named is a Piscina figured that presents panelling such as we have here.† The small trefoiled arches at the top of the panels are really ogee, like the main arch, but the curves of the small ogees are so trifling as to be scarcely visible at a little distance. The main arch is cinque-foiled, the central foil being pointed and ogee, the others rounded. The arch terminates in a finial, and bears crocket-like ornaments, common in piscinas and niches with this arch.‡

W. R. GOWERS.

* Surely a restored Piscina is the ultimatum of "restoration." No one who was concerned in that proceeding can read these pages, and the recent action regarding the Piscina illustrated affords a pleasing contrast to the earlier one. But when the object of a Piscina is considered, surely one that can speak only of the stone-yard and the present time, is out of place where reverence for old authority is enjoined, and a religion is taught whose roots extend into the distant past. Perhaps it is well that the words "Sermons in Stones," are not in the Bible or the Prayer-book.

† Are there any other panelled Piscinas in East Anglia?

‡ The figure of the Norman Stoup is from a sketch; that of the Piscina from a photograph by Mr. Johnson, chemist and photographer, Crescent House, Halesworth. The photograph is twice the size of the figure, and copies of it can be obtained from Mr. Johnson, as well as photographs of the Stoup in Blythford Church. Mr. Johnson is, I am glad to say, preparing a series of photographs of interesting architectural details presented by churches in the neighbourhood of Halesworth. The help that local photographers can give to Archæology has been and is too much neglected. It is not often that one is met with who will take the real interest in the work displayed by Mr. Johnson.

EAST ANGLIA IN THE "ANNUAL REGISTER." 1758—1790.

PART V. (VOL. VIII.—1765.)

FEB. A grain of wheat sown in the month of October, 1763, in the garden of Crisp Molineux, Esq., in Norfolk, produced 42 stems, containing 2,151 grains.

MAR. The late contested election for high steward of the University of Cambridge, was determined in favour of the Earl of Hardwicke, and a mandamus was granted accordingly.

At Cambridge Assize, Mr. Mart, an eminent silversmith, and Anne his wife, brought an action against the vice-chancellor and proctors of the University, for the false imprisonment of the latter. The account says that "the privileges of the University were not found a sufficient justification for the defendants," against whom the jury returned a verdict with £20 damages, "to the great joy of the towns-people, who consider it as no small victory gained over the University."

APRIL. Died lately at Harlston, in Norfolk, Mr. Colton, who by two wives had 43 living children.

JULY. Susan, the wife of John Guttridge of Hadleigh, near Ipswich, was lately delivered of three children; the two first, a boy and a girl, were joined together from the breast to the umbilical vessels, who died almost as soon as born.

Died lately in Norfolk, Thomas Grant, aged 111.

AUG. 9. Several persons riotously assembled to pull down the house of Industry, lately erected at Nacton near Ipswich, carried their boldness to such length, that neither the expostulations of the magistrates against the illegality of their design, which they openly avowed, the consequences of the riot proclamation act being read, which were explained to them, nor the appearance of a body of regular horse and foot, called in as part of the *posse comitatus*, seemed to make the least impression on them After some time orders were given for eleven Dragoons that were mounted to move round and form in the rear of the rioters, in hopes that seeing the dismounted Dragoons in front and the horse in their rear, they might be induced to disperse without force, and within the time required by the riot act; but instead of doing so, the moment the horses stirred, or rather before, they fell upon both horses and men with such arms as they had, pease-rakes, hedge-stakes, cudgels, &c., but in five minutes the affair was over When this happened there might be four or five hundred persons scattered in knots about the heath, but not above an hundred were in the party that attacked the leaders Many more persons might have been apprehended with ease, but seven were thought enough to make an example of.

Nov. Died lately at Sudbury in Suffolk, Jane Thompson, aged 108. Her husband died about seven years before her, aged 100.

DEC. In the workhouse of St. Laurence parish, Ipswich, where he had been maintained upwards of 40 years by the said parish, died Goward Rich, a deaf and dumb man, aged 73. He had 19 trunks or boxes full of articles that he had hoarded up, among which were 19 pairs of buckles, 15 razors, 8 tobacco boxes, 40 knives of different sorts, 14 forks, 27 hammers, 85 pairs of shoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging awls, 37 awls of other sorts, 22 rasps, 97 box locks, beside the sum of £17 6s. 8d. all in half-pence, and £14 11s. 0d. in silver.

(To be continued.)

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLVII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), temp. EDWARD VI.

Lowes Hundred :

Ashe : Chalis one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij
 Cretyng^ham : Chales one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij
 Parham Haston : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells iiij
 Hoowe . Chalice one, wayinge vij oz
 Marlesford : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Monedele : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz j qz—Great Bells ij
 Ketylborow : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells ij
 Letheryng^ham : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Some comits : Great Bells iiij
 Wodbrydge : Chalices two, wayinge xxvj oz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j
 Branston : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 fframyngh^ham : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j
 Kenton : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Eston : Chalice one, wayinge x vnc.—Great Bells iiij
 Eyke : Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j
 Rendesh^ham : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells ij
 Charsfeulde : Chalis one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate ciij ^{xx} xvij oz qz di Great Bells lxiiij Sancts Bells ij
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Carleford Hundred :

Grunsborrow : Chalice one, wayinge xxiiij oz qz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j
 Wodbrydge haston : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz j qz di qz—Great Bells iiij
 Belyngs pva : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Cvisfo : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz—Great Bells ij

Borowhe : Great Bells iiij
 Clopton : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Newborne : Chalice one, wayinge x oz iiij qz—Great Bells ij
 Wyttesham : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz—Great Bells iiij
 Tydenham : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iiij qz—Great Bells iiij
 Kesgrave : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iiij qz—Great Bells iiij
 Otleye : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Belyngs Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Rushemer : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells iiij
 Martelsham : Great Bells iiij
 ffaxball : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz qz—Great Bells ris [= nullus]
 Playforthe : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz di qz—Great Bells iiij
 Bryghtwell : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells ij
 Waldryngfelde : Chalice one, wayinge x oz iiij qz—Great Bells ij

S^m To^{ls} { Plate clxxiiij oz j qz di
 Great Bells liiiij
 Sancts Bells j

Therdlynge Hundred :

Debenham : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz—Gret Bells v
 Wynston : Great Bells iiij
 Thorpe : Grete Bells iiij
 fframesdē : Great Bells iiij
 Pethawgh : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Ashefeld : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells ij

S^m To^{ls} { Plate xxxviij oz
 Great Bells xxiiij

Cosforde Hundred :

Thorpe Moresse : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Aldeham : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Carsseye : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz iiij qz—Great Bells v
 Lynsey : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells iiij
 Hitcham : Chalice one, wayinge xxv oz—Great Bells iiij
 Brentham : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz qz—Great Bells iiij
 Semere : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iiij qz—Great Bells iiij
 Hadley : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells vj
 Chelsworthe : Chalice one, wayinge xij vncs.—Great Bells iiij
 Bylston : Chalices two, wayinge xxviij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Ketylbastō : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Whatfeld : Chalice one, wayinge wt̄s ten ledd xj oz j qz—Great Bells iiij
 Watysham : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Layham : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij
 Negyng : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz—Great Bells iiij

Nawton : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij
 Elmeset : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells iiij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate cci oz iij qz Great Bells LXij
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(To be continued.)

FIELD NAMES. WRENTHAM, Co. SUFFOLK.

The following names are taken from the parish map of 1839 :—
 "Pightle" occurs twenty-nine times, "Piece" nineteen, and "Meadow" forty. There are twenty fields named after the number of acres they contain, *e.g.*, Ten Acres :—

Archfield	Footpath piece	Neathouse meadow
Appletree field	Fieldings (first)	Noah's ark (great)
Bothwright's pightle	Fieldings (second)	Noah's ark (little)
Bunker's hill	Garret field	Old man's garden
Broom meadow	Grove field	Pound field
Broom field	Goods meadow	Pepper's piece
Barn meadow	Great loins	Part great breaches
Bridgemarsh	Hangs	Part little breaches
Blackmer (great)	Hangs by marsh	Pell's walk
Blackmer (little)	Horse close	Part sand pit field
Brick kiln close	Home lush	Pot ash field
Barker's	House gos meadow	Pimpling
Butcher's paddock	Hill (the)	Part pimpling
Bowl flowers	Holt's meadow	Pine tree field
Birds close	Kitchen wood field	Rushfield
Back house meadow	Lower gull field	Retting pit meadow
Brockdish (upper)	Long pecks	Springfield
Brockdish (lower)	Low meadow	Salvage wood field
Bushfield (little)	Long loins	Sandy lane piece
Bushfield (great)	Lush (home)	Sprunt's meadow
Copper close	Lush (further)	Swaley field
Copper close meadow	Lincoln's furze	South walk
Cream close	Lower walk	Two pond field
Camping land	Meadow over the road	Town pit field
Cow marsh	Mill hill	Three cornered meadow
Colts marsh	Mill meadow	Turnpike field
Cornabys	Mill field	True loves (upper)
Calves crib field	Mill lane piece	True loves (lover)
Common field	Middle grants	Waterfield
Ducks mud	Meeting house field	Walnut tree field
Farrer's field	Neathouse close	Wash field
Fox burrows	Neathouse piece	Wood piece

Wrentham.

M. L. H.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH, A.D. 1594—1652. No. II.

1598.

Charges laide out By Mr. Richard Lewes and John Humfrey Churchwardens of the Parishes of Sainte Clemente in Ipswiche in the years above said as followeth.

	£	s.	d.
Item laide outte for a rope for the Seckond bell	-	-	ij viij
Item laide outte for j ton & for the porthinge of it & ij lod Sa	-	-	v ij
Paid unto the Sexton John Pie for three quarters	-	-	-
More for his yerlie wages for mendinge of the windowes	-	-	iiij 0
More for mendinge of the glasse windowes wh. the winde blue downe	-	-	iiij iiij
Paid unto Mr. Wardouille	-	-	j
More paid unto John Pie the Sexton for ye laste quarter	0	x	0
More paid unto Yonges the Smithe for the journey & the tooe lockes	-	-	iiij 0
More paid the maker for a balldrock	-	-	j viij
More laide owte for paintinge of the poste	-	-	iiij iiij
Paid unto the Goodman Withers for mendinge of the Church palle and for making the Church gate & nailles	-	-	vj
More paid unto Mr. Bloyes for the Sickehowse	-	-	viiij
More paid unto Yonges the Smithe for ij hookes & forlock for the Church yearde gatts	-	-	6
More paid for a rope for the greate bell containyng viij pound wayghte	-	-	ij 3
More for a rope for the same bell for vij	-	-	v
More paid unto the goodman Pretteman for his quarter wage	-	-	-
More paid unto the goodman Penne for a regester buke	-	-	-
More paid for Writtinge of the regester buke unto John Humprey	-	-	-
More paid for washinge the Surpilles & cumōninge clothe for iiij times	-	1	4
More paid to the Sexton for a pounce of Candell for Crownatn. daie	-	-	4
More paid to the Sexton for one quarters wages	-	10	-
More paid for mendinge of the clocke	-	2	6

1599.

Charges layed out by Mr. John Morgen and Henry Darbe Churchwardens of the parish of St. Clements in Ipswich in the yere above said as followeth.

Item layed out for a clock line	-	-	ij 6
Item layed out for mending the Knoble of the great bell	-	-	4 2
Item for mending a bowt the Church porch and Chancell and for bricks	-	-	1 0
Item for laying a gravestonn	-	-	2 6
Item for a pound of Candle for Crownation day	-	-	4

A note of what monie have been received by the Goodman Pye of the Parishnows for the belles as followeth by a Breafe given him of divers men the some of

	13	17	6
More gathered of him at the appointment of the Churchwardens, Mr. Morgane and Mr. Darbye for the Sexton's Wages in pt. of the breafe	4	ix	8
Item paid to Thomas Pye towards the Sextons wages	1	10	-
Item to payd to Pretzman for Candle and a Locke & nayles	0	0	11
Item paid to Wyner for Glassinge	-	-	8
Item paid Pretzman after the daye	-	-	-

Año dome 1600.

Layd outt by James Seager & John Garnett Churchwardenge of the parish of St. Clement in Ipswiche in the year above as followth

Item pd. for a planke	-	-	1 0
Item pd. for a boorde	-	-	6

	£	s.	d.
Itm pd. for spykes & naylles at several tymes to Persefull	-	2	1
Itm pd. for a workman a daye & a halfe	-	2	2
Itm pd. for a holle delle borde	-	1	0
Itm pd. for a pece for the usee of the pulpet	-	-	2
Itm pd. for a workman one daye	-	1	4
Itm pd. for greae for the belles	-	-	2
Itm pd. for a workman two dayes & a halfe	-	3	4
Itm pd. for a ladder of 20 Staves lounge for the ousse of Church	-	3	4
Itm pd. for caringe awaye the dounge at two tymes from the Church gatte	-	-	9
Itm pd. to Pretteman for hys holle yeare waggas	2	0	0
Itm pd. for Writinge of the belles indented to Mr. Warddall	-	-	8
Itm pd. for Indentinge of them to the Clark	-	-	4
Itm pd. for a Kome of lyme	-	-	-
Itm pd. for heare & sande	-	-	-
Itm pd. for Smithes Cinder at tymes & heare	-	-	9
Itm pd. for a dayes worke & halfe	-	3	0
Itm pd. for lead naylees to naylle the lead	-	-	5
Itm pd. for Sinder & heare	-	-	6
Itm pd. for dughtyes to the comesseary	-	3	10
Itm pd. for the Clark for his dughtye	-	-	4
Itm pd. for a pounce of caundell for crownacion daye	-	-	5
Itm pd. for a pinte of oyle	-	-	9
Itm pd. for obbsalving that all thinge be lounge to the Church be well	-	-	4
Itm pd. for the dughtye of the Clark	-	-	3
Itm pd. for wyer for the Cloke	-	-	3
Itm pd. for Spylles to persefull	-	-	3
Itm pd. for mendinge the pulpett	-	-	3
Itm pd. to Thomas Pye for going to Colleschister a butt ye belles	-	5	0

1600.

Itm pd. to Pallmer the ploumer for 8 lb. Sodder & 10 l. lead	-	6	7
Itm pd. for hym & hys boye halfe a daye	-	1	6
Itm pd. for woode & caundell & the masson	-	1	0
Itm pd. for mendinge the whelle of the Cloke	-	-	2
Itm pd. for a crease (?) for the x commandments	-	-	4
Itm pd. for glasse to Wynes the glaser	-	2	9
Itm pd. for helpe to trouse up the grette belle	-	1	0
Itm pd. for the washing of the Surples & the clothe mendinge	-	-	9
Itm pd. for a rope for the grett belle	-	3	2
Itm pd. for ressetenge of the Church	-	1	9
Itm pd. for mending of the grave to Thomson the mason	-	2	6
Itm pd. for regestering of the endenter to John Humfraye	-	1	4
Itm pd. to goodman pye for the Seycke house	-	13	0

Charges layed oute by ous Robert and Robert Coole Churchwardens
of the parish of Sainte Clementes in Ipswich in the yere of our Lorde 1601

Item payed to John Umfrye the younger for the boocke	-	2	4
Item payed at the Corte for puttinge in the billes indented	-	-	4
Item payed to Mr. Wardalle for wrightinge of the billes indented	-	-	8
Item payed to the goodman Wilkson for getting up the dolles	-	2	-
Item payed to for ringing at the same by	-	1	-
Item payed to the Visiteres of the Church	-	1	6
Item payed for the ingrossinge of the Regester boocke	-	1	2
Item payed to bucxton for mendinge of the pales in the yard	-	-	8
Item payed to the Smith for a Kye to the Church door	-	01	6
Item payed to williman for a quarters wagis	-	01	0
Item payed to for a Kee to the funte	-	00	05
Item payed to the booke binder for mending of the Church boocke	-	00	01
Item payed for nayles that ware used in the Church	-	00	01

	£	s.	d.
Itm payed to for mackynge writinge be the			
parishioners and the - -			
Itm payde to Donbynge for fastninge of the beles that weare lose in the			
clocke - -			
Itm payde to John Pye for iiijlb of Riles and ringes -			
Itm payde to kmann for and Oyle for the beles -			
Item payed to William Copper for layinge of iron one			
the hamer of the greates bell and for mendinge of the irones that			
belonge to the clockes of the beles - -			
Itm payed to Coocke the Smith for mendinge of the Clocke -			
Itm payed for to kman for his quarters wageis -			
Itm payed to William Copper for mendinge of thre Knepeles of the beles			
Itm payed to Coocke for mendinge of the lache of the Chancell dore -			
Itm payed for a newe belle rope agaynste crownenation daye -			
Itm payed for a pownde of Candell agaynste crownenation daye -			
Itm payed to Mr. Alowich for Certifyinge the defalters in the Church that			
weare to be done by a daye apoyted - -			
Itm payed to John for a new gate and a poste -		07	6
Itm payed to Smith for the Iron work the gate - -		1	1
Itm payed to pretiman for his halfe yerres wagis - -	1	0	00
Itm payed to prettiman for lokes and hinges for the beles -			6
Itm payed to Wines the glassyonne for glassing of the Church windowes -		5	10
Itm payed to John for mendinge of the pales in the Church			
yard and nayles for the Same - -	0	08	0

(To be continued.)

ASHEN CHARTERS. No. II.

- (4) *Henry Cissor of Ovington quit claims to William de Hyngstone, merchant, of Clare, all his right to land in Ashen. (Dated at Clare, Wednesday after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 13 Ed. I.) 1285.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Henricus Cissor* de Ovitone dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea quietem clamor pro me et heredibus meis *Willelmo de Hyngstone* mercatori de Clare totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in omnimodo servicio quod mihi posset accidere de quadam pecia terre arabilis in parochia de Esse videlicet in redditis cum Wardis releviis homagiis excuetis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis de servicio provenientibus predictae pecie terre jacentis in campo vocato Kingworthe inter terram Willielmi Cole ex una parte et terram Roberti Wyndhnt ex altera unde unum caput abuttat super terram Roberti Packeles vocatam Alcroft et aliud super terram quondam ejusdem Roberti Packeles vocatam. . . sortelond Habendum et tenendum de me et de heredibus meis vel meis assignnatis predicto Willielmo et heredibus suis sive suis assignnatis libere quieti bene in pace et cuicunque totum predictum servicium predictae terre ut predictum est dare vendere legare vel assignare voluerit et quando Ita quod nec ego dictus Henricus nec heredes mei vel aliquis nomine meo vel aliquis per me vel pro me in predictae pecie terre servicio cum omnibus pertinentiis aliquid juris vel

clamii de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et hujus presentis carte quiete clamazione dedit mihi predictus Willielmus unam dimidiam marcam argenti pre manibus Et ego predictus Henricus et heredes mei et assignati mei warrantizabimus defendemus et aquietabimus omnimodo servicium de predicta pecia terre proveniens videlicet in redditis cum wardis homagiis releviis excaetis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis ut prenomiatum est predicto Willielmo et heredibus suis et assignatis suis in perpetuum contra omnes gentes In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Recardo de Goseford Willielmus fratre suo Petro Huberd Johanne Pye Waltero Palmer Roberto Packeles Johanne Aylith Ada Peres Johanne Curteis et Aliis Datum apud Clare die Mercurii prox post festum sancti Barnebi Apostoli Anno regni regis Edwardi xiii^o.

[The seal is missing.]

- (b) *John, son of John de Asse, quit claims to Walter, son of John Paycot, of Clare (dated Monday in the festival of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 24 Ed. I.), his right to certain rent arising from land in Ashen, 1296.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Johannis filius Johannis de Asse* concessi et quietem clamavi pro me et pro heredibus meis et meis assignatis *Waltero filio Johis Paycot* de Clare et heredibus suis et suis assignatus totum annualem redditum in quo mihi tenebatur pro quadam pecia terre arabilis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut jacet in parochia de Asse predicta in campo vocato Lambesele inter terram Petri Fabri de Clare ex una parte et terram quondam dicti Johis Paycot ex altera uno capite abuttante super pratum Roberti Packeles et alio super terram dicti Johis Paycot simul cum Homagiis Wardis Releviis Escaetis et cum omnibus aliis eorum pertinentiis mihi aliquo tempore vel antecessoribus vel successoribus meis aliquo modo de predicta pecia terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis nomine hereditatis spectantibus. Ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec mei assignati nec aliquis per nos nec pro nobis nec nominibus nostris aliquid juris vel clamii in toto predicto annuali redditu pro predicta pecia terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis simul cum homagiis wardis releviis escaetis et omnibus aliis eorum juris de cetero exigere nec vendicare poterimus nec debemus in perpetuum Pro hac autem concessione et quiete clamantia dedit mihi dictus Walterus quandam summam pecunie sue pre manibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte quiete clamantie sigillum meum apposui. Die Lune in festo Apostolorum Simon et Jude Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici Vicesimo quarto finiente. Hiis testibus Rob. Packeles Joh. Ailyth Rob Aufred Rico de Stura Ricard Osebern Johne Brunig Will le Vinur Rogo Wileby clerico et aliis multis.

[There is a circular seal of white wax attached, so much defaced that no inscription is visible.]

- (6) *Robert Greysep of Ashen grants to Humfray le Sedere of Stoke and Hawys his wife land in Ashen. (Dated on the Festival of St. John ante portam Latinam 31 Ed. I.) 1303.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Robertus Greysep* de esse concessi dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmair *Homfrido le Sedere* de Stoke et *Hawys* uxori sue pro duobus marcis et dimidia argenti quæ mihi dederunt pre manibus unam peciam terre cum scipibus fossatis pasturis et aliis pertinentiis jacentem in parochia de Esse juxta terram dicti *Homfridi* ex una parte et cheminum ducentem de *Stamburne* versus *Clare* unde unum caput super messuagium meum et aliud caput super *Sturam* et super pasturam *Ricardi filii Petri* de *Stura* sit ibi magis vel minus *Habendum* et *Tenendum* de capitali domino feodi predictis *Homfrido* et *Hawys* uxori sue et eorum heredibus seu eorum assignatis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque dictam peciam terre cum pertinentiis dare vendere mercare invadiare legare vel aliquo modo assignare voluerint quo modo et quando libere quiete hereditarie in perpetuum et in pace Reddendo inde per annum capitali domino feodi finem debitum et consuetum videlicet ad duos anni terminos scilicet ad festum *Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste* duos denarios et ad festum *Sancti Andree* duos denarios pro omnibus servitiis auxiliis sectis curie consuetudinibus et demandis secularibus et ego predictus *Robertus* et heredes mei vel mei assignati warantizabimus predictam peciam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis nominatis vel non-nominatis predicta *Homfrido* et *Hawys* uxori sue et eorum heredibus vel assignatis ut predictum est per predicta servitia contra omnes homines et feminas In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui in festo sancti *Johannis* ante portem Latinam anno regni Regis *Edwardi filii Regis Henrici* tricesimo primo Hiis testibus *Robto Packeles Robto filio Willmi* de . . aino *Johē Aylicht Wifmo* cum barba *Ricardo* de *Stura* *Riçō Rogeŕu* et multis aliis.

[Appended is a seal of white wax defaced and illegible.]

- (7) *Richard, son of John Osebern of Asshe, quit claims to John, his brother, his right to certain land in Ashen. Dated at Ashen Sunday before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 2 Ed. II., 1309.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit *Ricardus filius et heres Johannis Osebern* de *Asshe* salutem in Domino. Quum *Johanna* que fuit uxor predicti *Johis* mater mea concessit tradidit et ad firmam dimiserit *Johanni Bursy* filio suo et fratri meo unam placiam terre de longitudine quinque perticatarum jacentem in curtilagio dicte *Johē* inter pratum *Robti Molehened* ex parte orientali et curtillagium *Riçi Osebern* ex parte occidentali cujus caput boriale de latitudine quatuor perticatarum et quarte partis unius perticate abutat super viam que ducit de *Clara* versus domum *Riçi* de *Stura* et caput australe de latitudine duorum perticatarum dimidie et quarte

partis unius perticate abutat super curtillagium dicte Johē in villa de Asshe cum chemino adjacente sepibus et fossatis liberis ingressibus et exitibus omnimodis aliis commoditatibus et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis quibus cunque per quodam certo eidem Johē et michi annuatim inde reddendo certis tīs ad totam vitam predictę Johē prout scripta indentata inter eosdem inde confecta plenius perportant quam quidem placiam terre cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis predictis prefata Johā mater mea habuit in parte dotis sue que sibi contingebat ex hereditate mea per mortem predicti Johīs Osebern patris mei quondam mariti sui in Asshe predicta ego predictus Ricardus fraternalis dilectionis affectione quam erga dictum Johēm fratrem meum et pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi dedit pre manibus habeo concessi remisi et omnino quietum clamavi predicto *Johi* fratri meo heredibus et assignatis suis pro me et heredibus meis totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in predicta placia terre chemino adjacente sepibus et fossatis liberis ingressibus et exitibus omnimodis commoditatibus et omnibus suis pertinentiis quibus-cunque ut sepe dictum est absque ullo retenemento in perpetuum Habendum et tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta totam predictam placiam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis premisis sibi predicto Johi heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum Ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Ricūs nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine meo vel heredum meorum in tota predicta placia terre vel in aliqua ejus parte seu in aliquibus suis pertinentiis quibuscunque aliquid juris seu clamii decetero exigere vel vendicare quaquo modo poterimus in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johē Aylth Willō Packelis Ricō de Stura Reginaldo le Vinor Willō le Vinor Ricō de Padebroke Willō Cole et aliis. Datum apud Asshe die dominica proī ante festum sancti Barnabe Apostoli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo.

[Appended is a circular seal of white wax with the inscription
"S. RICL. FIL. JOH. +"]

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS.—The Parish Church of Holme-next-the-Sea, Co. Norfolk, is said to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, but in the Church Goods Inventory (*temp.*, Edward vi.) an inscription on the flagon clearly states it to be dedicated to St. Margaret. Can any one say which is the original dedication? It is most important, where there are several parishes of the same name in one county, that there should be no confusion. The parish is usually designated as on the paten, "Holme juxta Mare." To what Saint or Saints is the Church of Thornham, the adjoining parish to Holme, dedicated?

"DILAPIDARI" (Vol. III., pp. 213, 232, 248, 264, 279-280).—The discussion respecting this term has proved most interesting, but it ought to be pointed out that apart from the original expression concerning which the question was put, not a single instance has been adduced of its occurrence elsewhere than in the Ipswich municipal records (A.D. 1518). Is it too much to hope that this may yet be done? Neither has the term been precisely connected with *peine forte et dure*.

TOWNSHEND OF RAYNHAM.—The early generations of this family, as recorded in Collin's *Peerage*, are not only unsatisfactory, but, as pointed out by Mr. Walter Rye (*Genealogist* III., 78), clearly erroneous. I have a strong suspicion also that there is some confusion in the generations among the immediate descendants of Roger Townshend, Justice of the C. P. to Henry VII. Leaving this to be dealt with by local genealogists, I wish to point out one obvious error in connection with Sir John Townshend (father of the first Baronet) that has found admission in the pages alike of Collins and Burke. Sir John is stated to have been, in 1597, elected to Parliament, one of the Knights for the County of Norfolk, and in 35th Elizabeth for the borough of Castle Rising; also in the 43rd Elizabeth for the borough of Orford, in Suffolk, and was a leading member in the first Parliament called by King James, being appointed, among others of the principal members, to consider of the grievances of the nation, and in a committee for a conference with the Lords, concerning wardships, as also in other special matters, as the journals of the House of Commons show (Collins VI., 41). The first portion of this sentence relating to his Elizabethan Parliamentary honours is practically correct, but it was utterly impossible that Sir John Townshend of Raynham, could have been a leading member of James' first Parliament, or even have been returned to that assembly, inasmuch as he was slain or died from the effects of a duel with Sir Matthew Brown of Beechworth, on Aug. 2, 1603, some six months before the writs for James' Parliament were out. The Sir John Townshend of the Commons' journals must refer, therefore, to another person. A knight of this name sat for Wycombe, in Bucks, all through the Parliament of 1604-11, and doubtless is the member alluded to. In all probability he would be the Sir John Townshend knighted at Sir John Fortescue's in July, 1603, and described as "of Salop," and was possibly descended from Robert, the third son of Judge Roger Townshend. Very little appears to be recorded of this line of the Townshend family, which is said to have founded branches at Bracknash in Norfolk, and also in Shropshire and Worcestershire. No less than three members of the Shropshire line were knighted by James I. in the first year of his reign, one of these knights, Sir Henry Townshend, being Justice of Chester and Vice-Chamberlain of that city. The member for Wycombe was most likely either a son or nephew of this Chester Justice.

In connection with the Townshend M.P.'s there is one other point which I am also desirous of clearing. Was the member for Orford in 1621 Sir *Roger* or Sir *Robert* Townshend? The Blue Book return says Roger, Browne Willis gives Robert. While, of course, giving preference to the former authority, the description of Sir Roger as "knight" only leaves some doubt. Sir Roger Townshend of Raynham, who certainly represented Norfolk in 1628-9, was never knighted, but had been created a baronet in 1617. On the other hand his uncle, Sir Robert, *knight*, had been M.P. for Castle Rising in 1601 and 1604-11, and might well have survived to sit for Orford in 1621.

W. D. PINK.

REPLIES.

DILAPIDARI.—Punishment, *Peine forte et dure*. The sentence of pressing is thus given in full in "Side Lights on the Stuarts," by F. A. Inderwick (p. 341):—

"It is adjudged by the Court that he be led to the prison whence he came, and there be put into a vile and dark dungeon, and there be thrown on the ground without any straw or covering, and without any raiment about him, except for covering his private parts, and that he lie upon his back and be covered as to his head and naked as to his feet, and that one of his arms be extended with a rope to one part of the said dungeon, and his forelegs be treated in like manner, and that there be put on his body so much of iron as he is able to bear, and more and more, and that on the first day afterwards he have three pieces of barley bread without drink, and on the second day he thrice drink of the water nearest the gate of the prison (running water being excepted), without bread, and on what day he eats he may not drink, and on what day he drinks he may not eat, until he have died."

—This sentence orders that *iron* shall be used.

H. A. W.

M.P.'s FOR KING'S LYNN IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (p. 277).—In reply to Mr. W. D. Pink's enquiries respecting Percevall, Toll, and Hudson, who represented Lynn in the Long Parliament, I beg to send the following information:—

John Percevall was Mayor of Lynn in 1630, and was again elected in 1638 to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Milner.

Thomas Toll: there were two of this name, father and son. Thomas Toll, *senr.*, was Mayor in 1639 and 1646; he married Alice, daughter of Thomas Soame, Alderman and thrice Mayor of Lynn, and died 29th October, 1653. He is buried in St. Nicholas's Chapel at Lynn. Thomas Toll, *junr.*, was Mayor in 1655, and died 28th February, 1681-2, aged 59, being also buried in St. Nicholas's Chapel.

Edmund Hudson was Mayor in 1643, and died 29th April, 1658, aged 63. He is buried in St. Margaret's Church, Lynn; the inscription on his tomb only mentions his having been Mayor once, in 1643, so I take it that he is not the same Edmund Hudson who was Mayor in 1635. His wife Michol died 4th June, 1663, aged 72, and is buried next to her husband in St. Margaret's Church.

Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.

HAMON LE STRANGE.

CHURCH GOODS IN THE POST REFORMATION ERA.

What were the ornaments of the Church and the Ministers thereof which survived the second year of King Edward the Sixth? Which of them continued in use amongst high or æsthetic churchmen down to the Restoration period or the Nonjuring secession? The interest of the question is equalled only by its difficulty; for our evidences respecting it are but fragmentary and incidental; mere straws often-times which show which way the ecclesiastical wind was blowing. Funeral arrangements excepted, but little light is thrown upon church usages by wills written after the death of King Henry the Eighth. Respecting burials services, however, of which we would discourse on another occasion, the directions are ample. One thing is certain; the nation did not become Puritan at one bound. Of the Church Goods, scheduled as late as the sixth year of King Edward, and now at the Record Office, some, at any rate, were in full use. Even at that time of spoliation, copes, often richly embroidered, were assigned for divine service; and when no cope was forthcoming, as at East Donyland in Essex (*East Anglian*, N.S., Vol. II., p. 205), a Vestment was given in its stead. Some Essex parishes had both Cope and Vestment allotted them (*Transactions Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, Vol. IV., New Series). At Much Horkeley a herse cloth of counterfeit gold was surrendered for church use, together with a chalice, a cope also of counterfeit gold, and a surplice (*East Angl.*, N.S., Vol. I., p. 234). Minor accessories of worship, such as the chrismatory and towels for the ablutions were sometimes added; whilst conservative Churchmen doubtless supplemented these meagre doles by 'ornaments' of their own, which no Royal Commission could touch: as for instance Thomas Pelles, Doctor of Laws and Rector of Glemsford, who had "erected and builded allmost all the hoole Rectorie and psonage" there, and who devised 17th March, 1550, being the fourth year of Edward the Sixth, both his "Coopes of hervest" to his executors to be disposed of to pray for his soul (Cur. Ep. Norw. Coraunte fo. 163 b). The brief reign of the Second Prayer Book was but a passing incident. When Queen Mary came to the throne there were still in divers places, as at St. Gregory's, Norwich (*East Angl.*, N.S., Vol. I., p. 289), copes, palls, surplices, and rochets, which had remained unsold. Marian churchmen bequeathed now and anon ornaments to remedy the iconoclasm and robbery of the previous reign, but in a half-hearted manner, as if doubtful of the necessity of the thing, or of the tendencies of the times. In 1556 John Tompson, parson of St. James in Icklingham, devised forty shillings "vpon necessary ornāmetts to devyne s^rvye wthin my sd pisshe church" (Arch. Sudb.) And in 1557, Henry Lucas of Bury St. Edmund's, left to the church of St. Mary in that town "a cope of blew velvett imbroidered with flowers & angells of golde" (P.C.C. 11 Mellershe). Whilst in July, 1558, John Talcarn, ancestor of the Suffolk Tallakernes, gave a cross to the church of Cambrou in Cornwall (P.C.C. 53 Welles).

T

In May, 1559, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, John Thorne, a rich draper of Beccles, ordered his executors to "bye for the hono^r of almightie Godde one Crosse of sylver and gilte, the price twentie pounds, to be occupied in the churche of Beccelys yf the lawe of the Realme will suffer it so to continewe" (P.C.C. Mellershe.) Two years later John Braban, priest, parson of Wolverton, provided "a fyne plaine table clothe, six yardes and a quarter long to make twoe aulter clothes for the high aulter of the same churche:" his body to be buried "with in the Quyer;" his surplice and his grey amice to be given to Mr. Robert Hooper, parson (P.C.C. 48 Martyn). In 1562, well into the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Brandling of Newcastle, great uncle of the Ipswich merchant of that name, in a notable will (P.C.C. 11 Sheffield), bequeathed a suit of vestments which he had "of clothe of golde, that is to say for priest, deacon and subdeacon, w^t twoe coopes of clothe of gold with th^e ap^pteuñes," adding in the quaint spelling of the period "I will the same shall have my Armes and my wyve's sett in them and be geyven to Saincte Nicholas churche, yf that the sarvice there be allowed according to the catholicke fashion of late used also a sute of vestments of crymsyn velvett ymbrodered also a suyte of black velvet for preiste, deacon, and subdeacon, and one coape of the same with deade mens bodyes and heddes: also a suyte of bluc velvett w^t ij coapes, likewise embrodered, to be geyven and remaine in the churche for the sarvice of god there to be mynystered: also a suyte of blawe velvett embrodered and twoe coapes which alsoe shalbe geyven to the church of Alhallowes, my Armes and my wyve's to be sett in them. Provided those vestments shall not be geyven nor lente excepte the olde accustomed sarvice be used there according to the catholicke usage of the churche Yf at anye tyme hereafter by any scisme or otherwyse the said sarvice sholde be taken away; then that myne Executors maye take and reposses the said vestments." Now, how are we to explain this lavish bequest of altar robes? It is certainly patient of an Elizabethan interpretation. At the time when it was made, service was rendered in some Churches in ultra-puritan fashion, and in others by priests of mediæval leanings, who officiated in parclosed chancels, vested in the copes, or perchance, the occasional vestments, which had been allotted them in the sixth year of King Edward. (*Vide* summary of returns, made in 1565, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Parker's "Ornaments Rubric.") As we shall presently find, the tunicles, albes, and pieces, which form part of a suite of vestments, were deemed appropriate gifts for a cathedral many years later. Why, the Queen herself, to the despair of foreign reformers, had in her own chapel a high altar, with lofty crucifix and tapers, clerics in gorgeous attire, and choral offices, as ritualistic as you please. "If at any time hereafter" Sir Robert Brandling may have meant, service of this description be done away with; if the Church of England, now trembling in the

balance, become definitely and obviously schismatic, my copes and vestments shall be returned to my executors. The will, we would urge, is patient of this interpretation. It has none of those vague but tell-tale touches, which indicate the Roman testator; but commences rather with a pious but post reformation formula, leaves money to the Vicar of the parish, and proceeds in clear and business fashion to its end. It is arguable, one may admit, that the writer was a belated Marian churchman hoping for better things; but such a view is certainly not proven, nor do the references to his career in Brand's "History of Newcastle" tend to its support. It is noteworthy in this connection that such scattered lists of Church Goods in the earlier days of Queen Elizabeth as have been preserved to us, bear a strong family likeness to those of Edward the Sixth. We find, for example, that the London church of St. Benet's, Grace Church Street, possessed copes, vestments, hearse cloths and corporasses, together with altar canopies of satin and of cloth of gold, and this in 1560: whilst in 1562, a fane so prominent as St. Margaret's, Westminster, had copes, a vestment, herse cloths and altar cloths of gold and crimson, and a plentiful supply of towels such as the priest had been wont to use in the solemnities of the Eucharist. How many of these things were actually employed and adopted by the clergy of these churches it is difficult to divine. Suffice it to state that by the injunctions or directions of Archbishop Parker, issued in 1561, the use of the cope was binding upon every priest within the Province of Canterbury.

As we get deeper into Queen Elizabeth's reign evidences of High Church usages become fewer and fewer, save and except Commemoration of the Departed, which never quite died out. Still they exist. On the last day of May, 1566, Roger Dalyson, Doctor of Divinity and Chaunter of Lincoln Cathedral, an official who must have known what he was about, bequeathed a cope to the parish church of Haxay (p.c.c. 30 Grimes). This was subsequent to the issue of Archbishop Parker's "Advertisements," which, whatever their legal value, definitely enjoined the use of Copes in cathedrals and collegiate churches. In July, 1569, Thomas Day, one of the Prebendaries of Christchurch, Oxford, presented "to the saide churche all those coapes and tunicles, albes and pec^e. to them belonging which all lie in my greateste coffer above in my greate chamber." Probate was given a year later (p.c.c. 15 Lyon)—in the twelfth year in fact of Queen Elizabeth. In Edwardian inventories the word "pieces" is applied to such minor details of altar vesture as burses, stoles, maniples, and so forth. In the middle of July, 1570, "Edmnd Wyld, clerk, Parson of Mortlake, co. Darby," mentions "my clothe cassock wh^{ch} I am accustomed to ware daylye, and a cloke of the same collo^r. wth a cape of sattenⁿ." In a codicil, 1583, Robert Shawe, Parson of Stansfield in Suffolk, refers to his "sarsnett typpet and twoe squares cappes" (p.c.c. 22 Watson). That ancient observancies died hard we may well believe in the remoter nooks and corners of the

land. In the well known brass at Tideswell, Derbyshire, Robert Pursglove, suffragan bishop of Hull is represented in full pontificals—albe, stole, chasuble, mitre, pastoral staff and all: this too in 1579, when Elizabeth had been twenty years and more upon the throne. Anthony Style, a notary of Norwich, 1583, gave money for the preaching of forty sermons, providing “y^t the same sermons be not made by anye papiste or suspect of papistrye”—historical churchmen in brief, known for their adherence to old world doctrines and usages; such, for example, as the choral rendering of the burial office, which William Short, citizen and grocer of London, protests against, 20th August, 1582, when he orders that his “bodye be buried withoute any superstitious ceremonyes either of Bells ringinge or Minister singeing” (P.C.C. 21 Watson): or such again as intercessions for the dead which were sometimes requested of the parish incumbent; of which a crucial instance occurs in the will of Henry Bancks, clerk (P.C.C. 22 Babington), 25 Sept., 1568, who desires to be buried in the chancel of Preston near “Cyrcester,” and leaves money to the Vicar to pray for his soul.

Was there ever a time, prior to the Great Rebellion, when the cope had quite died out from the remoter churches in the land? In the latter years of King Charles the First, the Puritans were loud in their outcry against these things, and the Vicars of St. Giles in the Fields, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and of Christchurch, were prosecuted by the House of Commons for using them. There is still at Wensley, in Yorkshire, just in front of the altar, the brass of Oswald Dyke, who had been rector of the parish for twenty years, and who rendered up his soul on the 5th of December, 1607. He is pictured in a chasuble, possibly Flemish, and of handsome workmanship. “Non moriar,” continues the inscription, “sed vivam, et narrabo opera Domini.” It would be interesting beyond measure to know the life, and to read the last testament of this man.

It is to a monument also that we must turn if we would study the sacerdotal attire of a prelate well down into the seventeenth century. Dr. Harsnett, Archbishop of York, in his will there proved 18 May, 1631, directs that he be buried within the parish church of Chigwell, in Essex, at the foot of Thomazine, late his wife, “with a Plate of Brass molten into the Stone an inch thick, having the effigies of a Bishop stamped upon it with his Mitre & Crosier Staff.” And there stands to this day in spite of Puritan fanaticism, and the colder blood-savagery of the modern restorer. The cope is one of great beauty—finely embroidered—the mitre bold, lofty, and indeed Roman in its fashion, and the staff handsome and traditionally correct.

So much for the clergy. If we would know how the cathedrals appeared to the intelligent sight-seer of 1634, we have only to turn to the “Short Survey of 26 Counties”—by three officers of the “Military Company at Norwich” (Lansdown MS., 213)—part of which has been printed in the *East Anglian* (N.S., Vol. II., p. 89, *et seq.*). These gentlemen

who seem to have been most hospitably entertained during their journey, and to have enjoyed themselves with a zest which appears to us now-a-days almost as old fashioned as their itinerary, made a point of spending their Sunday in some cathedral town, and of attending the service of the day, morning and evening. One cannot well improve upon their descriptions. At York Minster they found "a faire large high organ, newly built, richly gilt, caru'd, & painted; a deep & sweet snowy crew of Quiristers The Sanctu Sanctu beyond the stately rich High Altar The sumptuous Ornaments, & Vestm^{ts} belonging to the Cathedrall "carefully kept in the Vestry aforesayd, vizt the gorgeous Canopie, the rich Communion Table-cloths, the coapes of embroider'd Veluett, cloth of Gold, Silver, & Tissue, of great worth and value But heere I must not forget to tell yo^u" the ms. continues "what rich Plate wee saw, w^{ch} is kept also in the vestry and was giuen by or now most gracious Soueraigne, in his Progresse into Scotland" 2 double gilt flagons: 2 double gilt Chalices wth couers: 2 double gilt Candlesticks: 1 large double gilt Bason: 1 double gilt Communion Plate: A Bible, & a Comon Prayer Booke couerd wth crimson veluet, claspt, & emboss'd with siluer double gilt."

In Durham Cathedral after describing "the high Altar of black branch'd marble" and the costly plate upon it, they proceeded to "the vestry and therein saw diverse fayre coaps of seuerall workes, of Crimson Salters, imbroder'd wth emboss'd worke of siluer sett all ouer with Cherubims curiously wrought to life. A black coap wrought wth Gold wth disse Images in colours. A High Alter Clothe of crimson veluet to couer the Table; another of Purple veluet to hang aboue; And a third of Crimson & Purple to lay beneath; & 4 other rich Coapes & Vestm^{ts} they glory in that rich gift they presented to his Mat^{ty} in his Progresse, the richest of all their ancient Coapes, w^{ch} his Mat^{ty} graciously accepted, and esteem'd at an high valed Away then" it is added "wee were call'd to Prayers where wee were rapt wth the sweet sound & richnesse of a fayre Organ, w^{ch} cost 1000^{li}, and the orderly devout and melodious Harmony of the Quiristers"

At Carlisle a very different regime prevailed—recalling indeed the worst days of the Georgian era. "This Cathedrall is more like a great wild Country church . . . neither beautify'd nor adorn'd one whit . . . The Organs and voices did not well agree, the one being like a shrill Bagpipe, the other like the Scottish Tone. The sermon in like accent The Comunion also was administred; and recein'd in a wild and unrecurrent manner."

Space would fail to give in detail what these travellers saw at Chester, at Lichfield, and at Newark upon Trent, in whose parish church were "sweet organs, some Queristers & singing Boyes." At Lincoln Minster other instruments were played together with the organs in "their solemne seruice." At Winchester Cathedral, described in a Supplementary Journey into the Western Counties, they "saw many

rich Hangings and Clothes : one of veluet wrought with Gold, for the High Altar :” and amongst other things a cushion “of Cloth of Gold fill’d wth Pearle wire.” They were especially delighted with Exeter Cathedral and its music, and describe with well deserved enthusiam the “delicate, rich, & lofty Organ wth has more additions than any other, as fayre Pipes of an Extra ordinary length & of the bignesse of a man’s Thigh : which wth the Vialls & other Instruments, the tunable voyces, and the rare Organist, togeather makes a melodious & heauenly Harmony, able to raiush the Hearer’s Fares.”

To conclude the matter. There were two men whose united lives fairly cover the Post Reformation period, both high churchmen, and both of East Anglian descent, Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, and Wren, Bishop of Ely. The first was born in the reign of Queen Mary ; the second died after the restoration of Charles the Second. The model chapel of Launcelot Andrews is so well known to ritualists and to antiquaries, that one is almost ashamed to describe it. Rich hangings backed its well raised altar. Beside the customary frontals and candlesticks were the traditionary accessories of Eucharistic worship ; a canister for the wafers ; a tricanale for the water of mixture ; bason and ewer to wash in before consecration ; triquetral censer and navicula for the incense ; and there were also by implication towels, surplices, and copes. The too faithful imitation of this chapel in his own palace at Lambeth, was one of the charges which brought Archbishop Laud to the block. It is not too much to suppose that the chapel of Bishop Andrewes represented the more churchly traditions of the first generation of Elizabeth’s clergy : that it contained in fact nothing altogether new, nothing that had fallen into utter and hopeless dissuetude. Bishop Andrewes passed away with his generation, and the Church of England was well nigh extirpated from the land. But years afterwards, the old religion restored once more, Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, made his will (P.C.C. 80 Carr) Anno Domini 1665. Therein he tells us he was born 25th Decr., 1585, and that he had studied at Pembroke College under Launcelot, late Lord Bishop of Winton. He adds that he had himself built the new chapel at Pembroke College, and that he wishes to be buried there. And then he proceeds to detail the fittings, which his heirs were to furnish it withal. He plans the Holy Table ; its two frontals of cloth of gold, with breadths of brown velvet and costly fringes ; its canopy of damask with two long curtains ; its silver candlesticks ; the bason with a cross in it ; the chalices ; a pall of cloth of gold fringed round ; a linnen corporal embroidered with silk colours ; a fine linnen cloth to be placed over the pall at the Holy Sacrament ; sundry linnen cloths to be spread before the communicants ; a great fair liturgy for the priest at the Table ; suitable covers for the litany desk ; and divers cushions and carpets. A great standard was to be set up in the vestry ; and moneys were to be raised for organ, organist, and chapel clerk. Of a truth no barren intellect had received the teachings

of Launcelot Andrewes, himself a witness in his early boyhood of the higher ritual which survived Queen Elizabeth's accession. We know of Bishop Wren too from other sources. Suffice it to say that in the century which followed the death of Queen Mary, master and pupil, the former the greatest churchman of his time, gave irrefragable evidence in their lives and actions as to the ornaments of church and minister, which satisfied the historical high churchmanship of the Post Reformation Era.

J. J. M.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH, A.D. 1594—1652. No. III.

The Accompte John Bacon & John Chapman, Churchwardens of the
prishe of St. Clemente Ao. 1602.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mr. Wardall the vijth of Aprill for writing the bills indented for the yere of or. lord 1601			viiij
Pd. for putting in ye Same bils in the Courte			iiij
Pd. to Mr. Hawes the first of Maie for Wrighting into the Register booke of pchement the mariages baptyzings & Burials, done in the yere of or. lord 1601			xvj
Pd. to Dansle the Smythe the 5 of Maie for mending the Knepple of ye Sauce bell, & the locke of the Chancell doore			xiiij
Pd. to Russell the 4 of June for a rope for the greate bell			ij vij
Pd. to the Apurator the 6 of June for Certifieng the that Mr. Chancelor sent to this parishe			vij
Pd. to Mr. Comy Parry the 12 of June for Visiting the Church			xiiij
Pd. to pretzman the Sexten the 3 of July br his quarter wage due at Mydsomer last past Sinnce			x
Pd. to John Witherd the 13 of July for 26 Sawen pales for mending the Church yard fence at 1d. ob the pece			iiij iiij
Pd. more to hym for Stuf & mending ye longe Style in the Churche yard & mending Stoles in the Church & for nayles			iiij iiij
Pd. to Myrs. Galye the last of July for iiij lode & a quarter of Stones for paving against ye West gate of ye Church yard			xiiij
Pd for paving the same being 39 yards at ij the yard			vj vj
Pd. to son for bringing ye same Stones & one lode of gravell			ij
Pd. more to hym for caryeng ij loode of ye rubbish			viiij
Pd. for half cvjd. naile, to mend the pale in ye Churchyard			iiij
Pd. to John Palmer the last of August for iijc xixlb of new leade for lvskinge(?) under the windows on ye South Syde of the Eyle of the Churche at 1d. of the lb.			xliij iiij
Pd. more to hym for ixlb iijoz of Soder ye same tyme at viijd. ye lb			vj vj
Pd. more to hym for ij daies worke of hymselfe & his man			iiij

1603.

Itm for a pound of Candell	24 of March to ringe for the Kinge	iiij
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1604

June 24

Paid for a booke containinge the forme of prayar and Thankes-
givinge to be used Eauery yere the firste of Auguste

vj

	£	s.	d.
Payde to Joseph Haywarde ffor makinge of the fframe & heauin the Kinges armes hanged the Sume of - - -	vij		
Payde to Rubyne Joyce ffor drawinge of the Kinges armes - - -	xxvj	vij	
ffor 4 yardes of Clothe and $\frac{3}{4}$ to draw the same upon the sume of - - -	iiij	ij	
ffor five pounde of Iron imployed About the hanging of the same the sume of - - -			xx
More given the payntar ovar and Aboue his Bargaine <i>as an hawneste pennye</i> - - -			vij
Payde for the Booke of Constitutions and Cannons mad in the Parlamente in the yere of our Lord 1603 - - -	xvij		
ffor a lb of Candle to Ringe by upon the Kinges daye - - -			iiij
ffor Sweepinge the Churche againste the hanginge of the Kinges Armes - - -			ij
1605.			
Aprill the 28 day.			
Pd. to the joyner for mendinge the deske of the polpette - - -			
1606.			
to the ringers of the Kinges delyverance day - - -	0	1	4
for a pound of Candell of the Kinges daye at night - - -			4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1607.			
Item payd the Ryngers for rynging on the King's daye - - -			j
Itm towards the Charge of Ringinge, Candle & oyle - - -			vij
Item payd the Clarke for wryttinge into the Register the Mariage Christinges & burials - - -			ij
1608.			
Item for two bookes for the deliuerance of the Kinge matie. - - -			j
Item laid out for a pound of Candell - - -			iiij
Item paid to the Commissarie for visiting the Churches - - -			ij
Item laid out for paper - - -			
Item to the Wrighter - - -			j
1609.			
Payed the Commissarie for offering his cort - - -			1 4
Payed the Commissarie for Cleringe his booke - - -			1 6
Payed Thursbye for mendinge the Kneppell of the thirde Bell Twise & a new Keye for poore mans boxe - - -	0	12	0
1610.			
Impri payed Mr. Commissarye for a dutye belonging to his Visitation - - -			xiiij
Payed him more for that the glass windowes of the Church weare not mended - - -			xij
Payed to Toke the Smith for the fastning of the Second bell & for 2lb. of Spikes and speking for the fastning therof - - -			xvj
ffor parchement for to write the rowle for the gathering the Sextons wagis and repations of the Church - - -			vj
ffor the giving in our Verdict to the Commissary - - -			iiij
Payed to the Chamblynes for one whole yeres rente for the howse one the backside of the Church belonge to the pische due at Michelmās - - -			iiij
Payed for ovr Absolution to the Commissary being reprimanded for that we did not give in our Verdict where as we nether had warning nor notice given us of his Corte houlden - - -			ij x

	£	s.	d.
Payed more ffor the discharg of his boocke			viiij
for the bringing the lode of Claye Mr. Clarke gave to poore howse			
Payed the Dauber for daubing the end of the parishes howse			vij
Payed Thomson for lathing and rafting the Same wthin. and without.			viiij viij
1613.			
ffor an ower glasse	00	01	4
Paid Mr. Commissary ffor that we had not a Terrier		1	6
Paid for the maimed Souldiers more than we did gather		5	0
Paid for an Excommunication when Docter Ridly was there (?)		3	10

(To be continued.)

BRIEFS PUBLISHED IN EAST ANGLIAN CHURCHES.—In the second Register Book of the parish of Thundridge, Herts. are a large number of entries of Briefs, to which the inhabitants were invited to contribute according to custom. The following refer to parishes in East Anglia:—

1726, August 4. Received a brief for Alderford in the County of Norfolk [and Great Horwood in the County of Bucks.] loss [in both places] by fire amounts to 1070 pound and upwards. Read that brief August 14th and collected the sum of one shilling and 4 pence.

Received a brief for fire for Rickinghal and Botesdale Sept. 4th in the County of Suffolk Charge 2210. Read it Sep. 7 and collected on it the sum of one shilling sixpence halfepeny.

Received a brief for Great Wilbraham in the County of Cambridge loss by fire 1426. Jan. 28. 1727 and Read it March 17. collected on it 00. 4. 1d.

Received a brief for fulborn in the County of Cambridge Septemb. 2n loss by fire 1028. Read it Octo. 12. Collected on it two shillings.

It would be interesting to record particulars of these and such like casualties, in relief of which our forefathers were invited to show practical sympathy.

ASHEN CHARTERS. No. III.

- (8) *Richard son of John Osebern of Ashen grants to William cum Barba of Stoke and Alice his daughter, lund in Ashen. Dated Friday after the festival of the Nativity of S^t. John Baptist, at Ashen, 2 Ed. II.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricardus filius Johannis Osebern de Es concessi dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willo cum barba de Stoke et Aliscie filie sue et eredi bus dicti Willmi pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi dederunt pre manibus in gersumam totum messuagium meum cum dote matris mee quando e venerit et cum edificiiis

super edificatis et cum arboribus super eandem crescentibus cum fossatis hais et cum pastura adjacente in regale via integra a pastura Willi Cole crofta Ricardi de Stura excepta una placia in clauso dicti messuagii quod demisi Johi fratre meo sicut per bundas et metus dividitur. Item consesci dedi eisdem Willō et Aliscie et erediſus dicti Willi quinque acras terre et dimidiam cum pastura dicte terre pertinente in predicta parochia quarum quatuor acre et dimidia jacent inter dictum messuagium ex una parte et croftam Ricardi de Stura ex altera cum hais et fossatis pertinentibus et una acra jacet inter terras Johis Palmaris de Stoke ex utraque parte et dicta pastura jacet juxta dictas terras in longitudine usque ad pasturam Willi Packeles Habendum et Tenendum cum predictis messuagiis cum edificis super edificatis et terris et pasturis predictis ut predictum est simul cum dote Johne matris mee post mortem ejus de capitalibus dominis feodi predicto Willō et Aliscie et erediſus dicti Willi cuicumque vel quibuscunque dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis dare vendere vel aliquo modo assignare voluerint quo modo et quando bene et in pace faciend' inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta et ego predictus Ricardus et eredes mei warantizabimus totum predictum messuagium terram et pasturam ut predictum est Willō et Aliscie et erediſus dicti Willi contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Roſ Windont. Henrico le fermer. Waltero filio Laurenti de Stoke. Ricō de Stura de Es. Willō Paccels Willō le Venur Reginaldo le Venur et multis aliis Datum apud Es die Veneris proſ post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johis Baptiste Anno Regni Regis Edwardi fit Regis Edwardi secundo.

[Appended is a circular seal of brown wax with the inscription
S. RICI . FIL . JOHIS. +]

- (9) *Richard Osebern of Ashen grants lands in Ashen to William Cole of the same place. Dated Wednesday after the festival of St. Gregory 2 Ed. II.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricardus Osebern de Esse concessi dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willō Cole de eadem pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi dedit pre manibus unam peciam pasture cum pertinentiis jacentem in parochia de Esse inter pratum Willi Moledinarij ex una parte et pratum Henrici le Collere ex altera parte unde unum capud abuttat super Regal: cheminum et aliud capud abuttat super pratum dicti Willī Habendum et tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi prefato Willō et herediſus suis seu suis assignatis in feodo et hereditate libere quiete bene in pace et hereditarie jure et cuicumque vel quibuscunque seu quandocunque illam peciam pasture dare vendere vel assignare voluerit Faciendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi omnia servicia debita et consueta Et ego prefatus Ricūs et heredes mei seu mei assignati warantizabimus et defendemus predictam

peciam pasture cum omnibus pertinentiis pro ut jacet ut prescriptum est predicto Willō et heredibus suis seu suis assignatis contra omnes gentes per predictum servitium in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum Die Mercurii prõx post festum Sancti Gregorii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo. Hiis testibus Ricō de Stura Willō Vinour Ricō Bolle Willō Packeles Willō Alured Willō Brounyng et aliis.

[Appended is a seal of dark green wax with the inscription
8. RICI . FIL . JOHIS . +]

- (10) *Richard Osebern of Ashen grants to William Cole of Ashen five pence annual rent arising from land in that parish. Dated at Ashen Tuesday after the feast of St Paul 3 Ed. II.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricus Osebern de Esch concessi Willō Cole de eadem quinte denarios annum redditum quos solebam percipere de Willō le Mulhere de Clare de una pecia prati jacente in parochia de Esch inter pasturam dicti Willō Cole ex una parte et pratum Roberti etia unde unum capud habuttat super regale cheminum et aliut capud super Sturam Habendum et Tenendum predictos quintos denario annui redditu predicto Willō Cole et heredibus suis et suis assignatis Et ego predictus Ricūs et heredes mei et mei assignati Warantizabimus predictos quintos denarios annui reddit predicto Willō Cole et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Esch die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Pauli Anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi tertio Hiis testibus Ricō de Stura Willō de Stura Willō le Vynour Regē le Vynour Willō Brounyng et aliis.

[The seal is missing.]

(To be continued.)

THE BIRDS OF ESSEX.*

The Essex Field Club has issued as its second Special Memoir Volume, a new illustrated work by Mr. Miller Christy, F.L.S., "The Birds of Essex." As a contribution to the natural history of the Eastern Counties, it is worthy to rank side by side with Stevenson's "Birds of Norfolk," and Babington's "Birds of Suffolk." The book has evidently been prepared with the greatest care, and infinite pains bestowed upon its production, rendering it unquestionably a work of the greatest value. The physical features of the County are duly noted in the introduction which also contains some interesting remarks on the distribution of its birds and the favourable conditions of Essex as "an Ornithological hunting-ground." The biographical notices of the prin-

* Chelmsford: Edmund Durrant & Co., 90, High St. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

cipal Essex Ornithologists include several well-known local names, followed by an account of the chief Essex Bird Collections, Tables of Observations on the arrival of the Summer migrants, &c.. There are also two papers of special importance "Of Hawks and Hawking in Essex in the Olden Time," and "Wild Fowl decoys and Wild Fowling in Essex."

The Catalogue itself is full of interesting details. Each specimen is grouped under the order and family to which it belongs, and accurately described, its movements recounted, and habits portrayed from personal observation.

The book is nicely printed, and there is an acceptable variety in the illustrations, many of which are after Bewick. The Chronological list of printed works, &c., on the subject will be found very useful. The Essex Field Club is to be congratulated on the appearance of this book.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER NOTES. No. VI.—*Dialect Tales*. Some three years ago Miss Mabel Peacock's first volume of "Lincolnshire Tales in the North Lindsey Folk-Speech" was issued, and soon out of print. A second volume, which has just been published (Brigg: Geo. Jackson & Son. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.), is a delightful study of North Lincolnshire dialect. Though outside the beaten track of East Anglia, there is a certain affinity, which apart from the general interest of these sketches and stories, will recommend them to dwellers in the Eastern Counties. With the exception of some well-known fables, all the tales are of native growth, and have been so worked as to fit them to the speech of the Lindsey district. They are greatly superior to the ordinary run of common-place dialect stories. The two short poems at the end of the volume are gems.—We are sure most of our readers would like to know of *The "Bottesford" Manuscript Case*, which is made in four sizes, ranging from 8vo. to fcap., by Messrs. Jackson & Son, of Brigg. It is well adapted for filing papers, &c., which can be arranged in convenient alphabetical order. We have these cases in use for MS. notes, correspondence, &c., and cannot speak too highly of them. It is not surprising that their simplicity and convenience, combined with cheapness in price, is creating a large and increasing demand.—In the new volume of the Book-Lover's Library, *Newspaper Reporting in Olden Time and to-day* (London: Elliot Stock), Mr. John Pendleton writes: "It is claimed by some historians that Sir Symonds d'Ewes (of Stow Hall, Suffolk), who furnished an account of the proceedings of the House in Elizabeth's reign, was really the first parliamentary reporter; but among pressmen Edward Cave is generally regarded as the father of English reporting." The book contains much curious and interesting information, and is a useful addition to the series.—*The Flora of Suffolk*. The Herbarium of Suffolk plants, specially collected for the preparation of the above work on the Botany of the County, was generously presented by the Rev. Dr. Hind to the Ipswich Museum, 7th May last. The purpose of the Donor was to make the collection available for all time to come for examination and consultation by the botanists of this and other counties. We learn that a former collection was presented to the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1870. With Dr. Hind's "Flora" in hand such an insight may be obtained into the botany of the County as we imagine cannot possibly be obtained elsewhere in the whole of England. It should lead to important results.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—*Canterbury St Margaret* Francisco Aldrich sac^{re}s Theologiae doctor et | collegii sidnesossexiensis in academia Cantabrigiae | Qvondam praeffecto praematura morte absvmp^tus et | in comune cum patre sepl-

chrvm condito Simon | Aldrich monumentum pietate ergo possit |
 Septima sævit Hyems ex quo mandamus, vineæ | ter chapv(?) . . . fa-
 cum pietate patrem; | et iam te socii solamen dulce doloris | Horridior
 reliquis septima tollit Hyems; | Te frater cvi vitam anni spondebat
 houores | virtuti faciles præsvlis almvs amor | dv nova sidnaei dominvm
 mosæa salvtant | literũ et a primo decvs esse potant, | spem magna
 specimeq; domvs, primordia favsta | qvam cito festina morte perisse
 vident. | Sed periisse vetat mortis mors altera Christvs. | et tva svpremo
 spes rediviva rogo. | iustus erat in sempiterna obiit
 Decemb. 27 1609. | memoria ætatis suæ. 33. |
 [Arms: Party per bend engrailed, on a chvefaphoeon; impaling a cow,
 in chief a crescent—inscr. in capitals. Mural tablet. North Aisle.]

Dover, St Mary In remembrance of | FRANCIS HUNGERFORD DAUBEN^v |
 Rector of Bexwell Norfolk | He died on the 30th Sept^r. 1829 | And rests
 near this Spot. | "The memory of the Just is blessed." [Churchyard;
 to north of church.]

Dover, St James (ii.) In memory | of St. Andrew St. John Esq^{re} | of
 Gayton Hall Norfolk. | son of the Hon. and Very Rev^d. | St. Andrew
 St. John, | late Dean of Worcester. | he died at Dover Nov^r. 2^d. 1836, |
 aged 70 years. | [Mural tablet, chancel.]

(iii.) Sacred to the memory of | STUDHOLME HODGSON SANDBY | son of
 the Rev^d. GEORGE SANDBY, | Vicar of Flixton Suffolk, | born 11th
 January 1833 | died 26th January 1843. | this tablet is erected | by his
 sorrowing parents as a memorial of | a good and affectionate child | "of
 such is the Kingdom of God" | x Mark 14 v. | [Mural tablet, chancel.]
 [The father was grandson of George Sandby, Master of Magdalene
 College, Cambridge, 1740-74.]

Barham, Kent (i.) Sacred to the memory of | Charlotte Harrison |
 daughter of the late Edward Brydges Esq^{re} of Wootton Court | born on
 the 1st of May 1766 | married first Champion Bramfill esq^{re} | of Up-
 minster Hall, Essex | secondly John Harrison Esq^{re} | of Denne Hill in
 this County. | gentle by nature and humble by grace | She lived in the
 love of all around. | and died at her residence in this parish | on the
 5th of September 1849. | deeply lamented. | her mortal remains are
 deposited | in a vault in the church | of the adjoining parish of Woolton.
 [Capitals, white marble tablet, north wall of nave.]

(ii.) In memory of | Egerton | Anthony Hammond | second son of |
 Champion Branfill esq^{re} | of Upminster Hall | Essex | who was born |
 March the 28th 1825 | and died at Barham | October the 5th 1843. |
 [Capitals; altar tomb, churchyard.]

(iii.) Sacred | to the memory of | JANE ELIZABETH, | wife of the Rev.
 THOMAS HARRISON | and eldest daughter of | Champion Branfill Esq^r
 of Upminster Hall Essex. | born January 9th 1762 | died June 6th 1867.
 | aged 75 years. | also of the above named Rev^d. THOMAS HARRISON
 M.A. | vicar of Womerswold, | born May 26th 1793, | died August 28th
 1868 | aged 75 years | "Blessed are the dead which die in the | Lord:
 even so saith the spirit, for they | rest from their labours" | also of
 their son in law | ROBERT DEANE PARKER Esq^r | formerly of the Madras
 civil service, | born September 22nd 1810, | died September 20th 1873.
 [Capitals; flat tomb, churchyard, near last.]

(*To be continued.*)

QUERIES.

SOAME FAMILY.—Any information respecting Thomas Soame and Robert Soame, Mayors of Lynn (Thomas in 1622, Robert in 1527–1544), their ancestors and descendants, will oblige.

X. Y. Z

NORFOLK M.P.'s.—*John Wallis*, Alderman of Lynn, M.P. for King's Lynn in 1621–22, and 1624–25. *Thomas Waters*, M.P. for King's Lynn 1542–1558. *Henry Ward*, M.P. Norwich 1554. *John Ward*, Mayor of Norwich, M.P. in 1694–95. Any particulars of these will oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

REPLIES.

M.P.'s FOR KING'S LYNN IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (pp. 277, 296).—With reference to my previous communication on this subject, I have to add that Edmund Hudson must have been elected between the 15th February, 1646–7, and 5th July following. There is a minute in the Lynn Hall Book, dated 8 Decr., 1645, ordering a letter to be written to their Member, Mr. Toll, to move the House of Commons to issue a Writ, for the election of a Burgess, in the room of John Perceval deceased. The Journals of the Commons shew that a Writ was ordered on the 1st Janry., 1645–6, but it was not carried into effect; for I find in the Lynn Hall Books a minute of the 15th Febr., 1646–7, directing that a Letter shall be written "to Mr. Recorder att London to hasten the Report to the House of Commons that hath lyen hidden there so longe for the electinge of a Burgesse for this Burrough, for that this House conceyve that the Towne Suffereth for want of one." In consequence of this letter, Edmund Hudson must have been elected, for his name appears

though without a date, in the Crown Office list of Returns. The Lynn Hall Book contains no record of his election, because he was not chosen by the Common Council, but by the Freeholders of the Borough, who were beginning to assert their rights to choose Members of Parliament. On the 5th July, 1647 (Commons Journals), Mr. Cobbett reported, "the case of Mr. Hudson, elected to serve for the towne of Lynne, who, as it appears by Testimony, and other Evidence, was actually assisting in the Rising at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk." The Commons resolved that "the said Mr. Hudson be forthwith disabled for sitting or serving as a Member of this House during this Parliament, for his Delinquency against the Parliament," and they further ordered the issue of a Writ for a new election to supply his place. This Writ however was either never issued, or, if issued, its execution was suspended for nearly two years, probably in order to punish the town, for having returned a Delinquent. After the King's death the Commons, on the 22nd June, 1649, ordered the issue of another Writ for an election, to supply the place of Hudson. This election probably took place in August; the Earl of Salisbury's name is not found among the Returns at the Crown Office, nor is there, for the reason given above, any record of the day on which he was elected, contained in the Lynn Hall Book; but a minute in this latter of the 27th August, 1649, records the grant of the freedom of the Borough to him, and is followed on the 8th Sepbr., by another directing the Mayor to write and acquaint his Lordship of the grant of freedom, and also that "the commonalty of this Burgh hath elected him a Burgesse of the Parliament of England."

It is interesting to note that, after the Restoration, the Freemen maintained their right to vote at the election of Members of Parliament; while, as the following minute shows, the Common Council made a show of granting as a favour the exercise of a claim which they were not in a position to dispute.

"16 April 1660. Whereas Mr. Mayor hath this day caused a common Hall to be warned in order to the election of Burgesses to serve in the next Parliament to be holden at Westminster, and sefall of the members of this house being mett together in this house, divers of the free Burgesses of this Burgh came and requested that they might be admitted to elect Burgesses for the said Parliament as theire right, wch being taken into consideration this house doth think fitt for the present satisfaction of the people to Suffer the Comons to elect, and to wave the election in this house for this present Election."

Hunstanton Hall.

HAMON LE STRANGE.

DOMESDAY NAMES (p. 276).—Is not Scaruestuna, &c., &c., Hartest—which corresponds in belonging to Ely? The change from *h* to *Sc* and of *t* to *u* have plenty of instances. The man who wrote most of Suffolk "Domesday" was very careless, and doubtless, also, many mistakes occurred

before the "Copy" got to him. *Piperellas*, it should be mentioned, was a man's name, and *Mane Wic* is thus written (like many W-endings it is true) which make Wickham (*Wica*), possibly *mane* being one of the initial excrescences perhaps developed out of *in*. Manewic is also spelled "Manuinc" at pp. 298 b & 305 b. Is it not the first part of Monk Soham? It occurs in association with Debenham, Thorp, Winston and Ashfield (places near to Monk Soham), both in the Suffolk "Domesday," and also in the Ely Domesday, while in the latter it is also spelled "Moneuic." Monk Soham appears as "Munckesohm" on the maps of Saxton and Speed, and as "Munckesoham" on those of Blome and Norden. But Monewdon is also possible.

W. R. GOWERS.

[The question seems to be, should *Piperellas* stand as a distinct proper name, or, in this case at least, ought prominence to be given to the man's office? The horn-blower who plied his vocation under the municipal authorities at Ipswich, (and elsewhere), in the time of King John, was in fact exercising a like if not identical function to that of the Domesday "Piper," who, as it may be supposed, was on account of his diminutive stature nicknamed "the little piper."—ED.]

"DILAPIDARI"—PEINE FORTE ET DURE (Vol. III., p. 213, &c., &c.)—Timbs, in his "Romance of London" (Chandos edit. 283 *et seq.*), under the heading of "Pressing to Death," treats of this subject. He states that the "Press Yard" in the Old Bailey obtained its name from the fact of this punishment being there inflicted, if in the cases of felony (it did not apply to treason or any misdemeanour), the prisoner after *trino admonitio* refused to plead. The *Daily Intelligence*, of *Apl.* 16th, 1651, he states, records the fact that four men had been so pressed to death for one robbery.

In 1711, Nathl. Hawes (after having his thumbs squeezed in the whipcord without effect), submitted to plead after having been seven minutes under press of 250 lbs.

In 1659, Major Strangeways was pressed to death in the Press Yard, *many people casting stones upon him to hasten his death.* (N.B.—This seems to throw a light upon the Ipswich case so far as the stoning is concerned).

In 1741, a new press was made for Henry Cook, as "no person had been pressed since the famous Spaggot, the highwayman, which is about 20 years ago. Barnworth, alias Frasier, was pressed at Kingston in Surrey, about 16 years ago."

Mr. Timbs further states that records of "pressing" so late as the year 1770 exists. It was virtually abolished two years later by 12 Geo. III., c. 20 (vide *Blackstone's Commentaries*).

F. DANBY PALMER.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For nearly 600 years the Crown has enjoyed the privilege of nominating certain of the most sufficient Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen of the law in every county to keep the peace within their respective counties, or in other words, to act as Justices of the Peace. But before the time of Edward II. there were certain persons *elected* in every county whose duties were very similar to those of the present Justices; they were called "Conservatores Pacis," and their office was to preserve the King's Peace, and to protect innocent and obedient subjects from all violence.

By the ancient and common law these Conservators were chosen out of the principal men in the county by the Freeholders of the county when assembled in the County-court under the presidency of the Sheriff. When this election had taken place a return was made to the Crown, on receipt of which another writ was issued, directed to the party so elected, ordering him to take upon himself and execute the office until the King should order otherwise; and in this way the Coroners are still elected by the Freeholders, and also Members of Parliament.

But when Queen Isabel, wife of Edward II., had forced her husband to resign the Crown, and had set up his son Edward III. in his place, it was feared that disturbances might arise among the people, especially as the old King was still alive, although hurried about from castle to castle, until he at last met with an untimely death, so to prevent any risings or other disturbances of the peace, the King sent writs to each Sheriff in England commanding that peace be kept throughout his bailiwick, on pain and peril of disinherittance and loss of life and limb; and a few weeks later it was ordained by Parliament that for the better keeping and maintenance of peace in every county, "goodmen and lawful which were no maintainors of evil nor baretors in the country" should be *assigned* to keep the peace (1 Edward III. cap. 2).

Accordingly about the year 1327 the first commission was issued by the King assigning certain Conservators or Justices of the Peace to each county, and this manner of appointing Justices of the Peace, by naming them in a royal commission, continues in force to this day; the form of the commission has been altered but little from time to time, and now remains substantially the same as amended by Lord Chief Justice Wrey in 1590. Every new commission supersedes the former, and the death of the King determines the authority of all the parties named in the commission, unless re-nominated by his successor within six months of his succession to the throne. In these commissions it was the custom to nominate, in the first place, certain ministers of the Crown in right of their office, then any peers, judges, or gentlemen of the law connected with the county; and, lastly, the knights and chief esquires residing in the county.

The following is a list of the Essex Justices named in a commission

issued by Queen Elizabeth in 1585. The original list gives the names only, but the description and a few notes for the purpose of identifying them, have now been added.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR ESSEX.

1585.

- Sir Thomas Bromley, Kt., Lord Chancellor. He died 1587 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
- William Cecil, Lord Burghley. Lord Treasurer, K.G. He married first Mary, sister of Sir John Cheke. Secondly Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.
- Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Lord Chamberlain. He died 1604.
- Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, eldest son of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk. He died 1595.
- Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, K.G., succeeded his brother as 4th Earl, 1583, and died 1593.
- Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Master of the Horse, K.G. He died 1588.
- John Aylmer, Bishop of London (1576—1594), Archdeacon of Lincoln.
- Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, K.G. He was first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, created Baron Hunsdon 1559, and died 1596.
- Edward Parker, Lord Morley, of Great Hallingbury. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Wm. Stanley, Lord Monteagle. He died 1618.
- Robert Rich, Lord Rich, of Lees Priory, in Little Leighs. He married Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, created Earl of Warwick.
- Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy, of Chich (St. Osyth), created Viscount Colchester and Earl Rivers. Died Nov. 20, 1635.
- John Southcott, a Justice of the Common Pleas, of Witham. He died 1585.
- Sir Thomas Gawdy, Kt., a Justice of the Common Pleas, of Harleston, Norfolk. Died Nov. 4, 1589.
- Francis Gawdy, Sergeant-at-law, of Wallington, Norfolk, Chief Justice of C. P. (Half-brother of Sir T. Gawdy). He died 1605.
- Sir Thomas Heneage, Kt., Treasurer of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Died 1595.
- Thomas Meade, a Justice of the King's Bench, of Wendon, Loughs. Died 1585.
- William Ayliffe, a Justice of the Common Pleas, Sergt.-at-law, 1577 High Sheriff; of Great Broxsted. Died 1585.
- Thomas Seckford, a Master of the Court of Requests; of Dedham. He died 1587.
- Henry Grey, Esquire, of Pirgo in Havering, created Baron Grey of Groby 1603. He died 1614.

- Sir Thomas Mildmay, Kt., of Moulsham Hall, Chelmsford, M.P. for Essex. High Sheriff 1574. He died 1608.
- Sir Thomas Lucas, Kt., of St. John's Abbey, Colchester. High Sheriff of Essex 1568. He died 1601.
- Sir John Petre, Kt., of Ingatestone, created Baron Petre of Writtle 1603.
- Sir William Waldegrave, Kt., of Bures. Knighted 1576.
- Sir John Smith, Kt., of Little Badow, son of Sir Clement Smith of Little Badow, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
- Sir Edward Harlston, Kt. (? of South Ockendon).
- William Bendlowes, Sergeant-at-law, of Great Bardfield. He died Nov. 12, 1584.
- Thomas Powel, a clerk of the Crown, of Barking, Steward of Epping Forest.
- Henry Capel, of Rayne, Knighted 1587. High Sheriff 1579. He married Catherine, dau. of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, and died 1588.
- Robert Wroth, of Loughton, Knighted. He married Mary, dau. of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.
- Francis Barington, of Hatfield Broad oak, Knighted 1603, and created a Baronet 1611. M.P. for Essex.
- Henry Mackwilliam, of Stambourn. He married Mary, widow of Sir John Cheke, and died 1586.
- Thomas Fanshawe, of Dagenham, Remembrancer of the Exchequer.
- Kenelm Throgmorton, of High Easter.
- George Nicholls, of Saffron Walden.
- Edward Barret, of Belhouse, Aveley, High Sheriff 1571. Died 1586.
- James Morice, of Chipping Ongar, Recorder and M.P. for Colchester. Died 1596.
- Arthur Harris, of Woodham Mortimer, High Sheriff 1586. Died 1597.
- Edward Pyrton, of Little Bentley, High Sheriff 1574. Married Constance, dau. of Lord Darcy, of Chich. Died 1609.
- Francis Harvey, of Witham, a pensioner of Queen Elizabeth.
- Edward Hubbard, of Stanstead Montfitchet, one of the six clerks in Chancery.
- Thomas Gent, of Moyns, Steeple Bumpsted, a Baron of the Exchequer. He built the present front of the house at Steeple Bumpsted, and died 1593.
- William Cardinal, of Great Bromley. He married Mary, dau. of Henry Wentworth.
- Henry Appleton, of South Bemfleet, High Sheriff 1584. Married Faith, dau. of Wm. Cardinal, of Great Bromley.
- John Wentworth, of Gosfield, and of Codham Hall in Wethersfield. He died 1588.
- Edward Rich, of Horndon. Married Joan, dau. and heir of Edward Sanders. He died 1599.

*x she m's,
Thomas Fellow
abt 1535
see Cheney's
circ 1535-6*

- Thomas Tey, of Layer-de-la-hay, High Sheriff 1583.
 Thomas Darcy, of Tolleshunt Darcy, High Sheriff 1580. He died 1586.
 Matthew Bradbury, of Wicken Bonhunt. He married Margaret Rowse, *
 and died Feb. 26, 1587.
 Henry Archer, of Epping. Married Anne, daughter of Simon Crouch,
 and died Nov. 3, 1615.
 Walter Mildmay, of Pishisbury, Sawbridgeworth, second son of Thomas
 Mildmay, of Moulsham. Died Feb. 24, 1606.
 Henry Mildmay, third son of Thos. Mildmay, of Moulsham, Master and
 Treasurer of the Jewel House to King James.
 Brian Darcy, of St. Osyth's, and Tiptree, High Sheriff, 1585. Died
 1587.
 John Butler, of Thoby Priory, Mountnessing. He married Mary, widow
 of Leonard Berners, of Thoby.
 Thomas Coleshill, of Chigwell. His daughter and co-heir married Sir
 Edward Stanhope, Kt.
 Eustace Clovill, of Clovill's Hall, Hanningfield, married Jane, daughter
 of Sir Percival Hart. Died 1589.
 Edward Suliard, of Runwell, afterwards knighted. Died June 5, 1610.
 John Wiseman, of Great Canfield, died Oct. 17, 1602. His grandson
 was created a Baronet 1628.
 Robert Clerk, of Good Easter and Pleshy, afterwards Knighted, a Baron
 of the Exchequer. Died 1606.
 Christopher Chibborn, of Messing. He married a daughter of Anthony
 Maxey, of Broadwell, and died April 7, 1606.
 Anthony Maxey, of Bradwell Juxta, Coggeshall, which he acquired by
 his marriage with Dorothy, widow of Robert Borham, of
 Bradwell. Died 1592.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

SUFFOLK PLACE NAMES.

CLASSIFIED AND COMPARED.

<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Ham.</i>
Babergh	Lavenham (1 in 33).
Blackbourn	Barnham, Barningham, Fakenham, Ingham, Langham, Thelnetham, Walsham-de-Willows (7 in 34).
Blything	Aldringham, Darsham, Henham, Wrentham, Hevening- ham (5 in 55).
Bosmere and Claydon	Akenham, Barham, Baylham, Blakenham, Coddendam, Helmingham, Needham, Somersham, Stonham, Willisham (10 in 31).
Carlford	Martlesham, Tuddenham, Witnesham (3 in 17).
Colneis	Bucklesham, Falkenham (2 in 10).

Cosford	Aldham, Brettenham, Hitcham, Leyham, Wattisham (5 in 17).
Hartismere	Finningham, Gisleingham, Mendlesham, Thornham, Wickham-Skeith, Wortham (6 in 33).
Hoxne	Badingham, Denham, Horham, Mendham, Syleham, Monk Soham (6 in 26).
Lackford	Cavenham, Downham, Freckingham, Higham, Icklingham, Tuddenham (6 in 17).
Loes	Cretingham, Earl Soham, Framlingham, Rendlesham (4 in 19).
Mutford and Lothingland	Gissleham (1 in 28).
Plomesgate	Farnham, Glemham, Parham, Rendham, Saxmundham (5 in 25).
Risbridge	Dalham, Denham (2 in 29).
Samford	Brantham, Chattisham, Higham, Hintlesham, Wenham (5 in 28).
Stow	
Thedwestry	Felsham, Fornham, Pakenham, Rougham, Welnetham (5 in 20).
Thingoe	Fornham, Saxham (2 in 20).
Thredling	Debenham (1 in 5).
Wangford	Elmham, Barsham, Mettingham, Willingham, Redisham, Worlingham (6 in 20).
Wilford	Loudham, Sottisham, Wickham-Market (3 in 19).

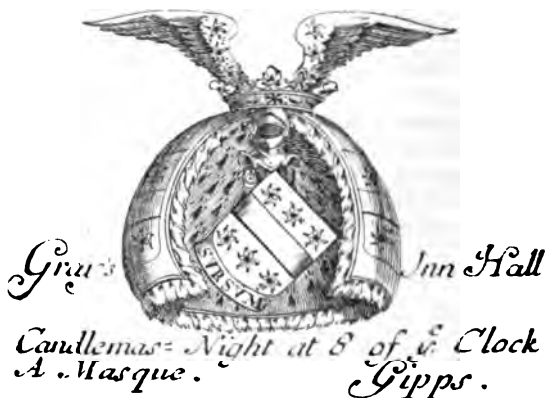
Not terminal, Wickhambrook (Risbridge).

T'on and Don.

Babergh	Acton, Alpheton, Assington, Chilton, Edwardston, Groton, Newton, Preston, Somerton, Wiston (10 in 33).
Blackbourn	Euston, Hopton, Honington, Hunston, Norton, Sapiston, Stanton, Troston, Weston (9 in 34).
Blything	Brampton, Easton, Hinton, Holton, Leiston, Middleton, Raydon, Sibton, Sotherton, Theberton, Thorington, Ubbeston, Wenhaston, Westleton (14 in 55).
Bosmere and Claydon	Claydon, Flowton, Hemingston, Offton, Whitton (5 in 31).
Carlford	Clopton, Hasketon (2 in 17).
Colneis	Kirton, Levington, Nacton, Walton (4 in 10).
Cosford	Bildeston, Kettlebaston, Naughton (3 in 17).
Hartismere	Bacton, Cotton, Stuston, Thorndon, Wyverston (5 in 33).
Hoxne	Athelington, Carleton, Dennington, Tannington (4 in 26).
Lackford	Bartham Litt., Brandon, Elvedon, Worlington (4 in 17).
Loes	Brandeston, Easton, Hacheston, Kenton (4 in 19).
Mutford and Lothingland	Carlton Colville, Belton, Blundeston, Corton, Flixton, Frittou, Browston, Brotherton, Gorleston, Gunton, Hopton, Oulton, Somerleyton, Normanston and Southton (16 in 28).

Plomesgate	Friston (1 in 25).
Risbridge	Barnardiston, Chilton, Denston, Hawkedon, Hundon, Kedington, Moulton (7 in 29).
Samford	Awerton, Clopton, Chelmondiston, Freston, Holton, Raydon, Sproughton, Stutton, Tattington, Woolverston (10 in 28).
Stow	Chilton, Halston, Newton (3 in 16).
Thedwestry	Ampton, Barton, Beighton, Thurston (4 in 20).
Thingoe	Chevington, Flempton, Nowton (3 in 20).
Thredling	Winston (1 in 5).
Wangford	Flixton, Weston (2 in 20).
Wilford	Alderton, Boyton, Melton, Sutton (4 in 19).

EDITH GOWERS.



INVITATION MASQUE TICKET OF SIR RICHARD GIPPS,
MASTER OF THE REVELS, TEMP. CHAS. II.

I hope it may be of interest to readers of the *East Anglian* to possess an impression of Sir Richard Gipps invitation ticket to a masque given by the Benchers of Gray's Inn Hall while he was their Master of the Revels to King Charles II., his Queen, and the Court on Candlemas Day, 2nd February, 1683. Gipps was a Suffolk man, baptized at Great Welnetham, 15th September, 1659, being the son of John Gipps, Esq., of that place, by Mary, daughter of David Davidson, of London. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 5th February, 1673, elected Master of the Revels 3rd November, and Knighted 27th November, 1682. He died 21st December, 1708, and was buried at Great Welnetham. See *Diet. Nat. Biog.* xxi., 389.

The original copperplate of this ticket was bought by my great grandfather, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., Bath King of Arms, from an itinerant pedlar who was offering for sale a lot of old brass and iron, and is now in my possession.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

"THE TRIALS OF A COUNTRY PARSON" is the title given to the two first papers in Dr. Jessopp's most recent vol. of Essays (chiefly contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*), which in turn give a name to the entire collection.* The title, however, gives little idea of the true nature of the book which appeals to a very large circle of readers. The examples of East Anglian dialect and the numerous allusions to Eastern Counties' life and customs must of course claim the attention of East Anglians, and the frequent glimpses one obtains of the people of the district forms an important feature. "A coarseness of mental fibre" which is said by Dr. Jessopp to distinguish the East Anglian race "of all the inhabitants of this island" is, we are persuaded, wrongly attributed. We could much more easily attach Dr. Jessopp's description of the Norfolk peasantry (p. 45) to dwellers in one or more of the Home Counties, with whom East Anglians, as far as our experience goes, can only be compared to the manifest advantage of the latter. Such signs of obtuseness among rustics as Dr. Jessopp's notes, are by no means confined to Norfolk or Suffolk; yet it is remarkable, as Dr. Jessopp states, in support of his contention, that as regards Norfolk no poet or romancer can be mentioned among her sons, no local songs or ballads, traditions of nobleness, or legends of heroism, exist. In "Quis Custodiet," which forms the fourth of the papers, a good word is said for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and some plain wholesome truths uttered respecting Church Restoration in general, with the view of staying "unlicensed meddling with our Churches." Chap. v. ("Cathedral Space for Neglected Records") raises an important question regarding ecclesiastical, parochial, and testamentary records. It seems an excellent suggestion that the mass of documents should be brought into the diocesan archives and placed in the custody of an intelligent and responsible record-keeper. Perhaps the day is not far distant when some such scheme may take form and be found workable. Whatever Dr. Jessopp writes is not only worth reading, but well worth pondering. While hesitating to accept everything in the way of reform that Dr. Jessopp puts forward in this present volume (notably in "The Church and the Villages"), it is to be hoped that in the main what he so forcibly urges will carry conviction to many a 'ruling' mind. There can be no doubt these papers will, for the most part, have a real influence for good.

* *The Trials of a Country Parson*, by Augustus Jessopp, D.D. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS
OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXIX.

23 March 1656.

Great Court.

"Ordered that the Letter of Attorney made to Mr Humphrey Carter & nowe att this Court Redd Authorizinge the sd Humphrey in the behalfe of this towne to þferr A bill ag^t the Executors of John Crane Esq^r & others Concerninge A Legasyc given by the sd John to this towne shalbe sealed att some Petty Court.

Ordered That the Marshes belonginge to this towne shalbe Leate ffor Eleaven Yeares ffrō Michaellmis next att the ffull yearelie Valewe wth the þvisoe that none of the Marshes shalbe leate to anie Inkeep or anie pt of the terme shalbe assigned over to anie Inkeep And to be Leate by thes Gentlemen hereafter ffollowinge or anie Tenn of them w^{ho} wee doe Appoynt A Co^mitte ffor the Leatinge of the same under such Rent & Articles As by them shalbe thought fit & to make Returne of their doeinges to this Court That is to saie M^r Bailiffes M^r John Brandlinge M^r Richard Puplett M^r Richard Hayle M^r Henry Whitinge M^r Thomas Ives Richard Denny Beniamyn Wade Robt Manninge Miles Wallis Henry Gosnold W^m Lynch Thomas Wright [blank] Salter Peter Coale Henrie Cousens Willm Hawes Nicholas Cooke & Robt Clarke.

At this Court John Hammont & Richard Lever are elected to be Aldermen of the Guild Marchant of this towne & to serve in that office accordinge to the Accustomed order ffor this yeere & ffor the next yeere to come.

Ordered that the Chamberlyns of this Towne shall enter into the houses in St Nicholas pish late M^r Baxter's and demande the Rente & possession thereof to be deliued."

15 Aprill 1657.

Assembly.

"At this Assemblie it is ordered that M^r Robt Woodside shalbe þposed att the next Great Court to be Master of the ffree Schoole of this towne And that Robt Clarke shall speake wth him from this house And to Returne to the Asemblie whether he will accepte of the same place, And alsoe that Robt Clarke shall desire the sd M^r Woodside to be aidiinge to the towne in the ffineding & þcuringe of A fit Usher to serve in the Schoole.

And allsoe that the sd Robt Clarke shall ffrō this house giue notice to M^r Dixon the þsent Usher of the ffreeshoole to þvide himselfe As soone As he please of some other place ffor that this towne intende to Choose Another Usher As soone As they can wth Convenience.

Allsoe this Asemblie doe Approve of the Purchase of Certayne Lands in Cretinge of M^r Crane And doe order that the sd Robt Clarke shall take care to attend the towne Counsell about the title & assuringe of the same to such As the towne shall Appoynt And to þseed further

in the bissines ffor the finishinge of the same & to make Returne to the Assembly of his doeings therein.

Att this Assemblie psons hereafter named are appoynted Surveyors of the sefall Wardes of this towne for this yeare, that is to saie

Mr Thomas Burrough	} East	Mr Thomas Carter	} North
Thomas Wilkenson		W ^m Smyth	
fitts Sample		Henry Cousens	
John Denton		Richard Knights	
Mr Willm Carewe	} West	Mr Henry Gosnold	} South"
Mr Richard Sheppard		Jeames Smyth	
Nicholas Cooke		George Raymond	
Richard Wilkenson		Titus Champlyn thelder	
Abrām Chinery			

(To be continued.)

ASHEN CHARTERS. No. IV.

- (11) *William Brouning of Ashen to William Cole of Ashen land in the parish of Ashen. Dated at Ashen on the feast of St Dionisius. 4 Ed. II.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego *Wills Brouning* de Esse dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Willo Cole* de eadem pro servicio suo et pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi dedit pre manibus duas pecias terre cum omnibus pertinentiis jacentes in dicta parochia de Esse quarum una pecia jacet in campo vocato Thornicroft inter terram *Lucie Cole* ex una parte et terras *Rogeri Clerici* et *Dionisie de Goseford* ex altera parte unde unum capud abuttat super terram *Willi le Vynour* et aliud capud super terram *Ricardi aīe Sture* et alia pecia terre jacet inter terram *Reginaldi le Vinour* ex una parte et terram *Lucie Cole* ex altera parte unde unum capud abuttat super pasturi dicti *Willi Bronning* et aliud capud super cheminum regale ducentem de *Clare* versus *Berdefeld Habendum* et tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi predicto *Willō Cole* et heredibus suis et suis assignatis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque predictas duas pecias terre cum omnibus suis *Dare Vendure* vel aliquo modo assignare voluerint quomodo et quando libere quiete hereditarie bene et in pace Reddendo per annum capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta et ego predictus *Willūs Bronning* et heredes mei vel mei assignati Warantizabimus predictus duas pecias terre cum pertinentiis omnibus predicto *Willō Cole* et heredibus suis et suis assignatis ut predictum est contra omnes in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hīs testibus *Joh Aylyth Riē Alesture Willō Packles Willō le Vinour Reginaldo le Vinour Willmō Crowe Rob Dockouk* et multis aliis Datum apud Esse in festo Sancti Dionisi anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto.

[The seal is missing.]

- (12) *Dionisia de Gosseford grants to William son of Robert Wyndont of Stoke land in a field called Stondon in the parish of Ashen. Dated at Stoke Sunday after the feast of St. Martin 5 Ed. II.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Dyonisia de Gosseford* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmari *Willō filio Roberti Wyndont* de Stoke pro quadam summa pecuine quam mihi dedit pre manibus unam peciam terre pro ut jacet in villa de Esse in campo vocato Stondon inter terram Roberti de Aqua ex una parte et terram Johis Palmarii ex parte altera et abuttat ad unum capud super pratum Willī Packelis et aliud super croftam Ricī de Stura Habendum et Tenendum totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de capitali domino feodi predicto Willō et heredibus suis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dare vendere vel assignare voluerit libere quiete in feodo et hereditarie Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi servicia debita et consueta Et ego predicta *Dyonisia* et heredes mei totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Willō et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Willō Packelis Ricē de Stura Thoñ Carpentañ Willō le Vinour Reginaldo le Vinour Willō cum Barba Ricē Rogeri Humfrido le Sedere et aliis Datum apud Stoke die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Martini Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto.

[Appended is a seal of brown wax with the inscription s. DIONIS. DE . GOSF. +]

- (13) *John Drabbe son of Adam Drabbe of Clare grants to William son of Robert Wyndont of Stoke nine acres of land lying in "Kynkeworth" field in Ashen. Dated at Ashen on the morrow of St. Dionisius. 5 Ed. II.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego *Johannes Drabbe* filius Ade Drabbe de Clare dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Willō filio Roberti Wyndont* de Stoke pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi dedit pre manibus Nonem acras terre simul cum quadam pastura adjacente sicut jacet in villa de Esse per particulas in campo vocato Kynkeworth quarum una pecia jacet inter terram Johis Hereward ex una parte et terram Walteri Paycok ex altera et abuttat ad unum capud super terram Willī Packelis que vocatur Alecroft et aliud super Willī cum Barba et alia pecia jacet in eodem campo inter terram predicti Willī cum Barba ex una parte et terram Dionisie de Gosseford ex parte altera et tertia pecia jacet inter terram Magistri Ricī Capoun ex una parte et terram Petri Fabri ex altera et abuttat ad unum capud super pasturam domini comitis Gloucestrie et aliud super terram predicti magistri Ricī Capoun Habendum et Tenendum totas predictas nonem acras terre simul cum pastura et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto

Willō et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi et cuicunque vel quibuscunque totas predictas nonem acras terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dare vendere vel assignare voluerit libere in feodo hereditarie Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi omnia servicia de jure debita et consueta Et ego predictus Johēs Drabbe et heredes mei totas predictas nonem acras terre simul cum pastura adjacente cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Willō Wyndont et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warrentizabimus in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Esse in Crastino Sancti Dionisii Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto Hiis testibus Willō cum Barba Rič de Stura Willō le Vinour Reginaldo le Vinour Thom̃ Carpenter Gilbō Crowe et aliis.

[Appended is a large seal of green wax, with the inscription s. JOHIS . DRABBE.]

(To be continued.)

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLVIII.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Babar Hundred :

Subury Saynt Peter : Chalice two, wayinge xxvij oz di—Great Bells v
Sudbury omi Sanctoꝝ : Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz iij qz—Great Bells
iij. Sancts Bells j.

Lawshulle : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Brondylly : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iij qur^a—Great Bells iij

Alton : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij

Chilton : Great Bells ij

Glemsford : Chalice two, wayinge xxv oz di—Great Bells v

Walding Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Shymplinge : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz—Great Bells iij

Waldingfeld pva : Chalice one, wayinge xxj oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Lavenham : Chalices tooe, wayinge xxxj oz—Great Bells v. Sancts
Bells j

Groton : Chalices one, wayinge x oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Somertō : Chalices one, wayinge x oz di—Great Bells iiij

Bures Scē Marie : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells v. Sancts
Bells j

Mounksylle : Chalycce one, wayinge xxj oz—Great Bells iiij

Newton : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells iiij

Cockfyld : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz iij qz—Great Bells v

Stoke iuxt Nayland : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells v

Nayland : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Melford : Chalice tooe, wayinge xl oz qz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Polsted . Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Edwardstō : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells iiij

Boxsted : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij

Hartest : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

Acton : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

Boxforde : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Stansted : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij

Wyston : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells iij

Boxsted

Hartest

Acton

Boxforde

Stansted : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bellys iij

Wyston : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz di—Great Bells iij

Myldyng : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz qz—Great Bells iij

Preston : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells iiij

Cornard Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij

Cornard pva : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Assyngton : Chalice one, wayinge xxj oz—Great Bells iiij

Cavendish : Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells v

Sudbury Sanct Gregorye : Chalice one, wayinge xx oz iij qz—

Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Sm To ^{lx}	{	Plate cxxix oz qz
		Greats Bells viij ^{xx} j
		Sancts Bells x

Rysbrydge Hundred :

Gayseley : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Eells v

Denarston : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iij

Kedyngton : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iiij

Bradleye Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz—Great Bells iij

Stansfeld : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Wyckham Broke : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij

Wrattyng pva : Chalice one, wayinge iij oz qz—Great Bells iij

Dalhām : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

Denhām : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di qz—Great Bells iij

Mowton : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz qz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j

Lydgate : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Cowlyng : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j

Owysden : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Havehill : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Bradley pva : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij

Thirlow Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij.

Sancts Bells j

Stradsell : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

Hunden : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells v
 Poslyngefforde : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz iij qz—Greats Bells iij
 Wethersfeld : Chalice one, wayinge x oz iij oz—Great Bells iij
 Hawkeden : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iij
 Debden : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Wrattyng Magna : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iij. Sancts
 Bells j
 Kenforde : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij
 Barnardiston : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Clare : Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bell j
 Stoke iuxt Clare : Chalice one, wayinge xvij oz—Great Bells v
 Thurlow pva : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iij qz—Great Bells iij
 Whyxho : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij
 Chedber : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz qz—Great Bells ij
 S^m To^{ls} { Plate CCCLXIIJ oz di qz
 { Great Bells cvii
 { Sancts Bells vij
 (To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.—The new volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine Library*, (London: Elliot Stock) treats of Architectural Antiquities (part 1.) It differs from the previous volumes, inasmuch as it contains the articles of one writer only, the well-known antiquary, John Carter, who wrote anonymously under the signature of "An Architect." Although wanting in literary merit, the papers are of the utmost importance, and in the handy form in which they are now issued have a very special value. The Editor, Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., draws attention, in his preface, to Carter's definition of what he considered to be Saxon work (*e.g.*, Norwich Cathedral), not as erected before the Conquest, but as "designed after that manner." As Mr. Gomme says, "there is some sense in this argument, and there is certainly method." There are notes relating to buildings at Bury St. Edmund's; also at Chipping Ongar (Castle and Church), "the wooden Church" at Greenstead, Waltham Abbey and Cross, &c., to which those who are interested in East Anglian antiquities may turn with advantage.

QUERIES.

RUSSELL OF CHIPPENHAM, CO. CAMBRIDGE.—Where shall I meet with particulars of the earlier generations of this family, prior to the creation of the Baronetcy in 1629? I am particularly desirous of ascertaining if Sir William Russell, the first Baronet, had a brother John.

A John Russell was a member of the Long Parliament. On the 1st September, 1642, it was ordered by the house, "That Mr. John

Russell a member of this House shall be committed to the custody of the Sergeant, there to remain during the pleasure of the House. And that the examination of him and the cause of his absence be referred to the Committee appointed to consider of the absent members" (*Commons Journals*). Mr. Russell was arrested and brought before the Committee, who on 8th September reported through their Chairman, Sir William Strickland, "That Mr. Russell had attended the Committee, and voluntarily acknowledged that he had been with His Majesty at Nottingham according to his duty, being his servant, and stayed but one night there, and returned back to Cambridgeshire to his house, where he was apprehended and brought to this House." No immediate action was taken upon this Report, but on 10th September Mr. Russell presented a Petition stating his case, and praying for re-admission as a member. His prayer was granted, but later on, joining the King at Oxford and sitting in the anti-Parliament there, he was in January, 1644, permanently disabled as a member at Westminster.

Now the only John Russell, to whom, it seems, the foregoing can apply, was member for Tiverton in Devon. He was elected in June, 1641, upon William Lord Russell becoming 5th Earl of Bedford. The Tiverton seat was, more or less, an appanage of the Bedford Russells, and the identity of John Russell, the Long Parliament member, with "Colonel John Russell," brother of the 5th Earl, and who according to the Peerages died unmarried in 1681, has never heretofore occurred to me as being doubtful. But the allusion in the before-named Report to "his house in Cambridgeshire," would seem rather to indicate a connection with the Chippenham Russells. Shall be obliged if some correspondent can explain.

W. D. PINK.

JAY FAMILY.—I should be much obliged to have some light thrown on the family of *Jay* of Norfolk, Suffolk, and London. In the earlier part of the 17th century, there is mention of Alderman Henry Jay of London, and of Holverstone, Norfolk ; and one Richard Burrell of London, married Jane, daughter of John Jay of London, having among other children a daughter who married Samuel Cust, Esq.

The will of Mary Lawrence of London, widow (aunt to Sir Jasper Cullum, Bart.), 17 April, 1704, proved 8 Sept. following, mentions, "my cousin Mr. John Jay Senr and his daughter Sarah Jay,"—"my cousin John Jay Junior,"—"Eliphas Jay,"—"cousin Lyde Jay."

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

"SPONG" (Vol. II., p. 327, o.s.)—There is a small piece of land at Flatford, close to the river, somewhat of a V shape, called the Spong. Can any suggestion be made for the derivation of the word ?

A little below the "Spong" by the river side is a moated piece of

ground, the moat complete, divided from the river by a bank, and on its south-east corner fed from the river. I shall be obliged if anyone can give information of name and building which must have once stood upon the enclosed space. The ford across the river, giving the name of Flatford is close by, and the old way or road runs along the west side of the moat.

H. A. W.

REPLIES.

"DILAPIDARI" (Vol. II., pp. 213, 232, 248, 264, 279).—Two cases of pressing to death occur in the annals of the city of Durham, one on the 7th of August, 1578, and the other on the 26th of August, 1597. So late, also, as the year 1770, at the Old Bailey in London, a prisoner charged with murder, and refusing to plead, "was shown the apparatus for pressing to death," whereupon he pleaded not guilty; was tried, convicted, and hanged. The object of refusal was to escape conviction, and so prevent the forfeiture of estate for the benefit of the heir.

No additional light appears to be thrown on this doubtful term, by the several replies in the May No. of the *East Anglian*. They all apply to the *Peine forte et dure*, which is not in question. But in respect to even that Sir Wm. Blackstone states distinctly *iron* (*Comm.* iv., p. 327); and Ashton also states, "iron weights."—There is a clear distinction between the two punishments; the *Peine forte et dure* (apparently Norman from its name) is to be carried out *in private*, in the lowest part of the prison, or in the dungeon; the *Dilapidari* punishment was clearly carried out *in public*, on the Corn Hill; and from the Latin word used, stoning would appear the more probable punishment, and more likely to be carried out in such a place.

It must not be forgotten that this was in the Danelagh, which may have had its peculiar national penal code, differing from the Saxon; and it is not impossible that the Norman invader, meeting with more opposition than he expected there, may have allowed the men of the Danelagh, like the men of Kent, to retain their own laws; but this particular mode of punishment, being seldom used, may have fallen into oblivion and disuse in the 372 years since 1518. Is there any tradition of anything to support this?

P.S. July.—The above was written last month, but delayed to be forwarded in time for insertion. The notices in the June No. (pp. 295, 296) only tend to confirm the idea that the Danelagh may have had a code of punishment of its own; and the extract from Inderwick confirms the punishment *in prison* and by *iron*.

H. F. N.

SOAME FAMILY (p. 310).—In the absence of fuller information the following pedigree of the Soames of Lynn, compiled from Wills at Somerset House, may interest your correspondent "X. Y. Z." Davy and Bloomfield are, practically, silent respecting them; nor is their genealogy recorded in any book or ms. that I can discover. The fragment now given could, doubtless, be extended by moderate research.

J. J. MUSKETT.

Alice, prob.=John Soome, burges and mercer of Lynn=..... Margaret, Soome Symond Soome had issue
 ably's second Byshop. Made Will 2 Dec., 1492, p.c.c. had issue 1492. Said in Harl. ms.
 wife: living Vox. fol. 101^b. Probt. 6 July, 1494. Be- had issue in some mss. to be 5333 to be father to Thos.
 quest to Church of Beteley. 1492. father to Soame of Soame, of Betley, co.
 Norff.

Robert Soome, to whom his Dame Johan Soome, named Edmonde Some, devisee 1492 in his father's=Cecilie, executrix to her
 father left lands in Graywood 1492 in her father's Will; of Will. A merchant in Lynn, Octr., 1502, husband 1502. Buried in St.
 1492. Laving 1502. Denny Abbey 1502. when he made his Will, p.c.c. 156 Blawyn. Margaret's Church, King's
 Probate 25 Jan. 1502. Had sons & daughters. Lynn.

Elizabeth, probably's=Robert Soome, of Alderman of King's Lynn. Will p.c.c. 7 Chaney, 4 March, 1558. Probate 26 =
 second wife. Relict April, 1559. To be buried next his mother in St. Margaret's Church. Michael Revett, a witness.
 of Henry Baker.

Edmund Soome, son and Cysesley ux . . . William, Avys ux William Bytton, Elizabeth ux frauncys Soome, a son,
 heir. Had issue 1558. son, and had issue 1558. Danyell 1558. 1558.

Cicellie, da. of Soome, of Lynn, and sister to Thomas Soome. Wife, 1606, of Michael Thomas Soome, of Lynn, = Alice, living
 Revett, senr., of King's Lynn; then an old man. His Will p.c.c. 79 Stafford, dated 10 1606. Devisee in Michael
 April that year. Revett's Will 1606.

SOME SUFFOLK CASTLES.

So little were the English a castle building race that, at the time of the Domesday Survey, there appears to have been only thirty of these structures, including Burgh and Clare, that were not built by the Conqueror himself, or his chief barons and vavasors. Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," says: "In those days (pre-Norman) were very few such defensible places as we call castles, that being a French name, so that though the English were a bold and warlike people, yet for want of the like strongholds they were much the less able to resist their enemies." So, too, Grose, in his *Antiquities*, quoting Agard, says: "I read in the History of Normandy, written in French, that when Sweyn, King of Denmark, entered the realm against King Alred or Alured, to avenge the night slaughter of the Danes done by the Saxons in England, he subdued all before him because there were no forts or castles to withstand or stop him, and the reason yielded is because the forts of England for the most part were built after the Normans possessed it." Other early writers make the same assertion, so that though undoubtedly the Romans had erected strong castles of stone like the great fortresses at Gariannonum and Richborough, whose ruins exist to this day; they had by reason of the frequent internal wars, and by the general occupation of the masons during the periods of peace, in erecting minsters and religious houses, been permitted to fall into decay, if not utter ruin. The building of castles is something of which the English writers of the Norman period speak with a kind of special horror. It is reckoned among the chief grievances of the reign of the Conqueror and the anarchy of the time of Stephen. Both the name and the thing were new. As Mr. Freeman truly says:—"To fortify a town, to build a citadel to protect it, were processes with which England had been long familiar. To contribute to such necessary public works was one of the three immemorial obligations from which no Englishman could free himself, but for a private landowner to raise a private fortress was something to which Englishmen had been unaccustomed, and for such a structure the English language had hitherto contained no name." But so soon as the Conqueror had parcelled out the country among his followers, the tall square massive donjon of the Normans, a building whose grandest type is to be seen in William's own Tower of London, and in the more enriched Keep of Rochester—began, doubtless, on a far humbler scale, to rear itself over the dwellings of Englishmen in general. Such buildings, strange to English eyes, bore no English name, but retained the French designation of chateaux, and became at once the centre of all kinds of oppression; men were harboured in them, and deeds were done within their impregnable walls such as could find no place in the open hall of the ancient English Thelyn. The Normans were essentially a building people—architecture was with them a passion—and we can scarcely realise the immense

amount of energy that was thus expended during the century that succeeded the advent of the Conqueror, when in addition to the large castles that were everywhere rising, nearly every cathedral and great abbey was rebuilt on a stupendous scale, and churches of all grades, from the stately minster to the very smallest manorial chapel, were erected or thoroughly repaired throughout the length and breadth of England. We can well imagine with what dismay our remote English forefathers beheld the rapid multiplication of these keeps and battlemented walls, from the summits of which their arch enemy could reconnoitre the surrounding country with an eye keen to detect the existence of anything at all worth appropriating. The private fortress became now a familiar feature of the landscape, rising like the "dragon's teeth" from the earth; and it must be confessed that the victorious Normans evinced much good taste, as well as sound military judgment, in the selection of sites for the erection of their strongholds, whose remains on many an elevated mound throughout England form the most interesting and picturesque relics of those unhappy days. The battered and shapeless walls whose ivy-clad ruins still remain to us,

"Flinging their shadows from on high
For Time to count his ages by,"

remind us of the period when, despite the promise given by the new-made king to be their loving lord, our English ancestors were reduced to so degraded a condition that it was accounted shame to be called an Englishman, and there were in England as many kings, or rather tyrants, as there were castles, the owners and governors thereof soon arrogating to themselves royal power, not only within the walls of the building, but over the surrounding country, arbitrarily seizing forage and provision for the subsistence of its garrison composed of hired mercenaries from over the sea, in sufficient number to awe and command the services, however unwillingly rendered, of the enslaved natives. The change was great, and the transition a violent one, from the spacious open hall of the English noble to these high keeps whose strong and dreary walls presented a defiant and exclusive isolation that well expressed the disposition of the proud Norman. So typical are they in their very massiveness of the over-bearing and utterly crushing influence of the Conqueror, compelling to labour in the erection of such strongholds to contain and guard treasures once their own, and destined to become dens wherein such tortures were inflicted on themselves, their wives and children, that even the Roman Nero contrived nothing more horrible. No wonder that at such a time men said that "Christ and His saints slept." William and his Barons evidently employed two kinds of castles—one always in masonry, and one very often in timber. Where a castle was built in a new position, or where there was no mound natural or artificial, they employed masonry, and chose as a rule for the keep the rectangular form; but when the site

was old, and there was a mound, as at Clare, on which the Saxon had built his stronghold, they seem to have been content to repair the existing works, usually of timber only, and to have postponed the replacing them with a regular shell-keep till a more convenient season, which in many cases did not occur for a century. The building of a Norman castle required both time and money; the architects, overlookers, and probably the superior masons had to be brought over from Normandy, and in many cases the stone for the exterior of the keep, which was always of superior workmanship to that of the remaining portion of the building. The ditch of a Norman castle was generally a wet one, and to this the numerous streams with which Suffolk abounds most naturally lent themselves, and sometimes obviated the necessity for such extreme thickness of wall as is observable in some castles; at Orford, where tradition tells us the castle formerly stood in the centre of the town, the walls are no less than twenty feet thick; generally the walls of purely military castles were from eight to twelve feet in thickness. In royal castles and others the capita of great estates and residences of the greater Barons, like the Bigods of Bungay, much attention was paid to domestic comfort and even splendour. There were commonly three floors: the basement for stores, the central one contained the principal apartments, while the upper floor was either for the soldiery, or a bedroom, etc., for the lord. Mural towers form a feature of the Edwardian castles, serving to strengthen the more ancient wall, to cap an angle, or to flank a gateway. Castles for purely military purposes were much neglected in times of tranquility, and were only refitted and strengthened when necessity arose. The reign of the warlike third Edward was essentially a castle building—castle restoring age—when the earlier edifices were strengthened and thoroughly repaired, and many actually re-built from their foundations, while licences were granted, on payment of certain fines, for the fortification of innumerable manor-houses. The *castra adulterina*, as they were termed, of which so many were built during the reign of Stephen, and destroyed by his successor, are supposed to have been generally constructed of timber, or to have been merely walled enclosures, few of them representing the chief seat of large estates. Erected at first to protect the monarchy, the castles of England at length became a menace to its power, and so numerous were they, that it is well known that before the death of Stephen in 1154, they were nearly twelve hundred in number. The following table shows the number of such castles, or remains thereof known to be now existent in England. There are in

Bedford	-	-	2	Derby	-	-	7	Hereford	-	-	29
Berks	-	-	7	Devon	-	-	18	Herts	-	-	4
Bucks	-	-	2	Dorset	-	-	11	Hunts	-	-	4
Cambridge	-	-	2	Durham	-	-	13	Kent	-	-	39
Cheshire	-	-	2	Essex	-	-	9	Lancashire	-	-	7
Cornwall	-	-	21	Gloucester	-	-	7	Leicestershire	-	-	5
Cumberland	-	-	22	Hants	-	-	16	Lincoln	-	-	11

Middlesex - -	1	Oxon - - -	4	Sussex - - -	9
Monmouth - -	14	Rutland - -	2	Warwick - -	6
Norfolk - - -	6	Salop - - -	13	Westmoreland -	13
Northumberland	51	Somerset - -	9	Wilts - - -	9
Northampton -	6	Stafford - -	12	Worcester - -	7
Notts - - -	4	Suffolk - -	10	York - - -	39
		Surrey - - -	5		

There were good reasons why there should be so many in Suffolk. The great extent of sea-board and water-ways rendered the county peculiarly liable to invasion, and the well-known courage of its inhabitants made it absolutely necessary for the Norman nobles to erect such strongholds to guard their newly acquired estates from possible, nay, probable attack. Henry II. was a great builder, but he erected very few new castles, his work consisting principally of the completion or addition of new keeps to old castles, as at Dover. It is only during the periods when military buildings were in the hands of the Crown that we are likely to ascertain any facts respecting their condition; because official surveys were at those particular times made, and the result of such enquiries, carefully stowed away among the national documents, have been so preserved to us; hence there exists a paucity of reliable information respecting the fortified mansions of a somewhat later date which belong rather to domestic than military architecture, although many of them present a very warlike appearance, and were stoutly defended upon occasion on behalf of Charles I., when fanatic Puritan dared designate his King "the man," nor stayed till he had imbued his hands in the sovereign's blood. That their erection and fortification, even so late as the fourteenth century, was regarded with distrust and much disfavour, is proved by the fact that Sir John de Cobham thought it advisable to affix a metal plate upon his castle at Cowling, in Kent, setting forth its *raison d'être*—

"Knoweth that beth and shall be
That I am made in help of the centre,
In knowing of which thing
This is chartre and witnessyng."

Of the remains of the ten Suffolk castles now existing, it can be safely said, not one is without its historical value and interest; undying associations cling about their walls. Each one of Suffolk's valiant sons must be proud of Clare castle, which, occupying an angle formed by the junction of a rivulet with the Stour, was a military position of the utmost importance long before the conquest, for it is quite clear that a Saxon fortress existed upon the spot now occupied by the ruins of this great Norman stronghold, because we know that Earl Alfrie, the son of Withgar, during the reign of the Confessor, instituted seven secular canons in the church of St. John the Baptist within his castle at this place. After the conquest it was granted by William to Richard Fitz Gilbert, of Clare, in Normandy, who had rendered him material assistance at Senlac. His descendants became Earls of Hertford. Elizabeth de Burgh, the grand daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Clare, married

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., and their daughter Phillippa, marrying Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, that nobleman held the castle in 1381, his descendants, the House of York, from this marriage deriving their claim to the throne of England. The title of Clarence has ever since been appropriated by the royal family, and derives additional interest by its recent assumption by the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. The site of this great bulwark contains upwards of twenty acres, and the works consisted of a very fine keep erected on an elevated conical mound surrounded by a moat. The inner court was bounded on the south side by the Stour, and enclosed by a wall on the summit of the earth work. An external wall formed a segment of a circle on the north side, and defended the approach to the keep and inner works. Who can gaze without admiration at Burgh castle, with its traditions stretching into a past so remote that even the imagination can scarcely follow it to its beginning; or at Bungay castle that great chapter in stone of our national history, once the residence and stronghold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and at one time considered impregnable. Built soon after the conquest, its size and strength rendered necessary its acquisition by the Crown: we therefore find it in the possession of the first and second Edwards; but it was subsequently granted to the Mortimers, reverting to the Crown during the reign of the fourth Edward. So long as English history and English literature survive, the name of Framlingham will be associated with that of Queen Mary. Tradition dates its origin in the sixth century, ascribing it to Redwald, one of the early Saxon kings; we know that St. Edmund the martyr, sought refuge in it in 870, and was besieged by the Danes, who took Framlingham and held it for fifty years. At the conquest the castle was retained by the two first Norman monarchs, but granted by Henry I. to Roger Bigod. After passing through various hands, it fell into the possession of that Thomas Mowbray, who, by his quarrel with Hereford, occasioned to Richard II., the loss of his crown and life. Falling into the hands of Henry IV., he granted the castle to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and afterwards restored it to Thomas Mowbray, son of the banished duke. That nobleman joining in a conspiracy against the king, lost his estates, and Framlingham was given to the young Prince of Wales, afterwards the conqueror of France; so history ran its course till the reign of Henry VIII., when the castle again reverted to the crown. On the death of Edward VI., his sister Mary having asserted her claim to the throne in opposition to the partizans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired to this castle for the security of her person, and remained in it till her cause being established, she proceeded to London to take possession of the crown. Soon after her accession she restored the castle to the Duke of Norfolk. Having once more reverted to the throne in 1572, it was afterwards granted by James I. to Thomas, son of the late Duke of Norfolk, whose son in 1635 sold the estate to Sir Robert Hitcham, who gave it to Pembroke

Hall, Cambridge. Over the principal entrance to the still extensive ruins is a shield on which are quartered the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Brews. This castle was so strong by nature, and so fortified by art, that it was defensible against all attack before the introduction of gunpowder. A castle is said to have been erected at Ipswich by William the Conqueror, and to have been demolished by Stephen ; but the fortifications were renewed in the fifth year of John of infamous memory, when a wall was built round the town, with four gates denominated from the four cardinal points of the compass. The walls of the keep of the castle at Orford, situated on rising ground, which is said to have formerly been the centre of the town, were of unusual thickness, being no less than twenty feet at its base. As with one, so with all—the interest and associations but vary. Even when the castle has passed away the ground on which it stood is still there, the river still winds through the meadows on which it looked, and the woods still fringe the landscape that saw its grandeur and its gloom. And so, when the eye discovers some fragments of boulder-like masonry, imagination and memory awake, and silently as Amphion's walls, the form of the ancient edifice arises restored by aid of fancy's dream. We see the first stronghold of the Domesday survey built by some gallant Norman knight rearing its proud head, massive and grey, against the sky, with the steel clad sentinels of the period in pot-shaped helmets peering through the narrow lancet-shaped apertures which served as windows, and were widely splayed within and without to facilitate the discharge of arrows. Picture to ourselves the proud but fair lady of the castle taking her pleasure in the flower-decked meadows by the river side, or sitting among her demoiselles in the great hall laughing and chatting as their needles rapidly pass over the long strips of tapestry destined to cover and adorn its bare, cold walls. See, too, the dead body of her warrior husband brought forth and borne in solemn procession along the straggling village street that nestled beneath the shelter of its mighty protector, to the quiet little church erected by the deceased soldier, for a Norman noble of that period thought that his estate lacked its chief ornament if he failed to plant a church or a colony of monks in some corner of his possessions : see the fitful gleams of the torches' light as dismal and dense roll the dark clouds of night, while measured and slow falls each footstep in that solemn march to the honoured grave ; hear the low and mournful requiem prayer as the body is borne to its last resting-place.

*Dies iræ, dies illa
Sæculum solvet in favilla.*

Here the final murmured "Requiescat in pace" when the body is finally placed within its narrow cell on the north side of the sacarium. So in fancy, emerging from the mist of the past, form follows form, fast flitting by in the great gallery of time, till we reach some well-known

historic figure. Erected at a period when gross tyranny reigned supreme, and the only law was :

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

They serve as memorials of a despotism that civilization has overthrown, as mementoes of misery and rapine, now transposed from bitter endurance to the pages of history. They stand, not as they once stood a congruous whole, but relics, and as such well worthy of that loving care and attention which it is the privilege of our age to bestow upon such edifices that have descended to us among our most precious inheritances from remote generations. Shadowed by ancient trees, their venerable walls show all the harmony of colouring, grown grey beneath the tender touch of time, every stone a text to those who would meditate, to those whose thoughts are somewhat removed from the narrow shoal of earth and time on which we stand and have our being. Stained though such fabrics may be by the deeds of unrelenting and cruel men, still may their tottering walls be long preserved from entire destruction, to teach us to cherish the privileges which we of the present day so freely enjoy—to afford a sequestered spot where the lover of silent nature may gather up those broken lines of beauty so tempting to the eye of the artist, and so charming when traced upon his canvas; and where the exploits of chivalry and the fictions of legendary lore may become idealized by the fancies of the poet. We can imagine the long stately array of armour-clad knights during the reigns of our Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns, issuing from the gates of these "castles old," with waving plumes and glancing spears, eager to play their part

"Seeking the bubble reputation "

in some great East Anglian tournament. Picture to ourselves the rude but open handed hospitality dispensed within their walls; see the huge masses of fresh and salted meat, the profusion of fish and game spread upon the long, bare, oaken tables. The floor of the great hall strewn with rushes, among which the dogs searched and fought for the bones and fallen scraps. Later on, when civilization had more advanced, it requires no great stretch of imagination to depict the issuing from their portals of the knight on his proud steed, and the lady on her gentle palfrey, attended by esquire and page, falconer and groom, to watch the well trained hawk battling in mid-air with the heron. What tales the massive walls might tell of warlike deeds, of pageants gay, of crime wrought by tyrants' cruel will, or of wassail stained with blood. Now the occupants of yore who trod these castles old—the baron stern, the fair and noble dame, the warrior brave, tyrant and victim alike—are dead and gone. Grandeur and strength in most cases long passed away, the walls in ruins, moss covered and hoary, are fast crumbling to dust like their lords in the grave.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, B.A., F.S.A.

GREAT YARMOUTH CHURCH GOODS, A.D. 1627.

I send a list of these, which is transcribed from the Church Book 1575—1637. A comparison of it with the earlier lists of various parishes, which are now being printed in the *East Anglian*, may not be without interest in more than one point of view.

C. St. G.

A note, or memorandum, of goods belonging to the Church : A^o Dni 1627.

Mr. Henry Datie } Churchwardens.
John Robins }

Imp^{ts} ij Co^munion Cupps wth Covers to them, more ij Surplices, j greene Carpett, a Table cloath, & a hoo^de.

it. a purple cloath of chamblett for the co^munion table.

it. a great earthen Jugg.

it. one flaggon pott, of pewter.

it. a great Church bible & two service bookes, & one booke of homilies, more two bookes for order of fasting, for the time of plague, more two bookes of prayer, to be vsed in the time of warr, & pestilence, more two bookes of thanksgiving to God, for staying the Sicknesse, more one booke for the ffift of November,

it. ffower bookes of m^r. Perkins, & m^r. Jewells workes,

it. xxiiij Cushins for m^r. Balives, & the Aldermen,

it. one greene Cloath wth Silk freinge, & three other Cloathes

it. xjx bucketts of leather, marked wth Y: C: wherof five are wantinge, being in the hands of m^r. Morsse & m^r. Horth,

it. in the Chancell one Trunke

it. tenn leathers belonging to the Church.

it. a brand for the leathers, of Y: C.

it. in Machetts hand the Sextine, one Crowe of yron of 14^{ll}

it. in the Guildhall xxiiij Cushings, one table & a carpett.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE REV. ADAM SEDGWICK.*

Few of the many biographies of modern days can compare in point of interest with the eagerly looked-for "Life and Letters" of the genial Prebendary of Norwich, who filled the Woodwardian Chair of Geology in the University of Cambridge with such conspicuous ability from the year 1818, until his death in 1873. The two goodly volumes of nearly 1200 pages have been hailed with delight, not only by those who had the good fortune to come into personal contact with "the dear old

* *The Life, and Letters of the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, Prebendary of Norwich, Woodwardian Professor of Geology 1818—1873*, by John Willis Clark, M.A., F.S.A., and Thomas McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., etc. Cambridge: University Press.

Professor," as he was almost universally spoken of at Norwich, or by such as have been accustomed to hear from others of his intellectual vigour, of the wondrous simplicity of his life—almost child-like, and yet so noble—and the high christian character that distinguished him; but even by those who may have been strangers to his work and person. Let tastes be ever so diverse, readers will find in these charming volumes the record of a life that will hold them spell-bound from beginning to end.

Born in 1785 at Dent, in Yorkshire, a place for which Sedgwick had throughout his life the most intense affection, he migrated to Cambridge in 1803, and became a Sizar at Trinity College, taking his degree as fifth Wrangler in 1808, receiving a Fellowship in 1810, and Ordination at the hands of the Bishop of Norwich (Bathurst) in 1817. We find him with a reading party at Bury St. Edmund's and Lowestoft in 1811-12, at the latter place forming an acquaintance with the founder of the Linnean Society, and Lady Smith "the wonder of the County." Later on with his College friend, David Petteward, Sedgwick sojourned "near Stowmarket," and visited Ipswich, where afterwards, as also at Bury St. Edmund's, he delivered lectures. In 1819 Sedgwick was again in Suffolk, engaged in studying the geological structure of the coast (Orford, Aldborough, &c.) It was in 1834, when Sedgwick was in his 49th year, that Lord Brougham nominated him to a Stall at Norwich, and in a letter to his friend Ainger, he tells how, in an incredibly short time the whole of the preliminaries were gone through, and being formally installed, he began forthwith "a series of formal hospitalities in a queer old-fashioned in-and-out ugly old house," of which a nice view is given in vol. ii. The Prebendal life in its early stages was not at all to Sedgwick's liking, insomuch that he speaks in a letter to a friend of being "out of his element at Norwich." He alludes to the "long services," the "heartless formularies," a "cold empty cathedral and a set of unwilling hirelings singing prayers for an hour together!" This was in 1835; it was not very long we fancy before the Professor's opinion underwent a change, at all events subsequent all round pleasant relationships prove it to have been considerably modified.

Of course to the geologist there is much in these volumes of special interest, but the references to antiquarian matters are very few. While on a visit to Lord Braybrooke, at Audley End, four large barrows, which popular belief ascribed to the Danes, were opened on the estate of Viscount Maynard, near Bartlow, in Essex, and with three adjacent smaller ones were ascertained to be Roman. An *Eclogue* written by Whewell, Master of Trinity, in which Sedgwick is supposed to maintain that the tumuli were due to natural causes, while Gage assumes the rôle of an ardent antiquary is most amusing, and illustrates the part taken by the Professor in the exploration in question. In a subsequent chapter is Sedgwick's own account of the opening of the barrows. We were a little surprised to find Sedgwick's contention with the Cambridge Camden Society in 1845 dismissed in a line!

The closing chapter which deals specially with Sedgwick's life at Norwich, has been supplied by the Rev. C. K. Robinson, D.D., Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich. The "Table-talk" of "the dear old Professor," instances of his extreme good nature, &c., might have been advantageously extended, but considering the brevity of an account which should have filled a volume, it forms a very satisfactory addition to the more general biography. Most of those who shared Professor Sedgwick's profuse hospitality at Norwich, and were wont to look often upon his beaming face and hear his hearty laugh (which was to partake of the spirit that pervaded his whole being), could add many interesting details. Suffice it to say Professor Sedgwick shed a lustre upon the Cathedral at Norwich, alas! all too uncommon.

He has left behind a fondly cherished memory, and one that will exert for many a year to come, a wide-spread, though silent influence for good. Professor Sedgwick was eminently worthy of a thoroughly good biography, and we cannot be thankful enough for these two handsome volumes, which it is not too much to say are worthy of the subject.

Some excellent illustrations and maps add to the value of the work, notably the portraits of the Professor, which many will be glad to possess.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—In Westerham Church, on a mural tablet of white marble, affixed to the small portion of the north wall of the south chancel aisle, is the following inscription :—*Quicquid Mortale fuit | EDWARDI HOLDEN ARTIUM MAGISTRI | Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Barsham et de Gillingham | Diūque Magistratūs Muneribus perfuncti | In Agro Suffolciensi | Juxta paternos Cineres | Depositum est : | Qui obiit primo Die Mensis Junii . A : D MDCXCXVII | Spatio Septuaginta Annorum exacto.*

SUSANNA HOLDEN Uxor dilectissima | Per Septuaginta et Sex Annos | Vitæ Cursum peracta | Decimo nono Die mensis Septembris | Anno Domini MDCCCV | In eodem Sepulchro | Etiam in Morte non disjuncta ! Contumelatur | ē Stirpibus de Missenden et de Manning | ultima Progenies.

W. E. LAYTON.

Hythe Kent. In this Vault are deposited the Remains of | **WILLIAM DEEDES, Esquire** | of this Town and Port of Hythe and of St. Stephens | Canterbury Son of the Rev^d. **JVLIVS DEEDES** | and Dorothy his Wife | who departed this Life Nov^r. 16th 1793 .Æt. 69 (?) | He was many years Chairman of the Quarter | Sessions for the Eastern Portion of this County | an active and upright Magistrate | disinterested in his public Princip^{es}, | firm, and intrepid in his Resolutions, and | made his own Conscience and the Laws | of his own Country the Standard of his Conduct | He married Aug^t 8th 1758 Mary Daughter | of Thomas

Bramston Esq^r. of Skreens | in the County of Essex. | who died June 26th 1792 **Æt.** 57 | and was here interr'd | the Issue of their Marriage were | William, Julius, Mary, Thomas, John; Anne, & Caroline | Julius died 3rd Oct^r: 1766, Aged 4 Years. | and is buried at St. Stephens. | **THOMAS** died 7th Oct^r: 1768, Aged 3 Years. | **ANNE** 10th July 1782, Aged 13 Years. | and **CAROLINE** 4th Jan^y 1790, Aged 15 Years | and were interred in this Chancel | **WILLIAM, MARY, and JOHN,** survive the Loss of their Parents. [Arms: (i.) (at the top,) Party per fess nebulé gules & argent 3 martlets counterchanged; impaling or, on a fess azure 3 plates. (ii.) (below); same as above, in a lozenge, mural tablet, south transept.]

Canterbury St Peter. In memory of | **MARY** | relict of John Pechey esq. late of | the Holmes, Soham, | Cambridgeshire. | She died on the 30th of January 1837 | aged 83 yeers. | Also of six of her grand children | infants, deposited in the same vault | children of the | Rev. John Pechey Francis, M.A. | and Mary his wife, | also of Julia, their youngest | daughter | who died on the 26th September 1839 | aged 14 years and 8 months. | also of Mary, the wife of the | above named Rev. John Pechey Francis | who died on the 24th February 1840 | aged 58 years. Also of the above named | Rev. John Pechey Francis, | Rector of St. Peter's, and vicar of Holy Cross Westgate 50 years | he died on the 28th of March 1855. | aged 75. | ——— | [Capitals, white marble tablet on North Wall of Church (East End).]

R. H. EDLESTON.

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION CROSS AT WISTON, SUFFOLK.—On the north wall of the nave of Wiston Church, Suffolk, is a Consecration Cross, which, it would seem, is the western-most of two which existed until a few years ago.

The late rector, the Rev. C. E. Birch, in 1885, printed "A Brief Account of the Parish and Church of Wiston" (Charles Langhorne, Stoke, Colchester), on pp. 9 and 10 of which is the following:—

"The style of the Dedicatory Cross which has been left exposed, and that of another of a different form, corresponds with the style of the letters found among the glass in the 'debased English' east window. The eastern-most Dedicatory Cross partially covered one of the subjects in the history of John the Baptist I have supposed the date of the 'debased English' window to be of the latter part of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century."

The two are figured on page 8, the one to the left being that which was suffered to remain. No reason is suggested why a Consecration Cross, to which so late a date is assigned, should be found in a church which was evidently built some centuries earlier.

C. ST. G.

SUFFOLK CHURCH NOTES.—No. I.

TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN.

"Grimston Hall, situated in this parish, together with Grimston manor, etc., was purchased by John Barker, Esq., who was created a baronet, 17th March, 1621. It was formerly the seat of Thos. Candish (?Cavendish), who was the second Englishman to circumnavigate the world."

"Alteston Rectory was consolidated to Trimley St. Martin, 9 July, 1362. No remains of this church are any where to be found: but from a great number of human bones and skulls that were dug up at putting down the posts of a cart lodge, at the west end of Alteston Street, about the year 1720, it is probable it might stand there over against Grimston Hall." Extract from Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller."

"Augt. 5, 1847. I accompanied F. Brooke to see a farm at Trimley St. Martin tenanted by Mr. Everitt Now this farm, which on Bryant's map, is called 'Everitt's farm,' lies to the S.W. of a collection of houses now called Trimley Lower Street, which may possibly have been called Altoneston Street, and at the distance of little more than half a mile is Grimston Hall." Under these circumstances (that bones, etc., had been found thereon), "is it not very probable that Everitt's farm now stands on the site of Altoneston church and churchyard?"

"Archd ^y of Suffolk. D ^y of Colneys.							
Clear Y ^{ly} value	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="5"> { Trimley, alias Tremley St. Martin R. Syn. Epis. 3d. Prox. Arch. 11. Redd. Mon. Flixton 1^s. Valet in ten gleb £1 &c. Sir Rob^t. Barker, olim Patr: Sir W^m Barker Bart. 1712. 1749 Rich^d. Savage, Esq., 1778. " </td><td>King's Books</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>	{ Trimley, alias Tremley St. Martin R. Syn. Epis. 3d. Prox. Arch. 11. Redd. Mon. Flixton 1 ^s . Valet in ten gleb £1 &c. Sir Rob ^t . Barker, olim Patr: Sir W ^m Barker Bart. 1712. 1749 Rich ^d . Savage, Esq., 1778. "	King's Books				
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	12 .. 5						

Bacon, 734.

"Alleston, alias Alteston, alias Altempstone Cur. (St. John Baptist) Destructor. Held with Trimley St. Martin." Ibid.

"This was the Lordship and Demesne of John, D. of Norfolk, in the reigns of K. Ed. iv. and Ric. III., he being a firm adherent to the York family, but the D. of Richmond having obtained the Crown after the battle of Bosworth Field, by the name of K. Hen. VII., John de Vere, Earl of Oxford (whose estates had been confiscated in the former reigns), was restored to his own and a great part of the D. of Norfolk's estate was given him amongst others, this manor of Trimley which he left to his posterity." Atlas, 206. See Dugd. Baron., vol. i., p. 198.

All the estates in the Hundred of Colnies, which "belonged to the Barker family, were by the last Baronet of that name, devised to George Nassau, Esq., 2nd son of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau. In this gentleman then remain vested." 1876. mss. Rev. T. Carthew.

Austin Candish, Esq., by his Will dated 17th June, 1467, appears to have had the Manors of Grymston Hall, Blomfield Hall (interalia),

with the advowsons of the Churches of St. Martin and St. John of Alteneston. He dwelt in Trimley. Will proved 1468.

Roger Caundish, who made his Will 2 Jan., 6 H. 4, died seized of the Manors of Grymston, Morston, Bloffield, Stratton, and other lands. The manor of Grymston he left to his feoffees for three years after his decease, who were to receive the profits for that time, which were to be laid out in building a chappell (de nonvell, or nomell) to the honour of the Holy Trinity on the left side of the church of St. Martin in Trimley, and that then they should grant an annual rent of £7 6s. 8d. issuing out of the said Manor of Grymston, to be amortised to the said Chapel, i.e., 10 marks to a chaplain there to sing perpetually and to perform divine service in honour of the Trinity and for the souls of John his father, Christian his mother, Stephen Candish, William Rule, Thomas, and all other his well wishers: and 13/4 for the annual repair of this Chapel. Knyveton's account of the Cavendish family, p. 6.

Barker, 1600. Do. Bart., 1636 to 1709. Patrons.

The advowson was sold in 1845, by public auction at Ipswich, and fetched £5,950.

"Sir John Barker was High Sheriffe of Suff: this year 1655, and maintained it with great cost and magnificence. Sir John Barker, his father was High Sheriffe, about the year 1635, and Sir Robt. Barker, Knt., his father, about the year 1615."

MANOR OF GRYMSTON HALL.

W. 1. Ralph de Turlavilla held lands

36 Ed. III., 1362. Margaret, sister and hrs. (of John Peverel previous owner, 1331), married Sir William de la Pole, junr., Knt.

(No date) Sir Jon de la Pole, Knt., son and hr.

Do. John Cavendish, Esq., of Grimston Hall.

Do. Roger Cavendish, Esq., son and hr. Will date 6 Hen. iv., 1405.

Do. Augustine Cavendish, Esq., cousin, died 8 E. iv., 1468.

8 E. iv., 1468. Sir Richard Cavendish, Knt., son and hr.

9 H. viii., 1517. Do. Do.

2nd May, 1555. Beatrix, his widow in jointure.

(No date) William Cavendish, son and heir.

Do. Do. Do.

Do. Thos. Cavendish, brother and heir, the celebrated navigator, died 34 Eliz., 1592.

Do. George Knightley, Esq., had livery 43 Elizth., 1601.

Do. Sir John Barker, of Ipswich.

Sir John Barker, son and hr., of Grimston Hall.

1618. Sir John Barker, Bart.

Vide previous notes.

THE MANOR OF MORSTON OR MORESTON HALL.

Evidently became vested in the Cavendish's, and followed the devises of Grimston Hall.

Church Notes. An Isle of Brick. Sir Richard in the window. A small stone upon a grave with T. R. Arms: Rous, with a crescent! ms. Church Notes. Sir J. Blois. p. 156.

Trembly. Augt. the 21st, 1644. Martin's. There was a Fryar, with a shaven crown, praying to God in these words, *Miserere Mei Deus*, which we brake down; and 28 cherubins in the church, which we gave order to take down, by Augt. 24th. Dowsing's Journ.

In a little north isle, the vault of the Barkers. In the same isle an old arch in the wall, which seems to have had a tomb under it.

T. Martin's Ch. Notes.

Church Notes taken 16th July, 1829.

The church consists of a chancel, nave or dormitory on the N. side.

The chancel is 17 ft. 4 in. long, and 18 ft. 4 in. wide, covered with tiles and ceiled. The east end is raised one step, but not railed, and there is no communion table in its place. Over the east window is a semi-circular painting of the name of God, in Hebrew, in a glory surrounded by clouds, and on a label out of the clouds, "God spake these words." On two frames, one on each side of the window, are the commandments. Over the window on the south side of the chancel is a small hatchment of Nassau quarterly

(description thereof)

This was one of the hatchments used at the funeral of the late Geo: Nassau, Esq.

The nave is 50 ft. 4 in. long by 19 ft. 2 in. wide, covered with tiles, not ceiled: the floor is one step below that of the chancel. The pulpit stands against the south wall near the east end hexagon. Over the arches on the west side opposite to the pulpit, on two frames, are the Lord's Prayer and the Belief. Over the arch at the east end are the King's Arms, very black and seemingly old, but the church is so dark I could not make them out. The font stands against the west wall near the dormitory and opposite the door: it is square, plain, the basin is probably ancient, but the pedestal seems to be of brick plastered over. The west part of the nave is pewed with deal, the lower part has deal seats. The floor is of red pavement, out of repair, as is the church in general.

The dormitory is 20 ft. 6 in. long, and 12 ft. wide, ceiled flat and covered with a double roof and tiled. In the north-east corner is a small bracket for an image, supported by a human head. Against the west wall is the following hatchment

(description thereof)

This was for Sir John Fitch Barker, the last baronet, who died in 1766, and left his estate here to Mr. Nassau.

The dormitory is separated from the nave by two pointed arches, which are supported by a square pillar. The walls are of brick red.

At the west end of the nave is a low square tower, plastered over and white-washed; dimensions within, 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. It

contains one bell only, a very small one, which has no inscription on it : the buttresses of the steeple are of red brick, as are also those to the nave.

This church stands at a very short distance from that of Trimley St. Mary ; indeed a ditch only, now nearly levelled, separates the two churchyards.

RECTORS.

Thomas Bishop, Cl., presented to the rectory of Trimley St. Martin, Suff. *Gent. Mag.* for March, 1750.

John Beadle, Tremley St. Martin's, sequestered July 18, 1644, for observing Wren's ceremonies, refusing to associate, take the covenant or protestation, saying he would sooner be torn in pieces : denying to assist in the rebellion, and for absence. *Walker's Suffs. of the Clergy.*

The Rev. S. Kilderbee, D.D., rector of Trimley St. Martin, is instituted to the rectory of Easton in this county, on the presentation of the E. of Rochford. *Ipsw. Journ.*, Sat., Mar. 8, 1817. He resigned Ash to take Easton.

Titus Tweady, of Ipswich, adm. (of Pemb. Hall) 1700 ; A.B. 1703, chosen Fellow, 1 Nov., 1705 ; A.M. 1707 Reader at Framlingham, and curate at Saxted 1710. Rector of *both the Trimleys* in Suffolk 1712.

Loder's Travel, p. 282.

In 1787 the Rev. Chas. Hingeston died, he was rector of Rishangles and Trimley St. Martin, and curate of Nacton and Levington.

Ips. Journ., Feby. 10, 1787.

The Rev. Samuel Kilderbee, M.A., is instituted by the Lord Bp. of Norwich to the rectory of Trimley St. Martin, in this county, on the presentation of George Nassau, Esq. *Ips. Journal*, Mar. 31, 1787.

And in 1847 the Rev. John Ambrose was instituted.

ALEXANDER JAMES RAVEN.

QUERY.

NEWMARKET MANOR COURT ROLLS.—I should be glad to learn the whereabouts of the Court Rolls for the Manor of Newmarket, about the middle of the 18th century. Can any reader of the *East Anglian* tell me into whose hands they have fallen ?

Red Hall, Lincoln.

ROWLAND SMITH.

REPLIES.

THE JAYS OF HOLVERSTON, &c. (p. 326).—Suckling Jay was Lord of the Manor of Holverston in 1663, and died in 1677. His son, John Jay, was Lord in 1669, and on his death made Sir Charles Tirrell, of Heron, in Essex, his executor, who sold it to Mr. Marcon. John Jay, father of the above Suckling Jay, was buried at Hillington in 1619, and Lucy Johnston, his wife, in St. Andrew's, Norwich, in 1647. Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Jay, of Holverston, married Sir Edward Nicholas, of West Horsley, in Surrey, Knight.

In St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, is a mural tablet thus inscribed :—
 “Suckling Jay, of Holverston, in the County of Norfolk, for the perpetuating the memory of his honourable Father John Jay, of Holverston aforesaid, Esqre., who died in 1619, in the 56 year of his age, and also of his ever honble. Mother, Lucy Johnston (wife of the sd. John Jay), who died in 1647, in the 70 year of her age; and also of his dearly beloved wife Bridget Heveningham, daughter of Sir John Heveningham, of Ketteringham, who died in 1639, in the 25 year of her age, & lye all of them here interred,—erected this monument and was himself afterwards buried by them in 1677, in the 74 year of his age.” *Arms* : Jay, Gu. on a bend engrailed arg. three roses of the field seeded or. Impaling Hevingham and Johnston.

(See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, “Holverston” and “Norwich.” See also Page's *Suffolk*, p. 833.)

A Robert Jay was vicar of Henley, Suffolk, from 1632 to 1659. The following entries relating to him and his family occur in the parish registers.

Baptisms.

- 1638. Lucy Jay ye daughter of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. Sepr. 9.
- 1640. Mary Jay ye daughter of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. July 23.
- 1642. John Jay ye son of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. May 30.
- 1644. Anne Jay ye daughter of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. May 17.
- 1646. Robert Jay ye son of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. Sepr. 21.
- 1649. Suckling Jay ye son of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. May 24.
- 1651. Elizabeth Jay ye daughter of Robert Jay and Anne his wife. June 22.
- 1655. Martha Jay ye daughter of Robert Jay and Anne, his wife, was BORN * Novr. 9.

Burial.

Robert Jay late vicar was buried Augt. 16, 1664.

Henley Vicarage.

WM. C. PEARSON.

* During Commonwealth the births, *not* baptisms, were registered.

[Further notices of the Jay family are to be found in *East Anglian*, N.S., Vol. I., pp. 15, 31, 64, 76, 77, 135.—En.]

MOCKING THE CHURCH (Vol. I., N.S., pp. 260, 279, 280).—From the parish register of Alburgh, Norfolk :—

“1750. Benjamin King & Mary Middleton were married p' Banns Nov. 26.

N.B. the aboves^d Mary Middleton's banns were published a month before with one John Pemberton of Wymondham. She came herself to pay for what is called mocking the Church, earnestly desiring me at the same time not to forget to publish the banns betwixt her & this King the Sunday following: all three of them are Saints.”

This is in the handwriting of Fairfax Stillingfleet, the then Vicar.
 C. St. G.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD WILLS.

FUNERALS IN REFORMATION DAYS.—No. I.

Apart from the beauty of its sentiments, the will of John Smert (P.C.C. 10 Luffeman), written on the 13th of July, 1421, is one of exceeding interest. In the big parchment folios of its date and time at Somerset House it stands alone. All other wills before it, and all that follow, for upwards of an hundred years, with scarcely an exception, exhibit one phase, and but one phase only, of Pre-Reformation religion. The testator of the day bequeathed his soul to God Almighty, Our Lady St. Mary and all the company of heaven. And he begged the prayers of all christian people, especially the poor, the old, and the afflicted, as being of their very troubles the nearer to heaven's gate. And he provided that priests should sing masses, at the very least on his burial day, and the month day, and the year day afterwards, for the repose of his soul: And were he rich he would pay for very many masses: if indeed he did not send a priest to Rome,—or even to Jerusalem—to celebrate there daily for him, for the space of one whole year. He would even, as an extreme case, procure a Bull from Rome conferring indulgences on those who prayed at his grave (P.C.C. Godyn, fol. 167. Will of Thomas West). At his funeral he would have mass, with dirge and requiem, and many ecclesiastics and religious persons, and music, and Torches, and high ceremonial, and a solemn tolling of bells. And he would leave money for church decoration and other good purposes. But John Smert, in 1421, although a churchman sound and true, proceeds in quite another strain. His language and his spelling are history in themselves; and we therefore give his will, at least the first and theological part, exactly as he wrote it:—

“To the almighti god, fadre and son an holigost, I John Smert, in ful bileue as holichurch techith, or ought to teach, and in ful mynde of al my wyttes as eu^r I was, and in helthe of my wrechid body; I bytake my soule for now and eu^r, bisechyng the wiche humble herte of m^rcy of al that I haue tr^spassed in will or dede, in any wyse fro my begynnynge ito thys tyme: bysechyng the, that I lyue so hennes forward that I be acceptable to thy m^rcy, when my soule schal depte from my wrechid body. In thee worschip of thē I begynne thus my testament. ffurst my sowle to god; the whiche is not in my power to beqwethe, but oonly beseche him to receyue it to his g^racious goodnes and m^rcy. And I beqwethe my body to be buried in the church or churchyard wher god will that I schal depte from thys world: and that I haue ii tapirs of ijth and ij torches, the which schull abyde in the same church to deuyne seruice. And that I haue a stone for remembraunce to be prayd for. Also that prestes and clerkes, and other that labourn abowe me, bee rewarded, and that this be doo by the awise of myn executours.”

A different will indeed from those of his neighbours and contem-

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poraries. As we have said it stands by itself. Our Lady and the saints are not so much as mentioned. Masses and the priests are noticed but incidentally. There is the quiet appeal of the tapers and his gravestone for the intercessions of the faithful. And as for the rest, he trusts himself in prayerful fashion to the mercy of god.

Years rolled on, but the old order scarcely changed. Indeed the bequests for masses and prayers, and costly ornaments for churches, seemed to get larger and larger, until estates must surely have been sadly weighted to pay for them. Oftentimes, when a man died without children or near relations, he would leave his whole substance for these things. Rarely did the testator traverse the religious fashion of the day. But one indeed, so far as our reading goes, openly opposed it. John Alen, of Icklingham in Suffolk, "oon of the barons of the Chequier in the yere of oure most dredfull sou'aigne lord god and man Jhu Crist m^lv^{xi} (1511) and in the third yere of Kyng henry the viijth" spoke in no doubtful fashion when he deputed to his wife the offices relegated to ecclesiastics by other men. As for any prest to syng for me after my decesse, I see I have no greate charges to provide for my wyff and oure children that I remyt that to god, that knoweth my mynde, trustyng to the prayo^r and dedis of charitie that I will do to them, to save their honesties, and kepe them from the wrechednes of the worlde. And as for my buryng, not to be sumptuous nor costly, but necessarie fore the causes before rehersed. I requyre and charge Constance my wyff to remember my soule with prayer, allmes dede and prevy dirige, as in good feith I wolde haue do for her yf I had outlyued her, with gods grace. Now is the proff of a lover; now is the proff of a ffrende: et omni tempore deligit qui amicus est. Before this I myght do almesse and merite; nowe my soul lyvith by allmes, prayor, and dedis of charitie." (P.C.C. 23 Fetiplace.)

The Reformation leaven was spreading, but its progress was slow. It was not until 1536, when Henry the Eighth had been eight and twenty years upon his throne, that we find enunciated in clear and distinct fashion, the simpler hopes which formed the key note of testamentary dispositions for many a long year afterwards—simpler, yet mingled in a measure with the aspirations of the old times. In that year George Sparrow of Norwich (P.C.C. 39 Hogen), bequeathed his "sowle to allmighti godd and to the hollye companye of hevin, *trusting to the effusion of Christe blessed blood, and the meritts of his passion, to be saved.*"

This idea, but expressed in quainter words, forms the preamble of the will of Charles Blounte, Lord Mountjoy, "at the time of his goinge over into ffrance, whiche was the last day of Aprill in the xxxvi yere of King Henry th'eight"—in other words in 1544. It is curiously silent as to priests and masses, and its conclusion takes an eminently practical form:—

"Of my Soule and body, goodes and Lands ffirst to the

mercye of god almightie as into my most mercifull fathers hands
 I comitte my soule w^t sure faith of mercye and forgyvenes from
 him the well of mercye clamying thus farre, not by dampnable
 deserts, but as the faithfull and contrite xpian, by the fruyts of the
 blessed passion of our lorde Jhesu Christe This medcyn
 oonly do I prepare for my soule In witnesse wherof and
 in despite of the Devill I setto my hande. Charle mountioy.
 Misere mei deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam
 If I dye oute of warres then my mynde is, that w^tout any curiositie
 or costly seremonies, my body be brought to the grounde into the
 churche most of resorte thereabouts I will also that after my
 death there be, during the space of twoo yeres, a godly and a discrete
 man chosen owte, who shall for the space of the same yeres edifye the
 youthe of the parrisshe of Westbury vnder playue with twoo lectures,
 wherof the first shalbe ordeyned for the Cathechisme of the
 children, that they may knowe what they professe in their
 baptyme, in their Pater Noster, howe to pray in their Ave Maria, to
 knowe howe our lord ought to be honored, and in the Tenne Comaunde-
 ments. And I will that he shall not oonly rede vnto them but also appose
 them in matters of gra^mer. The Secunde lectoure shalbe at after-
 none foure tymes in the weke wherin cheffye shalbe declared
 our duetye vnto our King and magistrats Also I will that
 twentie pounds be bestowed in the same twoo yeres in almes."

Thus much of Lord Mountjoy's will. Had space permitted we would have given it as a whole, containing as it does a curious epitaph, which he had composed for his tombstone in the event of his being slain in battle. One notices the same impatience of costly and troublesome ceremonial which marks the will of John Alen, and which was not indeed unknown to the best Catholics even of Queen Mary's reign. Witness James Bury of Hampton Poyle, a connection of the Lovetts, the Dormers, and the Chesters, whose original will, now at Somerset House, under date of 28 Feb., 1556, proved too strong meat for his co-religionists in office—for they cancelled the portion we give in italics. It throws a light upon some of the minor causes which made the Reformation possible, and even popular. He says

"As for y^e wordely ceremonys in buryyng I am not in fantasy w^t them; but y^t busyness I refer to myn executor; prayyng yt they do make no superfluous expenses in such ceremonys, and y^t no preest be called there but such as shall come of devocyōn: for they flockkyng as Ravens to such carryon, ys nothyng but busynes, to sell their prayers."

If such things were said when Queen Mary was upon the throne, we may well anticipate the plain speaking, often ostentatiously put forward, when she was safely dead and buried. Then at last we get the full developement of post-Reformation thought. There may have been similar instances in the wills of King Edward the Sixth's days, but one does not now recall them. The preface, 24th Sept., 1558, to the

last testament of William Thedam of Laistofte, in the county of Suffolke, merchaunte (P.C.C. 50 Welles), is outspoken, not to say argumentative, and well expressed, and has the additional merit of being less wordy than the Puritan exposition which came into fashion as the sixteenth century waned. This is his confession of faith:—

“I comytt me vnto god, and in his mercye trustinge, wthout any doubte or mystruste, that by his grace and the merits of Jesus Christ, and by the vertue of his passion and of his Resurrection, I haue and shal haue Remyssion of my synnes, according as y^t is wrytten I beleve that my Redemer liveth, and that in the last day I shall Rise out of earthe, and in my fleshe shall see my savior. This my hope is layde upp in my bosom. And touching the *welthe of my soule*, the faith that I haue taken and rehersed is sufficient, as I suppose, wthout any other mannes worke or works. My grounde and my beleve is, that there is but one god and one medyator betwene god and man, whiche ys Jesus criste. So that I do accepte none in heaven nor in earthe to be my mediat^r betwene me and god, but only Jesus Criste. All other be but petycioners in receyvinge of grace, but none able to giue influence of grace: and therefore will I bestowe no part of my goodes for that intent that any man shulde saie or do to helpe my sowle, for therein I trust only to the promyse of god, ‘he that beleveth and is baptized shalbe saved and he that beleveth not shall be dammed.’ And as touching the buryenge of my body, yt avayle me not what be done thereto; Therefore I remytt yt only to the discretion of myne executours.”

J. J. MUSKETT.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBDY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXX.

17 Aprill 1667.

Assembly.

“It is agreed that A Newe ffeoffmt shalbe made of the Lands late M^r Martins & nowe in Ketteridge occupa^on ffrō M^r Puplett M^r Aldus to the Rest of the Portmen & to themselves Accordinge to the first Settlmt of M^r Martin.

It is allsoe Agreed by this assemblie that accordinge to the power given to the Portmen & the Maior pt of them by the settlmt of M^r Richard Martine that M^r Thomas Brooke thelder shall have A Leave of the Lands in Westerfeld nowe in the occupa^on of Edmond Ketteridge ffor Eleaven Yeares under the same Rent that nowe it is Letten ffor & under such Covenants As the Portmen or the Maior pt of them shall agree Provided M^r Thomas Brooke M^r ffrancis Bacons Clarke be bound wth the aforementioned Thomas Brooke ffor the paiem^t of the Rent a pformance of Covenants.”

27 April 1657. Assembly.

"Ordered that the Chamberlyns shall forthwth paie unto Mr Parris lord of the Manor of Stoake the some of Nine Powndes js 8d for 5 yeares Rent endinge the 29^o 7^{ber} last ffor the Harp e Hopp e Leyham e Blundells Marshes beinge xxxvj^s iiij^d p an^l."

27 April 1657. Great Court.

"It is ordered that A Letter of Attorney shalbe made to Mr W^m Hamby e Robt Clarke to demande jointlie e se^uallie Cognizance of Ples in the Courts of Comon Ples e Upper Bench or either of them in such causes As this towne haue cognizance of And the same to [be] sealed att some pettie court. .

It is ordered that the fflower sergeants shall haue fiftie shillings A peece paid them by the tresurer of the towne for their extraordenarie Paynes e service the laste halfe yeare endinge the 25^o March last.

Att this court Mr Robt Woodside is Reteyned to be Master of the ffreeschoole in the Roome of Mr Becke duringe the Townes Plesure And to haue the usuall Stipend belonginge to the sd Schoole e Latelie Allowed to Mr Glascocke or Mr Becke e to doe as they did or should haue done And the sd Mr Woodside to haue the dwellinge house belonginge to the sd Schoole.

Agreed that Mr Bruninge Towne Lecturer shall haue the Runninge of A horse in some one the Marshes were the maior pte of the fformer Comitte Appointed to Lease the sd Marshes thincke fitt."

26 May 1657. Assembly.

"Agreed that thes bookes ffollowinge That is to saie, Scapula Erasmus Adagies, twoe Dictionaries e A Bible shalbe bought att the Charge of the Towne e sent to the schoole to be used As Comon bookes And that the Master be desired to buy the Same."

2 June 1657. Assembly.

Att this assemblie it is agreed that Mr Carewe shall haue the tenemt e Lands called Little London in Shotley ffor the some of one hundred fiftie e fflower Powndes ffive shillings to be paid att o^r Ladie next or 150th to be paid att Michaellmis next or wthin A monthe after.

Mr George Gosnold Came to this Asemblie e praied he might have the Cunduitt Water to se^uall houses e tenemt^s of his att A Yearelie Rent duringe the Townes plesure And Accordingle it is agreed that he shall haue the Water As the same nowe is Laid in to their se^uall house^s ffollowinge att the Yearelie Rent hereafter expressed That is to saie the house nowe in the Tenure or occupa^on of Doctor Howton att 13^s e 4d a yeare e the house nowe in the occupa^on of Margaret Skinner att 6^s e 8d a Yeare The house nowe in the occupa^on of John Maulster att 6^s e 8d a yeare The house nowe in the occupa^on of Christopher Marner att 6^s e 8d a Yeare. In all xxxij^s iiij^d.

Agreed that the Lands in Whitton in the Widdowe Blomfields occupa^on shalbe Leaten to Mr Richard Sheppard att Mich: next of

the Widdowe Blomfield shall not take A Leaie of the same uppon such Covenants & Condiçions As this house shall thincke fitt."

2 June 1657.

Great Court.

"Att this Court John Hammond & Richard Lever being formerly elected Aldermen of the Guild marchant of this Towne for this yeere & the next to Come made Request to this Court to be discharged to & frō the sd office ffor A Reasonable ffyne w^{ch} this Court hath Condisceded unto wheruppon it is agreed by this Court that they shall be discharged of the sd office ffor the ffyne of twentie Nobles Apeece wherof they haue Accepted by Mr Bailiffe ffisher Whoe haue pmised paiem^t of either of the sd ffynes to the tresurer of this towne And it is agreed that there shalbe noe guild feast held in this yeere nor anie other guildholders chosen this yeere."

"Att this Court it is agreed that Mr John Parker shall haue A grant of A quill & A Cocke out of the Mayne pype bringinge Water to the Towne ffor twentie Nobles ffyne & 13^s & 4^d Yearlie Rent to his house nowe in his occupaçon uppon such Coveñnts As the Comon Councell shall thincke fit And the same Grant to be sealed at some pettie Court."

23 July 1657.

Assembly.

"Agreed the houses in St Margaretts here before demised to Thorne shalbe sold for one hundred & thirtie Powndes Reservinge the Rent due att Michaelmis next to such psons as haue offered the same to Robt Clarke unles A greater some shalbe given or offered to Mr Bailiffes wth in three weekes next^t ensuinge.

"Agreed that Henrie Brooke shall haue the house Called the Shipp att the Key ffor one hundred & threescore Pounds w^{ch} monie shalbe Laid out in Lead for the laieinge of Pipes of Lead to bringe the Water to the Towne.

"Agreed that Robt Chapman shall haue A lease of ffalkenham Lands duringe the time in Mr Daies Lease puttinge in good securitie for paiem^t of the Rent & pformance of the Covenants.

"That there shalbe A gage sent ffor to London And that Edm ffurny shalbe gager & attende the next Assemblie to be treated wth all & if then it shalbe thought fitt he shalbe Confirmed & shall haue orders giuen him.

"Ordered that the Brewers shall for the time to come sell there beere to the Inkeps Alehousekeeps & private housekeeps in Barrells half Barrells & ffirkins & in noe other Vessells frō the 24^o of August next.

"Ordered that noe water shalbe granted out frō the Towne untill the same shalbe Laid out in Lead.

"That John Lawrence shall haue Paid him by the Chamberlyns ffortie shillings And frō Michaelmis next ffortie shillings A yeere ffor Readinge & settinge the Salmes att the Lecture."

"Agreed That his highness the Lord Protector shalbe Proclaimed on Saturdaie next beinge St James ffaier daie about three of the Clocke

in the Afternoone & that the Solemnitie shalbe Left to Mr. Bailiffes to doe therein As they shall thinke fitt & the charge shalbe borne by the Towne."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

SPOILATION OF THE SEE OF ELY BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.—15 November 1617. To the Right Honorable S^r ffrancis Bacon Knight Lord Keeper of the greate Seale of England.

Complayneth and sheweth vnto your Lordshipp Launcelote by Divine providence Lord Bishopp of Ely that Elizabeth late Queene of England being minded to take from the see and Bishopricke of Ely diuer Manno^{rs} Lands Tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} of a very great valewe yat to allowe other Manno^{rs} Lands Ten^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} to be for ever thereafter held and enioyed wth the said see and Bishopricke by the Incumbents thereof and to that end and purpose the said late Queene did agree vnder her highnes hand and signature wth Martyn Heton late Bishopp of the said see of Ely in p^ticular what Manno^{rs} Lands and tenements he should Conveye from the sayd see & Bishopricke vnto her highnes her heires and successors, and in recompence thereof what Manno^{rs} Lands tenements tythes and porçons of tythes and hereditam^{ts} her highnes would be pleased to graunt vnto the sayd Bishopp and his successors Bishoppes of Ely for ever.

Such is the succinct statement which a very eminent prelate has left on record of a foul transaction, which had been perpetuated but a few years when the words were penned. Bishop Andrewes, during the time he filled the See of Ely, had occasion to take proceedings against one of the Wentworth family, touching some of the episcopal property in Suffolk, and what I have quoted are the opening words of his Bill of Complaint, to which the precise reference is; Chancery Proceedings, Bills and Answers, Charles I.,* bundle E 27, No. 6. The Bill further states that it was in the forty-second year (Nov. 17, 1599, to Nov. 16, 1600) of the late Queen's reign that the then Bishop "did Conveye and assure in due form of law" to the Queen, the estates she coveted. Those who read the account will not fail to notice, that whilst the estates of which the See was deprived, are said to be of "a very great valewe," Bishop Andrewes is silent as to the worth of those which were given in lieu. This robbery—and, unfortunately, it does not stand alone—is rendered all the more odious by the absurd attempt, which was evidently made, to clothe it with the character of an agreement, voluntary in its inception, and perfected by an equitable exchange.

C. ST. G.

* *Sic*, but the date shows it so placed in error. The title of the suit is Bishop of Ely v. Wentworth.

SUFFOLK PLACE NAMES.

CLASSIFIED AND COMPARED.—II.

<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Ing, Ings, and Inge.</i>
Babergh	Shimpling (1)
Blackbourn	<i>Nil.</i>
Blything	<i>Nil.</i>
Bosmere and Claydon	Ashbocking, Barking, Creeting (3).
Carlford	Bealings (1).
Colneis	<i>Nil.</i>
Cosford	Nedging (1).
Hartismere	<i>Nil.</i>
Hoxne	<i>Nil.</i>
Lackford	Exning (1).
Loes	<i>Nil.</i>
Mutford and	Lothingland <i>Nil.</i>
Plomesgate	Sweffling (1).
Risbridge	Coolinge, Wratting (2).
Samford	<i>Nil.</i>
Stow	Creeting, Exning, Gipping (3).
Thedwestry	Gedding (1).
Thingoe	<i>Nil.</i>
Thredling	<i>Nil.</i>
Wangford	<i>Nil.</i>
Wilford	<i>Nil.</i>

Ing, not terminal.

Babergh	Assington, Waldingfield (2 in 33).
Blackbourn	Barningham, Honington, Rickinghall (3 in 34).
Blything	Aldringham, Heveningham, Huntingfield, Thorington (4 in 55).
Bosnere and Claydon	Helmingston, Helmingham (2 in 31).
Carlford	Waldringfield (1 in 17).
Colneis	Levington (1 in 10).
Cosford	<i>Nil.</i>
Hartismere	Finningham, Gislingham, Redlingfield, Rickingall-Superior, Wetheringsett (5 in 33).
Hoxne	Athelington, Badingham, Bedingfield, Dennington, Fressingfield, Tannington, Worlingworth (7 in 26).
Lackford	Frekingham, Heringswell, Icklingham, Worlington (4 in 17).
Loes	Cretingham, Dallinghoo, Framlingham, Letheringham (4 in 19).

Mutford and Lothingland	Kessingland, Herringfleet (2 in 28).
Plomesgate	Dunningworth (1 in 25).
Risbridge	Kedington, Poslingford (2 in 29).
Samford	Tattingstone (1 in 28).
Stow	<i>Nil.</i>
Thedwestry	Stanningfield (1 in 20).
Thingoe	Chevington, Horningsherth (2 in 20).
Thredling	<i>Nil.</i>
Wangford	Willingham, Shaddingfield, Worlingham (3 in 20).
Wilford	Dalinghoo (1 in 19).

Field.

Babergh	Cockfield, Waldingfield (2 in 33).
Blackbourn	Ashfield, Watesfield (2 in 34).
Blything	Bramfield, Cratfield, Huntingfield (3 in 55).
Bosmere and Claydon	Crowfield, Mickfield, Westerfield (3 in 31).
Carlford	Waldringfield (1 in 17).
Colneis	<i>Nil.</i>
Cosford	Whatfield (1).
Hartismere	Redlingfield (1).
Hoxne	Bedingfield, Bedfield, Fressingfield, Laxfield, Wingfield (5 in 26).
Lackford	<i>Nil.</i>
Loes	Charsfield (1).
Mutford and Lothingland	Pakefield (1).
Plomesgate	Sternfield (1).
Risbridge	Stansfield, Wethersfield (2).
Samford	<i>Nil.</i>
Stow	<i>Nil.</i>
Thedwestry	Bradfield, Stanningfield (1).
Thingoe	<i>Nil.</i>
Thredling	Ashfield (1).
Wangford	Ringsfield, Shaddingsfield (2).
Wilford	Bredfield (1).

Ford.

Babergh	Boxford, Glemsford, Melford (3).
Blackbourn	Culford (1).
Blything	Blythford, Wangford, Yoxford (3).
Bosmere and Claydon	Battisford, Bramford (2).
Carlford	Playford (1).
Colneis	<i>Nil.</i>
Cosford	<i>Nil.</i>

Hartismere	Brockford (1).
Hoxne	<i>Nil.</i>
Lackford	Wangford (1).
Loes	Marlsford (1).
Mutford and	Lothingland Mutford (1).
Plomesgate	Chillesford, Cransford, Orford, Stratford (4).
Risbridge	Kentford, Poslingford (2).
Samford	Stratford (1).
Stow	<i>Nil.</i>
Thedwestry	<i>Nil.</i>
Thingoe	Lackford (1).
Thredling	<i>Nil.</i>
Wangford	<i>Nil.</i>
Wilford	Ufford (1).

EDITH GOWERS.

SUFFOLK CASTLES (p. 329). HAVERHILL.—In John Webb's poem "Haverhill," published 1810, are these lines :—

"Proceed my muse, and quit this fatal dale
 To mount yon hill and breath a keener gale.
 There once a Castle reared its haughty brow,
 And frowned defiance on the vale below :
 * * * * *

But now of former strength no trace is found
 Save an old weedy moat and earthy mound."

—the moat, the mound, and a farm known as "The Castle," still remain ; but beyond this there is nothing locally to *prove* the existence of an ancient feudal edifice. In Minister's account of the possessions of the Duke of Buckingham in Haverhill, Suffolk, dated 12th and 13th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1522) forfeited to the King by Attainder, "the manor value £6 13s. 4d. called 'le Castell' (voç le Castell) in Haverhill" forms a part and is included.

Was "the Castle" merely a small manor carrying to its owner merely the usual manorial rights? Or, was Haverhill Castle one of the four unnamed by Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly out of the *Suffolk Ten*? And if so, is there any record concerning it?

Haverhill.

D. GURTEEN, JUN.

GREAT YARMOUTH CHURCH GOODS, A.D. 1627 (Vol. III., N.S., p. 326.—The following line was accidentally omitted after the word "Horth :"

it. two howre glasses.

C. ST. G.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF
ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH, A.D. 1594—1652. No. IV.

	£	s.	d.
1614.			
Item ffor Sweepings of the Church in the rooffe Allover.	-	-	xvj
Item to Laston for makinge of a Bond to dischargde the parrishe of the Kepinge of Mr. Colsones chyld	-	-	vj
1615.			
Item payd for a grete Bybelle and for a Sarues booke	-	02	09 00
Item payd for bere when the beme was layd Sume is	-	-	4
1616.			
Impr. pd. father pretyman for mending the baldrock of the bell	-	00	01 00
Pd. for a bock of Artecles	-	00	00 06
Pd. toward the reliefe of mayned Solders	-	00	01 00
1617.			
ffor a Carpett for the Comunyon table	-	00	08 00½
ffor the Comysaarye vysyting or. Church boocks and a boocke of Artikles	-	00	01 11
ffor oyle to the bell founder for the chymes	-	-	-
ffor a fflagon pott pd. Woolpett	-	00	08 08
ffor matts abowt the chancell to Kneele on owt of nr. Seats(?)	-	2	0
ffor or. demysion the wyndows & leads were not mended & ffor ye lumber lying abowt ye Church	-	1	6
ffor a Spring Snack to Mr. Gotts pewe dore pd.	-	1	10
1620.			
Paid for the makin the Stollles about the font	-	1	18 0
1621.			
More layd owt for a hower glas	-	-	9
1622.			
More for the degreese of mariage	-	-	2
More for a boke of Artickles	-	-	6
More to the Smyth for mendinge the Chimes	-	6	6
1623.			
pd. for the mayntayning of the Chimes	-	6	6
pd. for Exchanging the Communion potts	-	6	4
pd. for oyle for the Chimes	-	-	5

	£	s.	d.
pd. for mending the pulpett Stayers	-	2	6
pd. for a booke of artycles	-		6
1624.			
ffor maintaining the Chimes	-	6	6
1625.			
Paid to the man that Kepe the chimes in repeariones	-		8
Paid Wardnes Wife for laing forth of ould murten	-	1	6
1626			
Payd the gyner to mend the pulpett	-	00	00 08
Gyven to the men that came owtt of turkye	-	2	0
Payd for trymyng the church and Pulpett	-	5	16 0
[Query, at what Season?]			
Payd for bread and beare for the bayes of proseesion daye	-		8 6
Payd for 4 fanes for the Stepell	-		6 6
Payd goodman ponde for mendinge the beire	-	1	0
Payd for 2 bookes at the faste	-	1	4
[Probably the Plague outbreak is referred to.]			
Payd for reparinge the chimes for the yeare	-		6 6
Payd for Wier for the Chimes	-		1 6
For washing the Church lyninge twise	-		1 4
Payd for a booke of artickeles	-		6
1627			
Payd the boyes when we went of perambellation	-	00	09 00
1628			
For ringinge the beales at news of ye Pliment	-	00	01 02
[This was the third Parliament of Chas. I., which passed the memorable "Petition of Right."]			
For bread & beare at goodie Coulls uppon the perambulation daie for the boyes	-	00	09 00
For monie to the ringers	-		2 6
For making one new windowe at the end of the Chancell and mending the other windowes to hinds	-	1	13 2
1629			
Imp. to Robert Lewese for the beare making	-		4 4
Im payd for the Bread & Bere to the Boyes in perbulatn	-		11 0
Itm payd the Sexton for the ringers the day	-		3 0
Itm for a Key for the Vestre	-		1 0
Itm paid for a Cominion booke to Mr. berd	-		8 2
1630			
Item for beare & bread to the childrem upon the perambulation daie to mother Cowels	-	000	11 01
Item to the ringers the Same daie	-		2 5

	£	s.	d.
1633			
Item for 12,700 of brick at viijs iiijd ye thousen - - -	8	9	0
[From this and other items of a similar kind this year, it would seem that a Church wall was built.]			
1635			
In primis payd the paryter for a booke - - -			6
more payd him for an other Small booke - - -			2
Payd Bittone for a Table and two Stoles - - -	14		0
Payd for the two bookes of Homiles - - -		8	0
Payd for the booke of Cannons & the 5th of November - - -		1	8
Payd for a booke to sett downe the minesters names of <i>Strangers that preach</i> - - -		1	0
[In accordance with Bp. Wren's <i>Injunctions</i> , Art. vi.]			
payd the Glasyer for glasinge the Church round about and for setting up the glasse at the end of the Vestery - - -	01	05	06
Payd for bread & beare for the boyes goinge a preambulation - - -	0	15	0
Payd for Setting up the degrese of Mariadge in the Church - - -			4
Payd for a Silver pattene for the bread at the celibration of the Sacrament - - -	4	9	10
Payd the paynter for whitinge and Stayninge and gildinge and wrightinge in the Church - - -	4	10	0
Payd at the Visitation of the Archbishope of Canterbury - - -	1	15	0
[The Diocese being at the time without a Chief Pastor.]			
Payd the questmens Verdickt - - -	0	3	0
Payd for mendinge holes in the Steple - - -		1	0
Payd for washinge the Church lynnyn and Scouringe the Potts - - -		2	0
Payd for mending a pane in Skrene at the Chancell doare - - -			6
Payd for mending of the Chimes - - -		8	6
Payd for an Aunchent mendinge one the gune powder treason daye - - -	00	04	00

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXVI.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 272).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,153.—Continued.*

TURNOR, L. Watting, &c.	UFFLET
TUTHILL	UFFORD
TWEED	UGGESHALL
TWYWELLE	UHTHOFF
TYDEMAN	ULVESTON
TYE	UMFREVILLE
„ Clopton	UNDERHILL
TYNME	UNDERWOOD
TYRREL	UNGLE
	UPCHER
	UPTON
	USBORNE
UBBESTON	

19,153.

UTBER
 UVEDALE
 VACHE
 VALENCE
 VALENTIA
 VALOINES
 VAN HEYTHUYSEN
 VANNECK
 VAUX, *or* DE VALLIBUS
 VEALE
 VENN
 VENTRIS
 VERDON, Baron of Weobly
 VERE, Earl of Oxford
 " Blakenham
 " Henley
 VERLEY
 VERNON, Aldeburgh
 " Orwell Park
 VERTUE
 VESCI, *or* VESCY
 VESEY, Sibton
 VICLEY
 VICTORYN
 VILLERS
 VILLIERS, Earl of Jersey
 VISDELOE
 VIVONIA
 VOYCE
 VYNAR
 VYSE

19,154.

WABÉ
 WACHESHAM
 WADDINGTON, Cavenham
 WADE, Bildeston
 " Rendham
 " Benhall, Orford, &c.
 " Brundish
 WAFRE
 WAHILL
 WALDEGRAVE
 WALE
 WALERAN
 WALEIS

WALES
 WALFORD
 WALKER, Flixton, Lowestoft, Bungay, &c.
 WALKFARE
 WALL, Grundisburgh
 "
 WALLACE
 WALLER, Ipswich, Ramsholt, &c.
 WALLER, Parham and Wortham
 " Sutton, Hollesley
 WALLIS
 WALOWE
 WALPOLE
 WALSHAM
 WALTER
 WALTON *or* WALETON
 WALWORTH
 WANCY
 WANTON
 WARBURTON
 WARCOPE
 WARD, Broke, Co. Norfolk
 " (PLUMER) Chediston
 " Homersfield and Gorleston
 " Haverhill and Ipswich
 WARDE, Mendham
 WARING
 WARNER, Parham
 " Mildenhall
 WARREN, Earl of Surrey
 " Cavendish
 " Newborn
 " Great Thurlow
 WASCOLIE
 WASCONIA *or* VASCONIA
 WASE
 WASTELL
 WATLINGTON
 WATSON
 WATTS
 WATEVILLE *or* WATERVILLE
 WAUNCY
 WAYMAN
 WAYTH
 WEARG

WEATHERBY	WENYEVE	
WEBB, Elmswell		19,155.
WEBBE, Barham, &c.		
WEDGE	WENYEVE or WYNYEVE	
WEEDING	WASENHAM	
WELBECK	WEST, Cornard	
WELCH	WEST, Lord Delawar	
WELD	WESTERN	
WELDON	WESTHORPE	
WELHOLM	WESTLEY	
WELLESHAM	WESTON, Portland	
WELLES, Lord	„ Poslingford	
WELLS, Exning	WEYLAND	
WELNETHAM	WHARTON	
WENDY	WHELNETHAM	
WENHAM	WHETCROFTE	
WENN	WHETTELL	
WENTE	WHIMPER, Bentley	
WENTWORTH, Nettlestead, Codham, and Gosfield	„ Glevering, Alderton, &c.	
„ <i>alias</i> QUAMFORD,	WHINBURGH	
„ Somerleyton	WHINCOPP	
„ Mendham	WHISTON	
„ Earl of Strafford	WHITBREAD	
„ Somerley	WHITAKER	
	WHITBY	

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH PLATE FORMERLY BELONGING TO WIGGENHALL ST. GERMAIN, co. NORFOLK.—On September 18th, 1889, was sold by Messrs. Cropper and Stewart, of Rugby, in a sale of Lord Torpichen's effects at Dunchurch Lodge, co. Warwick, as lot 220 :—

“A very fine old Communion Flagon, 13½ in. high,
date 1695, engraved with arms, weight about 70 oz.”

It was inscribed, “Ecclesiæ Wiggenhall St: Germain (? consecravit —) Thos. Fenn,” as nearly as I could catch it at a hasty glance.

Whether it was sold in the first instance to defray repairs of the church, or was stolen, in which case recovery could doubtless be made, I know not, but a note in the *East Anglian* may eventually be the means of restoring it to its old parish.

THOMAS JESSON.

[The parish appears to have sold the entire set of Plate in 1878 in order to buy a new Service! (Vide *Norf. Arch.* x. 397.) The Cup and Paten are in the British Museum, having been secured through the instrumentality of the President of the Society of Antiquaries. The “consecravit” is interesting. What other instances of Consecrated Plate are known in connection with East Anglian parishes?—ED.]

PIRATES IN THE NORTH SEA, *temp.* ELIZABETH.—Petition to the Privy Council of the merchants and fishermen inhabiting within the town of Great Yarmouth and in the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, who represent that they

“are greatlie hindered and vtterlie spoyled by piratts that are of late greatlie increased in the north seas wherbie no marchant nor fisherman shall escape their hands, of whom they are not onlie spoyled of their goods but sometymes thrown over the boarde threatened to be hanged, and nayled vnder hutches by meanes wherof they dare not make any further adventure, vnless that by your hono^r pitifull and good meanes they may geve helpe And besids the Jsland shippes shall be in great perrill and hasarde now at their retorne excepte your honnors take some spedie order herin.”

And they pray the lords

“to be a means to the Q. Matie to appoint two of her small shippes to be speedilie set into the seas for the behoof of her highnes poore subjects.”

From *State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth*, Vol. 75, No. 15, the probable date being 1570. Contemporary documents furnish ample evidence, both of the losses inflicted by pirates, and of the commerce which was then carried on between Yarmouth and Iceland.

C. ST. G.

QUERIES.

SAMFORD.—The name of a Hundred in Suffolk, near Ipswich, situated in the angle formed by the rivers Orwell and Stour. Can any correspondent of the *East Anglian* give the meaning of the word, and state when it first became attached to the hundred or district?

C. R. D.

PIN MILL.—That part of the parish of Chelmondiston situated upon the bank of the river Orwell. It is about six miles from Ipswich and from Harwich. Can any one give the meaning of this name, and say when it was first applied to this locality?

C. R. D.

REPLY.

SPONG (p. 326).—May not this word be a corrupt form of the A. S. *Spon*, from whence our own word *spoon* is derived? A narrow strip of land of a V shape bears some kind of resemblance to the narrow splinter of wood or other material, which being broadened at one end we call a spoon.

X. Y. Z.

THE RELIGIOUS GUILDS OF ESSEX.

Sharon Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, says of these guilds: "They seem on the whole to have been friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactions, penal mulcts, and other payments and compensations." The late learned Mr. Toulmin Smith gives a far wider definition, and he was undoubtedly correct in regarding the early guild as an institution of local self help, which, before poor-laws were invented, took the place in old times of the modern friendly or benefit society, but with a far higher aim, because, while it joined all classes together in care for the needy, and for objects of common welfare, it did not neglect the forms and practice of religion, justice, and morality. They were of different descriptions, but all were equally solicitous to provide for the spiritual welfare of the departed brethren. Religious guilds were of course among the earliest of the kind; throughout the Middle Ages they existed in great numbers in every country of Europe where the Catholic religion held sway. We find them everywhere placed under the patronage of the Holy Trinity, or of the Holy Cross, or of certain saints, or of some religious mystery. Their objects and organizations were everywhere identical, and for several centuries remained essentially unchanged. In honour of the patron saints and others, altars were illuminated and prayers were said, property of every description, including land, being given and bequeathed with the object of securing the due performance of these rites in perpetuity. A guild being, no doubt, at first dependent upon the voluntary contributions of its members, the royal license was not required, nor until its members or benefactors had endowed it with land, which by the statute of Mortmain could not be held without the King's consent; and this was never given until after the issue of an *ad quod damnum* writ, upon which a jury was summoned to inquire whether the donation would be injurious to the rights of the crown, and if after all due investigation they returned *non est ad damnum Domini Regis et si Rex concessit*, etc., the Royal license was for a pecuniary consideration generally granted. From the Public Record Office, that great storehouse of our national history, the writer has obtained and translated such a license or warrant granted by Edward iv., in 1478. It, and for that matter, they, for the terms of a number were examined, with the exception of names of persons and places, runs as follows—

From Patent Roll. 17 Edward iv. (1478).

P. S. M. 16.

The King to all to whom, etc., Greeting. Know ye that we have lately understood that certain of our faithful lieges of the parish of Pritwell in the county of Essex, being led and excited by a spirit of devotion to the love of the name of Jesus, have devotedly commenced a

X

certain fraternity or *gild* among themselves and of others desiring to be of that fraternity or *gild*, and with the aid above all of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, and our license in this behalf having been requested, obtained, and had, have proposed to continue the same fraternity, and on behalf of our same lieges it has been most humbly supplicated to us that for the due foundation and establishment of the same fraternity or *gild*, we would deign to grant our license in this behalf. We assenting to the same application of our special grace, and especially that we may subsequently become participators in so pious a work have granted and given as much as in us is to our beloved Thomas Montgomery, Knight, and to John Lucas, clerk, Thomas Bayen, Robert Plomer, Thomas Cok of Pritwell, Thomas Easton, John Hacche, Robert Swete, John Broke, John Frye, Robert Thomson, Richard Kyrkebye, William Shethe, Thomas Wedde, Thomas Castelyn, Stephen Spottyll, Henry Spotell, Richard Tyleworth and John Sterlyng, that they, or any of them who shall survive shall be able to make, found, erect, ordain, and establish to the honour, glory and exaltation of the most sweet name of Jesus, to whom is duly bowed every knee of celestial, terrestrial and infernal beings a certain perpetual fraternity or *gild* of one master and two wardens, persons ecclesiastical or secular, and other persons of either sex whomsoever desiring to be of that fraternity or *gild* at present admitted or henceforth for ever to be admitted brethren and sisters of the same fraternity or *gild* in the parish church of the Blessed Mary of Pritwell in the county of Essex to endure for all future times ; and that the same Master and wardens and brethren and sisters shall be able to augment the same fraternity or *gild* as often as and whenever it shall hereafter seem to them necessary and opportune ; and every year on the feast of Corpus Christi or within the octaves of the same they shall be able to elect and make from themselves one master and two wardens to support the burdens of the affairs touching or concerning the same fraternity or *gild* and to rule and govern the same." Then follow the usual clauses as to the incorporation and a common seal, the ability to acquire lands, etc., "and that the same master and wardens and their successors for ever shall be able to plead and be impleaded by the name of the master and wardens of the fraternity or *gild* of Jesus of Pritwell in the county of Essex." Power is then given to make statutes and ordinances, and to use cloth of one suit of vesture, or the badge (signo) of one suit, and to hold a meeting to eat and drink in a fitting place in the town of Pritwell every year. License also granted to acquire possession (not held of the King in chief) of land for the exhibition and support of one chaplain to perform divine service daily in the church of Pritwell, at the altar of Saint Mary there for the good estate of the King and his Consort, Queen Elizabeth, while they live, and for their souls after their deaths, and for the souls of all the faithful departed ; and for the support of other charges according to the said master, wardens, brethren and sisters. This deed is dated, Westminster, May 7,

by writ of Privy Seal, and for the sum of £21 paid in to the Hanaper.

This fraternity was one of the very numerous societies spread all over England, from Cumberland to Cornwall, which come under the denomination of religious guilds. Unfortunately the statutes of very few exist, but the objects of such associations may be gathered and stated by the citation of one paragraph from the elaborate essay by Dr. Lujo Brentano, in which they are briefly summarized. "The *obsequium religionis* included not only devotions and orisons, but also every exercise of Christian charity, and therefore above all things, mutual assistance of the gild brothers in every exigency, especially in old age, in sickness, in cases of impoverishment, and of wrongful imprisonment, in losses by fire, water, or shipwreck." And our own personal research proves also—by loans when in temporary pecuniary difficulties; by dowries on marriages of females, or on their entering a house of religion; the burial of the dead, and sometimes even the repair of churches, roads, and bridges. It included further, the assistance of the poor and sick, with the visitation and comfort of prisoners not belonging to the gild. And, as in the Middle Ages instruction and education were entirely supplied by the Church, and were considered to be a religious duty, we find among the objects of these parochial guilds the aid of poor scholars, the maintenance of schools, and the payment of school masters. Thus we find the guild standing like a loving mother—providing and assisting at the side of her children in every circumstance of life, caring for them even after death, so that her ordinances as to this last act breathe the same spirit of equality among her children on which all the regulations were founded and which constituted their strength; for in cases of insolvency at death the statutes of every guild insisted upon the funerals of poor members being as elaborate and as much respected as those of the rich. At Colchester any good girl of one of the guilds had an unconditional dowry provided on her marriage, if her father were too poor to provide her with one. By others in the county, pilgrimages to the Holy Land, to Rome, or to St. James of Compostella, were helped and honoured. One guild sent a pilgrim to Canterbury, another a pilgrim to the shrine of our Lady at Walsingham, every year, and so on. It was not infrequent for a number of the poor to be fed on the feast day at the Guild House. By two of the Lincoln Guilds, and one at Colchester, it was ordered that as many poor as there were brothers and sisters of the guild were to be fed on bread, ale, and fish. Some provided beds and attendance for poor strangers. The guild of the Holy Cross in Birmingham built almshouses for the poor of the town; while two other similar associations charged themselves with the repair of certain highways there. Many guilds made large contributions towards the repair of churches; thus the guild of St. Andrew, at Caversham, in Suffolk, bore the charge of repair and sustentation of the church when necessary "*ex consensu fratrum et sororum.*" The confraternity of the Blessed Virgin, at Great Burstead, undertook the

repair of the tower of that church, and attended to the vestments, books, and ornaments. A gift of the confraternity at Pampisforde, in Cambridgeshire, is both curious and typical of the age. Some bushels of barley were given "to put out to increase for the use and repair of the church in the same town, which is in poor condition and partly decayed, and as of necessity in a short time the top of this called the roof must be made anew," and it cannot be done without the aid of the guild, they pray for the sake of God that their goods be not disturbed. The guild at Hatfield Broad Oak contributed to the repair of the high roads. Some of the bequests to the fraternity of Jesus, in Prittlewell, though apparently peculiar, were really of a very common order, and bear reference to feasting; thus Agnes Fry, in her will, proved on the 12th of May, 1502, says, "Item I bequeithe to the aultr' of Jhu in the same church a playn table cloth contayning iij yardes, and the best shete that I have, and a towel. Also I bequeithe to the brotherhood of Jesus in the same town of Prietiwell my second brass pot. . . . Also I bequeithe to the Gild of Jhu in the same town half-a-dozen peutr' vessels." Notwithstanding all the prohibitions against excessive feasting, the guild statutes frequently stating that "not eating and drinking, but mutual assistance and justice were the principal objects of the Guild," there is little doubt that feasting was indulged in to a great extent, and formed as distinct a feature as it does with the municipal and social guilds of the present day. In the *Liber Niger* of the Corporation of London, there is a description of the anniversary feast of the guild of the Holy Cross, at Abingdon, held on the 3rd May, 1445, when they had twelve priests to sing a dirge, for which they gave them four pence a piece. They had also twelve minstrels, who had 2s. 3d. besides their diet and horse meat; while the provisions provided consisted of six calves valued at 2s. 2d. a piece, 16 lambs at 12d. a piece, 80 capons at 3d. a piece, 80 geese at 2d. a piece, 800 eggs costing 5d. the hundred, with many marrow bones, and much cream and flour, besides what the servants and others brought in. After the feast there were pageants and plays to amuse and captivate the senses of the zealous beholders. People of all ranks took part in these parochial guilds, the members having a special livery, or at least a badge to be worn on their festivals and at the great feastings which were so often connected with them. As we have seen, women might become members of the parish guild, but they were, we are inclined to think, generally the wives, daughters, or sisters of the guild-brothers, sharing the advantages and burdens of the guild, but rarely taking part in its administration or councils. The reception of a member depended upon the whole association; pure life and spotless reputation appearing as the condition of guild freedom, the statutes we have seen, demanding no other condition for admission; but each member had to pledge his or her honour, because in an association so closely united the honour of every single member affected as it were the honour of the whole body,

and every member on joining was bound by oath to keep the statutes. In the valuable collection of MSS. belonging to the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, dating from the 13th century, is the very remarkable ledger of the local guild, a fraternity which erected the chapel in the High Street, for the purpose of there maintaining hourly prayers or masses for the souls of the departed "brethoryn and sustoryn" of the confraternity, and in which lamps were continually kept burning, and to which periodical processions were made. The formal admission to the fraternity of this guild of the souls of persons deceased is very curious, and equally so are the fines for their admission as paid by their representatives; for instance in 1474, the soul of Thomas Decon, of Stamford, pewterer, was admitted on payment of seven pewter dishes and ten pewter saucers. In 1478 we find recorded the admission of John Hues, of Stratford, and the soul of Elizabeth his wife, and the souls of their parents, the fine for this family group being a shop in the Middle Row, to remain to the gild after his death. In 1534, twenty pence was paid as an entrance fee for "the sowle of Thomas, foole in the family of the Lady Aune Graye." There can be little doubt but that this practice of enrolling the souls of the departed prevailed to a great extent because in a document belonging to the writer, dated the 10th April, 1523, Richard Pustwell, of Swanscombe, in Kent, directs that his soul may be enrolled in the confraternity of Jesus in that town. Any person might belong to more than one guild, residence in, or connection with the parish being deemed unnecessary. For instance, the Sir Thomas Montgomery, included in the Prittlewell warrant, resided at Faulkbourne Hall, and had no connection or interest whatever with Prittlewell. Being a great favourite with the monarch, his name was probably inserted at the instigation of the king as a mark of royal favour, and perhaps a cheap recognition of services rendered. The festivals of the guilds were usually held on the day of the patron saints, a chief feature of the celebration beyond the procession, and the attendance at church, and the all important feast was generally the performance of some scriptural piece, or a miracle play. This was especially the case with the guild of the Lord's Prayer at York, and of Corpus Christi at Beverly, and of that of St. Mary at Billericay, in Essex. This latter guild rejoiced in the possession of a fine wardrobe of costumes. Among the churchwardens' accounts of the surrounding parishes are many entries of sums paid to the guild at Billerica for the "hyre" of their "garments." The Chelmsford players frequently availing themselves of the rich store at Billericay. The Reformation in the 16th century interfered greatly with the parochial guilds of England. All their benevolence weighed as nothing against the cruelty and rapacity of that eminently religious monarch, the youthful and avaricious sixth Edward, who in the management of ecclesiastical affairs had imbibed somewhat too much of the spirit of his father. Under the pretext of the application of the endowments to superstitious uses,

an Act of Parliament was easily procured for the confiscation of all the property of these religious and charitable institutions to the king's use. All these literally provident societies in the kingdom were broken up, populous parishes were deprived of an endowed assistant clergy, and a very large number of parochial schools permanently closed. They were not in any sense superstitious foundations; priests might belong to them, and did so, but it was in a private capacity. The guilds were lay bodies and existed for lay purposes—to enable those who belonged to them, rightfully and faithfully, to fulfil their neighbourly duties as free men and women of a free country in the spirit inculcated by Holy Scripture. It is quite true that as the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs of counties, and some, if not all, public bodies have to this day a chaplain, so these old guilds as we have seen, took measures and made payments to bring the rites of religion more certainly within the reach of their members. Such action was one of the most natural of the consequences following from their existence and character, but it most certainly did not convert them into the superstitious bodies it pleased the plunderers of the period to term them. They little cared that a very considerable portion of the income of these guilds had been expended in such good works of charity as we have fully described. They thought as little, and cared as little for the inevitable result—spiritual, mental, and bodily destitution of many thousands of their fellow creatures—as did Henry VIII., when he handed over the monasteries and abbeyes of England to pillage and to ruin.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, B.A., F.S.A.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO EAST ANGLIA.—*Lyminge Kent* Sacred to the memory of | MARGARET ANNE, youngest daughter of | William Honywood Esq^r. of Sibton, | in this parish, and Marks-Hall, *Essex* | she died the 1st of October 1831 | aged 30 years | beloved and lamented by a numerous | circle of relatives and friends. | [white marble tablet on N. Wall of Chancel. Capitals.]

[A brass plate on the organ in this church states that—"This organ was presented to the parish church of | Lyminge A.D. 1852, by the Rev^d. G. Price, A.M.; | formerly Rector and Vicar of this parish."]

Lichfield Cathedral Sacred to the memory | of the Rev^d. JOHN NEWLING B.D. canon residentiary of this cathedral | chaplain to the right honourable Lord Viscount Sydney | and Rector of Ditchingham in Norfolk | who departed this life July 1st 1838 aged 76 years | leaving a widow a son and two daughters to deplore his loss | he was a truly great man and a strong pillar of the church | his talents and valuable acquirements particularly in heraldic knowledge | in which he was preeminent added to the most courteous | and engaging manners will be long remembered

and honoured | by all who had the happiness of knowing him | his remains were interred on the north side of this cathedral | near his youngest and beloved daughter Caroline Frances | who died in March 1823 aged seven years | he delighted to help the fatherless and him that had | none to help him | kindness meekness and comfort were in his tongue if there be any virtue | and if there be any praise he thought on these things | his widow ANN FRANCES NEWLING died July 16th 1881, aged 92 years. | [In capitals last 4 lines (of *his* epitaph) smaller. Mural tablet, E. Aisle of S. Transept.]

Bournemouth, St' Peter Redeemed unto God | by thy blood | Rev. Francis James | Jameson | Rector of Coton | [Cambridgeshire] Born Sep. 13. 1828 | Died Feb. 6. 1869. | [White marble cross; Churchyard.]
R. H. EDLESTON.

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS FROM OLD WILLS.

FUNERALS IN REFORMATION DAYS.—No. II.

Having indicated the marvellous change of religious thought respecting death and the future welfare of the departed as manifested in its fulness in the sixteenth century—a change from the anxious penitent who craves for the prayers and intercessions alike of saints and angels and his fellow men, to the confident testator who has no mistrust of his salvation, and no cares respecting the health or wealth of his soul—we will now see what the old wills tell us of the gradual transformation which these altered views effected in the religious rites which accompanied the burial of the dead. These modifications are the more interesting as witnessing on the one hand to the progress of the Reformation in men's minds, as time went on, and on the other, to survivals of pre-Reformation thought when the movement was more or less at an end.

The first effect of the new learning, as testified in wills written at the close of Henry the Eighth's reign was more logically to define, and by defining to simplify, dogma. In other words their theology became more exact. And in the obsequies they provided for, the sermon became a special feature: one that by degrees overshadowed all the rest. Dame Elizabeth Payton, of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, writes as follows 21 Novr, 1545 [P.C.C. 6 Alen], and we may remark in passing how very much a little money would purchase in those days.

"My soule to Allmyghtyfull god, the Saviour and redemer of me and all the worlde, beseeching the blissidd and holly virgin mary, with all the holly companye of heuen, to pray for me, that the rather by there good prayer my soule maye the sewner come to the ffruycion of christes presence Every preste that shalbe at my buryall,

being at dirige, that doth singe and saye masse for my soule shall haue sixpence, and euery clerke ij^d, and euery childe in the quier, one penny, withe refresshing of meate and drynke; And in lyke wyse at my monethe day, w^t lyke refresshing of meate and drynke. Also I will that there be provided agaynst my monethe daye a discrete and well learned man, to th'entent that he may make a godly Sermonde, for the edyfyinge of the people that shalbe gathered together in the Church that daye. Item, I will that there shalbe provided at my costes and charges twelue torches, for the whiche I will that there shalbe twelue poore men to hold them; and euery of them to haue ij^d at my ffunerall daye, and lykewyse at my monethe daye, w^t the refresshing of meat and drynke; and also I will that eche of them to haue a blacke gowne with a hodd, to serue for both the dayes; and after the monethe daye be past, that then I will the foresaide xij torches shall remayne to the use of the church, there to be occupied in the hono^r of god at high feastes as is accustomed An honest prist to synge in the church for my soule by the space of one hole yere next after my decease."

Now let us compare these directions with those of a testator four years later, and mark the subtile departures effected in that time. Dame Brydgett, Lady Marney of Lytle Horkysley, in Essex, 16 Sept^r., 1549, in the third year of King Edward the Sixth, bows loyally to the new laws, albeit a Catholic of the old school.

"My soule to the blessed Trynytie, to o^r lady Saynt Mary and to all the company of Heven My body to beryed in xxiiij oures next after my decease, yf yt so conveniently may be, w^toute any greate pompe or veyne glory. Itm I wolle there be souge by note, before my buryall a dirige, and vppon the day of my buryenge I wolle there be souge soche s^rvice as ys sett oute or appointed by the King's booke to be vsed at buryalls, w^t so many preests and clerks as myne executours shall thinke convenyent; and eu^ry preest to have xij^d; and eu^ry clerck beynge a man helpynge to synge iiij^d; and eu^ry chylde beynge a synger and helpynge to synge ij^d. Itm I wolle that there be at my buryenge xij poore men and in the s^rvice tyme to be well and devoutly occupied and eu^ry of them to have iiij^d. Itm I wolle myn execto^r kepe my moneth day in the said pisshe church of lytle Horkesley, where I wolle have song a dirige w^t soche s^rvice as ys sett oute by the Kings booke, and eu^ry preest, clerck, and chylde that can synge to have for their labo^r as yt ys appointed for my buryenge, and to have there also xij poore men to be well and devoutly occupied eu^ry of them Itm I wolle myn executours kepe my yeres mynde where I shalbe beryed; and there to be done in eu^ry thinge as yt ys appointed at my buriall, or better as they shall thinke convenyent. And yf yt so be that they cannot be suffred by the Kyngs lawes, then I wolle that all soche so^mes of money as shoulde be there distybuted for diriges, or soche s^rvice, be geven to the poore people of lytle Horkesley where most nede ys A preest of good and honest conu^sacon to praye for my soule and all

my frends soules, yf the Kyng's lawes wolle so suffre yt. And yf yt cannot be suffred by the King's lawes, than I wolle that the money shoulde be so given to such a preest for the sayd ij yerres be distrybuted by myn executours in dedes of Charytie to poore folke; pte therof in mendyng of high wayes, and in other dedes of Charitie, as myne executors shall see occasyon or cause for the profite of my soul."

The year that saw the burial of Lady Marney, witnessed a funeral of great solemnity, but distinctly on Reformation lines, as planned in the will of Richard Doo, Citizen and Salter of London, 3 Feb., 1548, o.s. [P.C.C. 29 Populwell]. He writes:—"And as consūyng my buriall, I will that I haue prests and clerks to singe some laudable songe in Englishe, at my going to Church, to the laude and prayse of god, and to there edifyng that hears the same; and also to have one sermound made by some honest lernyd man, as Doctor Tung, yf he be in the citie And he to exorte all the people there pnt to praye for me, and to saye yff there be any there or ells where that I have afended in acte, woorde, or dede, at any tyme, I shall praye hym to desire them to forgive me, and I of my pte forgive them."

And this, indeed, seems to have been the usual order of the Burial of the Dead in King Edward's days, although, doubtless, there was a marked difference in the obsequies of those who wished "to be buried as wormes meate," and those who still spoke of the "infinite pity of Mary." The directions of Richard Canysby, of London, grocer, 10th March, 1549 [P.C.C. 20 Bucke], are noticeable in this connection. Commencing with a theological preamble, he proceeds to say, "As concernyng my mortale body I will yt lye in the myddell of the saide church (St. Mary Woolchurch if I die in London) agenst the pulpet in coffyne myn executors and also overseers shuld followe th' ordre hereof. That ys thus to haue xij psons of prests and clarks, and in the settinge of the dead corps to singe in therwith going in the Englishe tong the salmes of Dauid, or the songe or salmes they thinke good, that yt may be to the honor of god. And that ther be apoynted a well learnyd man to make at the same tyme and ower a Sermonde, which I wolde you to giue hym instruction that hit be holy depending at that tyme vpon the deade and last daye; to put the people in a remembrance of all things of that onely. And for his paynes I will you to giue hym tenne shillings. Also for the s'uice or order of the church, let it procede to the ereducion of the people as myche as you maye or cane, singing all in ynglishe. And as for all other serymones I will haue none done at all: but the poore folks that shulde bere the light to haue my Armes in skoutchyns in the stede of the lights; and with the bells also soundinge accordinge vnto th' order of the Citie. Also the foure beddells for the setting of the poore in good order, w^t all things accordingle to the use."

With Philip and Queen Mary upon the throne, there was, doubtless, a revival of ancient ceremonial and use. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth we have but scanty directions as to interments. Prayers for

the departed were not infrequently desiderated ; sometimes legatees were asked for them, sometimes the poor, and sometimes the Parson of the parish. Allusion is made to the "Commemoration of all sowles called Sollomes daye."

One will indicate some one survival of old church order, and one, another. That of Richard Bennett, of Bucknell in Oxfordshire, 21 Nov., 1580 [P.C.C. 5 Harrington], is instructive, both as to what was retained, and to what was lacking. It proceeds—"My body to be buried in the chancel. . . . Vnto euery parishe clarke that is attendaunt at my ffunerall with his surplesse on his backe, twelue pence. Item I giue to euery parish preist or minister that shalbe attendaunt at my ffunerall with his suplesse vppon his backe, twoe shillings. Item I giue to euery benefeid man being either vicar or person, beyng resident on his benefice, attendinge vppon my ffunerall with his surplesse on his backe, three shillings and four pence. Item I giue vnto some one Auncyent benefeid man which shall bury my Bodie, attendinge vppon my ffunerall with his surplesse on his backe, fyue shillings. All which preists and clarkes I will shall fetch my Bodie from my house in their saied comely habitts vnto the Church and there to remayne vnto the Sermon be ended, and my bodie buried, in theire habitts. . . . Some publike preacher or learned man to preache To the lame and poore ympotent people, straungers, that shall resorte to see my bodie buried, and heare the sermon, and vse them selues orderlie, fortie shillings ; so that they giue not aboue fower pence to eache one of them."

As late as the year 1600 bequests are given "to clarke and sexton and their companie for making the grave, singing of salmes, ringing and other paynes taking at the buriall" [Thomas ffulser, of Disse, P.C.C. 66 Wallop]. But the tendency was all the other way. Still high churchmanship survived, and the funeral which satisfied the cultured man of patristic leanings down on the confines of the eighteenth century, is indicated in a few touches in the will of Tobias Blossse, a clergyman, of Belstead, in Suffolk [Arch. Suff. A^o. 1694]. He desires—

"to be buried with torches in the night in the Ile of Belstead church near my dear father. The Ile to be laid in black round one yard from the sealing. . . . The overseer of the poor and the poor with a minister to goe into y^e Ile and pay the poor at my good fathers grave stone and then all to kneel down and the minister at the gravestone to say the prayers of the church with the prayer for Christs Holy Catholieke Church."

A prayer, it need scarcely be added, which blesses God's holy Name for all His servants departed this life in His faith and fear, and can be said with the intention that they and we may finally be partakers of His heavenly kingdom.

J. J. MUSKETT.

A SUFFOLK SUPERSTITION.—Something like the following conversation passed the other day between a friend of mine, and an old Suffolk gamekeeper. My friend had been suffering from rheumatism, and on this day was complaining of being more stiff than usual. "Well, Sir," said the old man, "do yow carry a potatoe in your pocket." My friend replied that he had never heard of that as a remedy for rheumatism." "Well, Sir, do ye try it. I have carried one in my pocket for many years. Only, mind ye, Sir, it must be stolen. Yow must get it out of a neighbour's field." And upon this the keeper produced out of his pocket an ancient potatoe, black with age, dry and hard as a racket ball. "Well, Keeper, has it cured your rheumatism?" "I do'ent exactly know, Sir, but I hav'nt had much of it lately."

D.

CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK.

No. XLIX.

CERTIFICATES OF CHURCH GOODS IN SUFFOLK (including certain Essex parishes), *temp.* EDWARD VI.

Blackborne Hundred :

Langham : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells ij. Sancts Bells j
 Westowe : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells iiij
 Rykyngale inferior : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij.
 Sancts Bells j
 Norton : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Yexforthe Thorpe : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells ij
 Ashefeld pva : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells iiij
 Lyvermer pva : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Honyngton : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Hyndercley : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz and ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Knetshall : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Barnyngham : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij
 ffeltham [? ffelcham] : Chalice one, wayinge x oz ij qz—Great Bells iiij
 ffacknam Magna, Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells ij
 Barnam Gregorye : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells ij
 Emswell : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij
 Sapston : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells ij
 Troston : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz—Great Bells ij
 Stowlangtofte : Chalice one, wayinge x oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Wordswell : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz ij qz—Great Bells ij
 Wattysfeld : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Stanton Nether : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz qz—Great Bells ij
 Stanton off : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz—Great Bells ij
 Vngham : Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells ij

Barneh^am Seynt Marten : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j.

Bardwell : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iiij

Cone westō : Chalice one, wayinge xioz iiij qz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j.

Walsham : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Ewston : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j

Ashefeld Magna : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij

Yxsford : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz—Great Bells v. Sancts Bells j

Culforde : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Hopton : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij

Hexworthe : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells iij

Weston : Chalice one, wayinge w^t ledd xvij oz di—Great Bells iiij

Hunston : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz qz—Great Bells iij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate ccccxvii oz
		Great Bells cxj
		Sancts Bells vi

Thedwardstre Hundred :

Tostock : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

Welth^am Magna : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz qz di—Great Bells ij

Barton Magna : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells iiij

ffornh^am Sc^t Martyn : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz di—Great Bells iij

Bradfeld Sc^t Clare : Chalice one, wayinge v oz di—Great Bells iij

Wolpett : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz di—Great Bells v

Lyvermere magna : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells iij

ffornham Genofeye : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells ij

Ampton : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iij

Tymworthe : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz qz—Great Bells iij

Bradfeld Combusta : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iij qz—Great Bells iij

Ratelsden : Chalice one, wayinge xx oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

Stamsfelde : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij

Drynkeston : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz iij qz di—Great Bells iiij.

Sancts Bells j.

Rowh^am : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz qz di—Great Bells iiij

Pakenam : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iij. Sancts Bells j

Weltam pva : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz qz di qz—Great Bells iij

Payton : Chalice one, wayinge v oz qz—Great Bells iij

ffeltham : Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz—Great Bells iiij

Bradfeld Sc^t George : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz qz—Great Bells iij.

Sancts Bells j.

Roshebroke : Chalice one, wayinge iiij oz di—Great Bells iij

Thurston : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz di—Great Bells iij

Hedgeset : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz iij qz—Great Bells iiij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate ccxlvij oz qz di
		Great Bells lxxviij
		Sancts Bells iij

Laxforde Hundred :

Myldenayle : Chalice two, wayinge xlix oz di—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j.

Barton : Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j.

Wrydlyngton : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz—Great Bells iiij

Downh^m : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells ij

Waynforde : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz—Great Bells iiij

Tvdnam : Chalice one, wayinge xxiiij oz—Great Bells iiij

Heryngswell : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iiij

Earswell : Chalice tooe, wayinge xxviiij oz—Great Bells vj

frakenh^m : Chalice one, wayinge xxiiij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j.

Cavenh^m : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iiij

Ickelyng^m Seynt Jemys : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij

Icklyng^m all Seynts : Chalice one, wayinge xxiiij oz di—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j.

Lakenheth : Chalice one, wayinge w^t ledd xviiij oz—Great Bells iiij

Brandon fferrye : Chalice one, wayinge xv oz di—Great Bells iiij

Elvedene : Chalice one, wayinge vj oz di—Great Bells iiij

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate cccxliij oz Great Bells lviij Sancts Bells iiij
---------------------------------	---	---

Eycenyng Half Hundred :

Newmarkett : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

Eycenyng : Chalice one, wayinge xxij oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

S ^m To ^{ls}	{	Plate xxxiiij oz Greate Bells vj Sancts Bells ij
---------------------------------	---	--

Thyngo Hundred :

Hargrave : Chalice one, wayinge iiij oz—Great Bells iiij

Chevyngton : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells iiij

Hengrave : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij

Halstede : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells j

Westlie : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz—Great Bells iiij

Rede : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz qz di—Great Bells iiij

Ycworthe : Great Bells iiij

Saxh^m Magna : Chalice one, wayinge ix oz iiij qz—Great Bells iiij

Lakforde : Chalice one, wayinge viij oz di—Great Bells iiij

fornh^m all S^{ts} : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij

Brockley : Chalice one, wayinge xij oz—Great Bells j

Hornyngethe Magna : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij

Whepstead : Chalice one, wayinge vij oz j qz—Great Bells j

Barrowge : Chalice one, wayinge x oz—Great Bells iiij. Sancts Bells j

flemptō : Chalice one, wayinge xj oz—Great Bells iiij

Ryshebye: Chalice one, wayinge xiiij oz di—Great Bells iiij
 Nolton: Chalice one, wayinge x oz qz—Great Bells iiij
 Saxsh^am pva: Chalice one, waynge xv oz—Great Bells iiij
 Burye Scte Jamez: Chalice one, wayinge xvj oz qz—Great Bells v
 Burye Marye: Chalice two, wayinge xxviiij oz—Great Bells vj

S^m To^{ls} { Plate c^{xx}iiij. vij. oz di qz
 { Great Bells LXij
 { Sancts Bells j

S^m total:

off { Plate vi^m. iiij. oz iiij. qz. di.
 { Greate Bells M.DC.LXIX.
 { Sancts Bells iii^{xx}j. v.

Thomas Wentworth

John Jernegan Willm Waldegūe P. Cornwaleys
 Owyn Hoopton T. Goldynghm

CALENDAR OF EARLY SUFFOLK WILLS.—IPSWICH REGISTRY
 A.D. 1444—1620.

Tabula testamentorum probat ab Anno Dñi 1458 usq3 ad Annum 1477,
 [N.B. 1464 omitted or lost.]

D.

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Robti	Dolfyn	de	Carlton Colville	7
Roberti	Doggitt	de	Mendham	9
Thome	Durrante	de	Northales	15
Johannis	Deynes	de	Tattingstone	22
Johannis	Dulking	de	Heveninghm	32
Honrici	Deereing	de	Blundston	35
Johannis	Dymor	de	Baddinghā	43
Johannis	Dawes	de	Mendham	eod
Simoni	Dryver	de	Martleshā	53
Thome	Denington	de	Baddinghā	59
Willm	Dux	de	Glemham	65
Willm	Dowsing	de	Laxfield	68
Thome	Dobson	de	Northales	eod
Beatricis	Dow	de	Yoxford	70
Thome	Dowe	de	Beccles	76
Joanne	Drewry	de	Sipton	89
Willm	Dokeling	de	Stradbroke	101
Rose	Dey	de	Gipwici	105
Alicie	Doggett	de	Benacre	116
Robti	Drewry	de	Sibton	119
Johannis	Den	de	Eston bavent	122
Johannis	Dennett	de	Est bergholt	124

<i>Name of Testator.</i>			<i>Abode.</i>	<i>Folio.</i>
Johannis	Dale	de	Trimley	127
Margarete	Day	de	Wingfield	134
Sexburge	Daniell	de	Estbergholt	138
Johannis	Dobbes	de	Ingate	142
Willimi	Debnam	de	Rushmer	147
Willimi	Debnam	de	Rushmer	eod
Johannis	Daye	de	Woodbridge	155
Johannis	Davye	de	Bungay	169
Roberti	Dofte	de	Boyton	181
Johannis	Dubby	de	Worlinghã	184
Thome	Day	de	Benhall	eod
Richardi	Dryver	de	Belings	185
Johannis	Dye	de	Gipwico	190
Willimi	Debbill	de	Offeton	197
Adeemi	Dolfyn	de	Carlton Colvile	198
Johannis	Digg	de	Kellshall	199
Willimi	Dale	de	Burstall	212
Roberti	Dryver	de	Hasketon	eod
Edwardi	Dux	de	Wickham M'kett	221
Johanne	Doggett	de	Sudborne	226
Willimi	Dryver	de	Burgh	eod
Robti	Debnam	de	Cobdoke	eod
Robti	Derham	de	Baddingham	241
Margete	Day	de	Codenham	247
Robti	Dade	de	ffrezingfeild	eod
Willimi	Dubbing	de	Laxfeild	250
Johanne	Davy	de	Sibton	253
Johannis	Depping	de	Gipwico	258
Avicie	Dornawret	de	Hallisworth	265
Marione	Danie	de	Eyke	eod
Richi	Dubbing	de	ffrostenden	268
Willimi	Dodson	de	Sutton	271
Katherine	Ditcher	de	Aldburgh	274
Robti	Dannett	de	Trimley	275
Johannis	Dale	de	Carlton Colvile	eod
Johannis	Daniell	de	Grundburgh	283
Robti	Dodd	de	Copdocke	286
Joanne	Duckett	de	Lowstofte	eod
Alicie	Danston	de	Southelmhã	306
Willimi	Dowe	de	Stratford	307

(To be continued.)

SUFFOLK CHURCH NOTES (p. 341).—The words "de nonvell," on line 7, should of course be read "de nouvell" or anew.

WALTER RYE.

PARISH OF CODDENHAM, Co. SUFFOLK, SURVEYOR'S
ACCOUNTS, 1773—1780.

In 1773 the "Moneys Disburst on y^e Parish Acct" include the following—

	£	s.	d.
Oct ^r . 28. By wideing Kettle Lane the 1 st field 28 Roods put out a 5 ^a p ^r Rood and 5 ^a 3 ^d over	-	7	5 3
To Burman for Ethers & Stakes	-		19 6
To M ^r . Aldred for carting Bushes & Ethers	-		13 0
Keeping the Accts	-		7 0
Cash & Expences at Claydon	-		2 6
Expences at y ^e Crown	-		5 0

The tools belonging to the parish consisted of

"3 Town picks & a Scythe to plash Hedges"

The next year's account is thus headed

An Account of the Monies Disburst by Tho^s Barnard Deputed
Surveyor of the Highways of the Parish of Coddenham

The first item is—

	£	s.	d.
Salery for Bareing the Office	-	4	4 0
and the last—for entering the Accounts	-		7 0

They are thus attested his

Thomas **B** Barnard

Mark.

The Balance carried over to the next year is called "Town Stock."

(See *East Anglian*, N.S., Vol. II., p. 84.)

In 1775 the Account closed with Cash in Hand - 0 00 2½

In 1778 this item occurs—had of Jo^s Bruce a Jag* of - 0 1 0

Stone to pay his Rate - - - 0 1 0

The Rev. Nicholas Bacon was one of the Surveyors from 1775 to 1780.

Coddenham.

G. M. LUMMES.

* Jag,—a small quantity—less than a load.

REPLIES.

PIRATES IN THE NORTH SEA, *temp.* ELIZ. (*E. A.*, N.S., Vol. III., p. 360).
—See more as to this at p. 84, of Rye's *Popular History of Norfolk*.

A. B. C.

CHURCH DEDICATIONS. THORNHAM, Co. NORFOLK (p. 294).—The other day while turning over the pages of Vol. XVIII. of "The Penny Post" (Parkers, 1868), I found the Church of Thornham alluded to as the Church of *St. Margaret*. It is strange that the neighbouring Church of Holme, if really dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, should have been at any time in possession of a flagon inscribed "*St. Margaret*." Can any explanation be offered?

Z.

A BONDSMAN'S WILL AND PROPERTY.

From the L'Estrange collections in my library I copy the following extract from the Court Roll of Kenninghall Manor, showing the way in which the wills of bondsmen were proved in their Lord's Court.

WALTER RYE.

Kenyng hale Curia cum leta ibm ten^r die Venis p^r post festum Reliquar^e Anno regni Regis Henrici Octauⁱ Tricesimo t^cio

3rd Skin

Ad hu^c Cur vener Thomas Seffrey f Willms Seffrey fil Robti Seffrey nat dñi de sanguine * nup defunct^r e ptuler e exhibuer Testm et vltimam volunt^r euismⁱ Robti Cui e tenor sequit^r in hunc modum In the name of god Amen I Robt Seffrey of Kenyng hale the xvij day of the moneth of July in the xxxij yere of ou^r soveign lorde that nowe is heury theight by the grace of god Kyng of ynglond e of ffraunce defender of the ffeith lorde of Irlond e in erth sup^rme heade of the Churche of ynglond make this my Testament e last Wylle vnder this Mane' folloyng. ffirst I bequeth my soule to Almyghty god e my body to (be) buried in the Churche yarde of Kenyng hale Also I bequeth to the high Aulter for my tithes neclygently forgotten xx^d. Itm I bequeth to Alys my Wiff Sixe m^ke in money vnder this forme folloyng that is to saye eu^y yere xij^s iiii^d till the hof^t som be payde Also I Will that Alys my Wiff haue her t Chamber wthin my place as long as she kepe her vnmarrid And she e if my son Willm e his Wiff cannot Agree then theye to fynde her A Chamber wthin the towne of Kenyng hale Also she to haue A Combe of Brede Corne e ij Combz of malt eu^y yere as long as she kepe her vnmarrid Also I bequeth to John Seffrey my son xl^s in money || A Cowe e iij sheepe Also I bequeth to Thomas Seffrey my son vj^s viij^d Also I will that Thom's Seffrey e Willm Seffrey my sonnes do occupie forme And I Will ther be doon e bestowed for me at my buryeng xx. Witnesse of this fr John forest Robt Newett John Blasy Richard Churchman e othere

P^rtuler' eciam quodd^m Inventorym de Omibz bonis et Catallis q̄ fu^r dei Robti Seffrey a^ppe p Robtm Tanner Edm Peerson f Johem Gothe valore quor^e bon' et Cata^{ll} excend ad sūme xijⁱ xiijs vjd put in eodm Inventorio rotlo hui ? Cur' Annex' plenius continet^r e appareri pot'it it Dns p Robtm Holdoche Arm^gu supius fuⁱ concessis necno comisis Administra^r bonor^e et Catallore pdict^r exe^d Supdict in formⁱ juris Jurat Ad bene e fidelis exequem bona e Cefeore supdict^r scdm formam Testi p^d necnon dcm Testm in Omibz pformand e pimplend^e et p hmoi Administr^r hend dei execu^r dan^t dno de f^m vt in Capite.

Then follows an entry recording the release of dower by the Widow in consideration of the six marks left to her by her husband's will being duly paid, and after that should be exhausted an annuity of 6/8 and 5/- for her Chamber.

* Exhibico nat' d'ni de sanguine.

† Administrix bon comp'.

Then after that skin follows the Inventory.

Kenyingale The Inventorie of all the gooder Catatt^e of Robt Seffrey bond
of blode to the lorde of the mañe there made the xvijth
daye of July in the xxxijth yere of King henry theight.

	s.	d.
ffirst for iij milche nete - - - -	xxx	
Itm for a Bullok e ij Calvys - - - -	xij	iiij
Itm for xvij shepe - - - -	}	xx
Itm for x lambs - - - -		
Itm for iij marys a horse e a mare colte - - - -	xxvj	viiij
Itm for ij Acrez e a halfe of whete - - - -	xij	iiij
Itm for ij Acrez of Rye - - - -	vj	viiij
Itm for x acrez of Barlye - - - -	xx	
Itm for ij Acrez e a halff of peeses - - - -	iiij	iiij
Itm for the hempe of halff a Busshell (?) - - - -	}	vj
Itm for * xx ^{or} hempe shoues e lode of heyy - - - -		
Itm for A Cocke e x hennes xij Checonnys - - - -	ij	
Itm for x heyves of beone - - - -	}	vj
Itm for x lode of Woode - - - -		
Itm for iij ledders † - - - -	ij	
Itm for xij Chesys - - - -	ij	
Itm for vj ^{li} of Wax e a galon of hony - - - -	iiij	iiij
Itm for one ffether bedd a bolster ij Coutytt ^e ij peyer of Shetz - - - -	iiij	
Itm for a cofir ij cot ^e one Dublett one peyer of hosen ij Shirtz - - - -	vj	viiij
Itm for a Ketill of viij gallonnys - - - -	ij	
Itm for a Ketill of iij gallons - - - -		xij
Itm for ij pewter platts - - - -		vj
Itm for a Brasse pott of ij Gallonnys - - - -		xij
Itm for a fryeng panne e a spete - - - -		xvj
Itm for a Stepyng fatt e ij Stande - - - -		xl
Itm for ij payles one bushell e A fanne - - - -	}	xvj
Itm for a Spynnyng Whele - - - -		
Itm for a Shodde Curte - - - -		x
Itm for a plowgh w ^t the yernys ‡ - - - -	}	xiiij
Itm for harnes for iij horses - - - -		
Itm for a peyer of barrowes - - - -		ij
Itm for iij busshett ^e of whete - - - -	}	vj
Itm for x busshell ^e of malt - - - -		
Itm for A peyer quernes - - - -		xij
Itm in money - - - -		xlvj
Itm iij Stone of Wolle - - - -		ix
Itm in Wedge of § yerne vij a - - - -		
Sale of yerne ij Wymbill ^e a cuttyng sawe a belt ij hachett ^e } a hoke ij Sythe - - - -	ij	viiij

: : : | : . . | :: | S^m xijth xiiijth vj^d

* A score.

† Ladders.

‡ Harness?

§ Iron.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF SUSANNAH WARD, LATE OF NORTH WALSHAM, Co. NORFOLK.

Susannah Ward late of N. Walsham, but now of St. Mildred within the City of London widow. To my cousin John Withers of N. Walsham flowerman £10. Unto his 4 children Bridget Withers his eldest dau. Ann Withers the 2^d. dau. Joseph W. his son and Susannah W. the youngest child of the aforesaid John Withers and Ann Withers his late wife £100 to be Equally divided Unto Mary Johnson wife of William Tower Johnson of Plumstead in the said county of Norfolk the sum of £50.

To my cousin Sarah Ward of N. Walsham widow an annuity of £3 payable half yearly Unto my good friend and acquaintance Thomas Graham of Bucklersbury in the City of London warehouseman all the rest and residue . . . said Thomas Graham sole Exor. dated 23 June, 1766. Susannah Ward widow. Witnesses John Eaton, Sarah Eaton, Margaret tomas.

My best negligée and Coat with white silk Quilted Coat Brussels Lace fly caps viz: two with best Lace Ruffles Broad Brussels Lace Handkerchief please to bestow on Mrs. Johnson of Plumstead in Norfolk the wife of Wm Tower Johnson my black negligée and Coat with white Callicoe Rund Coat my plain Book Muslin Cap Ruffles and Handkerchief with worked Apron and Ruffles to Mrs. Mary wife of John Moy now living at Brisley in Norfolk the rest of my wearing apparel with Green Cloth Habit &c to Mr. Withers children at North Walsham Mill co. Norfolk.

Will and Codicil of Susannah Ward late of Battersea Co: Surrey widow decd. was proved 11 April 1775.

Fol. 316^b. Arch. of Surrey (Vol. 1770—1777).

SOME NORFOLK MSS.—We have been favoured by Mr. Walter Rye, with a copy of his sumptuous folio Catalogue of Fifty of the Norfolk mss. in his Library at Winchester House, Putney, a volume issued in the interests of the genealogy and antiquities of the county. The book fully justifies its existence, and is a valuable addition to local topography. Some of the more important of these mss. have passed to Mr. Rye, from the Frere sale, notably the Norris Collections, and the Church Notes of Thomas Martin and others. The reproduction of a letter of Blomefield, from his original Entry Book for the *History of Norfolk* (from Dawson Turner's Library), together with a copy of his book-plate, forms an interesting page. Mr. Rye's collection is rich in armorial mss., others again are embellished with curious sketches, which Mr. Rye has reproduced.

An appendix of illustrations includes a N.W. view of St. Benet's Abbey Gateway, Rising Castle, Norwich Castle, &c.

We incidentally learn, from a brief note, that it is not unlikely a "Feet of Fines Society" may be *set on foot*, and as the Calendars of Suffolk and Essex would, in all probability, be the first printed (these being among Mr. Rye's mss.), East Anglians ought to be forward in readiness to further the scheme.

NORFOLK OFFICIAL LISTS.—We are under great obligations to Mr. Hamon Le Strange, of Hunstanton Hall, for a very complete set of *Norfolk Lists* of the officials connected with the county, dating from the earliest period to the present time. Upwards of fifty years have elapsed since the publication of *Ewing's Norfolk Lists*, which only began at the Reformation, and were, moreover, unindexed. Much information which was then inaccessible, has since come to light, so that in many instances the lists are carried back to a date, two or three hundred years earlier than those given by Ewing. The work contains the names and dates of all holders of dignities and offices, both civil and ecclesiastical, in the county, and has a complete *Index Nominum*. The extreme value of the compilation, which has been drawn from the best available sources of information, can be seen at a glance. The introduction (pp. i.—xix.) gives much useful information. The book, we may add, is beautifully printed on antique paper by Mr. Agas H. Goose, of Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

THE RECONTANTION OF ANTHONY YAXLEY.

Anthony Yaxley, of Over Rickingale, in Suffolk, was in a sore strait on Saturday, the twenty-seventh of January, 1525. Indeed he was in danger of his life; for Henry the Eighth was upon the throne, and scant mercy was meeted out to theological innovators and heretics. On the day named he was making his recantation before the Bishop at Hoxne. It is given verbatim in one of the will books in the Consistory Court, at Norwich, [No. 34. Briggs. fo. 219.] where his signature, written as anyone may see, with a tremulous hand, is still there to attest it.

"IN THE NAME OF GODD AMEN | I Anthony Yaxley of ouer Rickingale in the countie of Suff | Esquier | cōfesse | and knowlege | before yow | Reuerende fader in god Richard Bushōpp of Norwiche | myn ordinarie | that where, I am detecte be fore yowe | that I haue affermed and said | that goyng ou pilgrimage is not meritorious | and confession to a priest was not necessary | Also that eury lay man was a p̄est | and had power and auctoritie sufficient to p̄che and here confession | and to absolue | Also that tithes and oblacions | be not due | nor ought to be paide | to the curate. Also that a priest haihte no power to absolue a mañ of his synnys | whiche opynions | and articles | and eu'ry coñ of the | I vtterlie Renūce and Refuse | And I swere by thies hoolie

euⁿgelies | that from hensforth | I shall neuēz hold afferme or speke
 the same | or any othre | contrarie to the determination of hoolye
 churche | nor I shall not ffauo^r any othre psones | that such opinions
 shall afferme | And if any suche hereaft^r I doo know | I shall detecte
 and shēwe the vnto yo^r Reuerend ffatherhode | to whome I humblie wt
 contricoñ submyt my selff | for mȳ offence in this behalue |

A Yaxlee.

Et Dnūs accepta submissione et plecta stedula p^rdca absolut^{us} eff^{icitur} a
 sina exco^mas | si qua incidit^{ur} in hac parte | in p^rstia Mri Edmdd Steward |
 Thome Godsalue et Johannis Mynstrechambri.

This curious document stands by itself amongst the wills proved in the Bishop's court. There are no other recantations to be found in the book. Himself a sergeant-at-law, the son of a distinguished lawyer, and nigh of kin to the best county families around him, it is not unlikely that a point was strained in Yaxley's favour. Besides, whilst attacking sacerdotalism, he had left the higher sacraments alone. He might have done worse. This had been, perhaps, his line of defence or extenuation. That he had been in imminent peril, is hinted in his mother's will, written five years later. [Cur. Ep. Norw. Platfoote, fo. 104^b.] It does not show him in an amiable light. "If Antony my son," she says, "be abowte to trouble or lett this my laste wyll in any maner of cawse: (as I truste he wyll not for the Kyndenes I have showed to hym in times passed in his greate nede) if he do, then I wyll that suche obligacons as he is bounde to me take strenght and to be sued by myn executors." This testament, as became the catholic mother of an heretical son, is exceedingly orthodox. "If I departe at Carowe," she urges, "my body is to be buryed at the hieghe aulters ende. If I die elles where, in the next place of Religion My lady priores I make my supvisor." And then follow bequests to churches, monasteries, friars and auctorites sufficient for the gratification of a whole army of ecclesiastics.

In due time Anthony Yaxley made his own will [P.C.C. 1 Welles], on the day after Michaelmas, in the fourth year of Queen Mary. It was proved on the 29th of November, 1558, by his relict. There is a world of meaning in one of its final clauses. "Richard, my unkynde sonne, shall have none of my goods." After all, this unkind son died before him.

The Yaxleys adhered to the Roman faith in Queen Elizabeth's days. Wiliam Yaxley of Suffolk, was a Recusant in 1586. But some doubted, even as Anthony had done. Henry Yaxley, of Banthorpe, in Norfolk, his descendant of the third generation published a "Declaration wherein he sheweth how that he was [formerly] a Papist but is now converted." The date of this quarto tractate is 1630.

J. J. MUSKETT.

THE MEMOIRS OF LIEUT. JOHN SHIPP.—The Memoirs of the extraordinary military career of John Shipp, the publication of which, some sixty years since, caused so profound an interest, has lately been added to the thrilling "Adventure Series," in course of publication by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The opening words of the narrative, penned by Shipp himself, will bear re-producing in these pages :—

"In the ponderous mouldy register of the little market-town of Saxmundham in the County of Suffolk—covered with the red remnants of the old worn-out velvet pulpit-cushion of the said village Church, in which the Christian religion had been beaten and enforced, both with clenched fist and pointed elbow, and which now plainly told the congregation that it had at last yielded only to Parson Brown's impressive manner and arguments—in this prodigious volume, protected by huge brass clasps, which naught but the rough hand of the man of skulls (the Sexton) could force to obedience, after the oft-wetted thumb had aroused some hundreds of gigantic leaves from their peaceful slumber, and the book had opened wide its time-worn pages, there was, and I doubt not is still to be discovered, a plainly written record, setting forth, in most intelligible terms that I, John Shipp, the humble Author of these memoirs, came into this wicked and untoward generation on the 16th day of March, A.D. 1785."

Shipp, being early deprived of parental care, turned from farmer's boy to soldier, and, having by his bravery and other truly estimable qualities, risen from the ranks to enjoy a commission in His Majesty's Army, not once only, but *twice*, lived a most eventful life, and the picture which he himself draws is indeed everyway a remarkable one. The perusal of this book will afford extreme delight, those unacquainted with the fascinating narrative will be especially gratified. For Saxmundham, as the place of his birth, Shipp had great affection, and it is highly suitable that one of the photographic illustrations with which this handsome edition is embellished, should be a view of the Parish Church. Mr. H. Manners Chichester, writes the Introduction and Notes.

NOTICES FROM THE GREAT COURT AND ASSEMBLY BOOKS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—XXXI.

20 August 1657.

Great Court.

"Att this Court the psons hereunder named are Appoynted ffeoffes ffor e to the use e behalfe of the Towne to take the Assurance of the Lands Latelie Agreed by Order of Assemblie to be Purchased of Mr Joseph Crane wth the monies that were Received of the sale of Mr Snowes house in Clemth pish e the monies to be Received uppon the sale of the house late in Thornes occupaçon And the same lands to be Employed Accordinge to the seüall gifts of the sd Mr Snowe e of M^r fellowes whoe gave the said Thornes houses to this Towne vidlt :—

Mr Bailiffe ffisher	Mr Henry Whitinge	Robt Sparrowe
M ^r Bailiffe Dunkon	M ^r Manuell Sorrell	Robt Mauninge
M ^r Richard Puplett	Robt Turner	John Humfrie
M ^r John Brandlinge	Thomas Burrough	Henrie Gosnold e
M ^r Richard Haile	Myles Wallis	Robt Clarke

" And that when any eight of the sd ffeoffes shalbe depted this life

the Surviving ffeoffes shall Reasure the same Lands to such other ffeoffes As this towne shall agree to nominate & Appoynt And it is allsoe agreed that what monies the ffeoffes or any of them shall lngage themselves ffor The towne shall take order ffor the discharge therof.

"Att this Court it is agreed the Marshes formerly Lenten by the Cōmitte Appoynted to the Seſſall psons hereunder menēd And att the Yearlie Rents hereunder menēd ffor the Terme of Eleaven yeares frō Michaelmis next shall stand good And are att this Court Confirmed The pties sealinge to the Covenants nowe Likewise Redd att this Court.

"That is to saie.

ti s. d.

Imprimis. The Marshe called the Drowned Marshe to Mr Roſt Dunkon ffor the yearlie Rent of	11	00	00
The Marshe in Mr Phillipps occupaçon to Mr Phillipps ffor	06	00	00
The Marshe Late Mr Actons to Roſt Clarke ffor	08	00	00
The Marshe late Mr Tylers to Mr Gosnold & Mr Lindfeild ffor	07	00	00
The Marshe Late Warners to Mr Thomas Burrough ffor	07	10	00
The Marshe Late Mr Jennings to Mr Roſt Dunkon ffor	07	00	00
The Marshe Late Mr Richard Hayle to John Taylor ffor	06	10	00
The Marshe Late Mr Blosses to Henrie Cousens ffor	06	10	00
The Marshe next the Salt late Mr Cayes to Mr Henry Whitinge ffor	07	00	00
The Marshe nowe Edward Leens occupaçon to the sd Edward ffor	03	00	00
The Marshe late Mr Sicklemore to Mr Richard Hayle ffor	04	00	00
The Marshe in Mr Roſt Sparrowes occupaçon to the sd Roſt ffor	04	00	00
The Marshe Late Mr Aldgate to Mr Luke Jower ffor	09	00	00
The Marshe now Mr Bailiffe ffisher to the sd Bailiffe ffisher he Lettinge the Lecturer have the Runninge of A Mare or Geldinge duringe the sd Term & Paieinge yearelie besides	04	00	00
The Marshe nowe Mr John Smithiers to the sd John ffor	05	15	00
The Marshe Late Newton & Chaplyn to Roſt Clarke & Peter Soale ffor	08	00	00
The Marshe Late Blomfeildes to Mr Manuell Sorrell ffor	04	00	00
The Marshe Late Aldermans to James Walfenden ffor	04	00	00

And that the Lease of the sd Marshes shalbe Sealed att some Pettie Court.

"Ordered that the house called the Shipp nowe in Henrie Brookes occupaçon & fformerlie escheated to this towne shalbe sold to the sd Brooke & Brigitt his wife ffor one hundred & Sixtie Powndes And that the Conveyance shalbe made to them or their assignes therof & sealed att some pettie Court And that the sd 160^{li} shalbe paid to M^r Thomas Burrough & M^r Myles Wallis ffor the buyeing of Lead for the bringinge of the water frō the Conduitt head downward soe ffar as the trees Lie, And the sd M^r Burrough M^r Wallis M^r Richard Denny M^r Wm Lynch M^r Henry Goenold M^r Robt Manninge & M^r Cumberland shall take care ffor the managem^t of the bissines ffor the bringinge of the sd Water to the Towne in Lead And the sd psons frō time to time to Acquainte the Assemblie of this Towne wth their doeings therein To whome Wee doe Leauē the sole Managem^t of the bissines to doe therein As the said assemblie shall thincke fitt.

"Att this Court it is agreed that the house Late M^r ffellowes & late in Thornes & others occupaçons shalbe sold to Richard Wilkenson ffor one hundred & thirtie Powndes the monies to be paid into M^r Sorrells hands the Receiver of M^r Osmonds Revenues And the same monie to be Employed Accordinge to M^r Osmonds gift And the Conveyance therof to be sealed at some Pettie Court.

"Att this Court Robt Clarke is Appoynted on of the Clavengers ffor this Towne untill Michaelmis next And that he shall take the Oath of Clavenger at some Pettie Court."

8 September 1657.

Assembly.

"It is agreed that uppon Thomas ffenn John Hovell & W^m Drane paieinge 3^{li} Apeece for & towards the bindinge out of 3 poore Childeren they shall haue their Leases nowe made Sealed The Money to be paid to Robt Clarke.

"It is agreed that ffor the some of 154^{li} 5^s w^{ch} M^r Cooke is to paie ffor the Purchase of Little London in Shotly A moneth after o^r Lady next the sd M^r Cooke & his sonne shalbe come bound ffor the paiem^t of the same & allsoe the sd Lands & p^rmisēs shalbe likewise Morgaged to M^r Manuell Sorrell M^r Henrie Whitinge Richard Shepperd & Robt Sparrowe ffor the pformance therof."

8 September 1657.

Great Court.

"Bailiffs.	Rich: Hayle.	Rich: Jenings.
Coroners.	Edm: Morgan.	Tho: Ives.
Treasurer.	Luke Jower.	
Clavengers.	Nath: Bacon.	Rich: Denny. Myles Wallis.
Town Clerk.	Nath: Bacon.	
Chamberlains.	Chas: Wright.	John Pemberton.
Serjeants.	John Taylor.	Edm: Taylor
	John Pulford.	Mathew Windes."

16 September 1657.

Great Court.

"Agreed that the Marshe Leases shalbe made by Robt Clarke & that he shall haue A marke ffor each of them ffor his paynes & parchmt.

"Agreed that [blank] Late Servant to Mr ffincham shall haue libtie to buy & sell butter Cheese Peece & bacon w^{thin} this towne & to make open Showe thereof."

W. E. LAYTON.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES (Swan Sonnenschein & Co).—An admirable substitute for Haines' Manual (which it is to be regretted is out of print and not easily acquired), is a neat, well-arranged handbook by the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin (late Hon. Sec. Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors), that gives much useful and reliable information. The most important section, that on the "Classes of Effigies," is extremely well done, but this opinion must by no means be held to reflect adversely upon the rest of the book, which is good throughout. Any novice will find the Glossary (p. 100) and the examples of inscriptions that follow, most useful. Mr. Macklin has overlooked the fact in the chapter entitled "A Literary Guide," that Cotman's great work includes *Suffolk* as well as *Norfolk*. This handbook which contains numerous illustrations, should certainly be in the hands of all ecclesiologists, not fortunate enough to possess the larger works, but the best equipped and most experienced will find it valuable as a handbook.

PEDIGREES OF SUFFOLK FAMILIES.—No. XXVII.

(VOL. III., N.S. p. 357).—*Additional MSS., Br: Mus: 19,155.—Continued.*

WHITE, Bury and Halesworth
 " Chevington
 " Melton
 " Parham
 " Kessingland
 " Stoke Nayland
 " Tunstall, &c.
 " Tattingstone

WHITING

WHITMORE

WHITTINGTON

WIBURGH

WICHINGHAM

WICKLOWE

WIDVILLE

WIGENHALL

WIGSON

WILDE, Lowestoft

WILGRESS

WILKINSON, Cornard, Milding

" Linstead Parva

" Halesworth

WILKINSON, Redgrave

" Sudbury and Walton

" Walsham-le-Willows

" Sibton, Braumfield, Mildenhall, &c.

WILLASHAM

WILLETT

WILLIAMS, Bungay

" Mailesford, &c.

" Tendring Hall

" Ipswich

WILLINGTON

WILLIS	WOLLASTON
WILLYS	WOMACK
WILLOUGHBY, Lords	WOMBWELL, Baronet
WILSON, Lord Berners	WOOD, Loudham
„ Didlington	„ Melton
„ Redgrave	„ Risby
„ Bildeston	WOODALL, <i>or</i> WOODHALL
„ Stowlangtoft	WOODCOCK, Middleton
„ Yoxford	WOODLEY
WIMPLES	WOODS, Westleton
WINCOLL, <i>or</i> WINCOLE	„ Wickham Market, & Ufford
WINDERVILL, WILDREVILLE, WYDRE-	WOODTHORPE, Gisleham
VILL	WOODVILLE
WINDSOR	WOODWARD, Sproughton
WING	WOLHOUSE
WINGFIELD	WOOLHOUSE
„ Brantham	WOOLNOUGH, Alderton
„ Crowfield	WORLICH, <i>or</i> WOLRYCHE
„ Letheringham	WORLEDGE, Creeting S. Peter
„ Stonham Aspal	WORLEDGE, Ingham
„ Upton and Tickencote	WORRELL
„ Dunham, Norf.	WORSHIP
„ Hampshire	WORSLEY
„ Vist. Powerscourt	WORSOPP
„ Kimbolton Castle	WORTH
„ Lippud, Worcestershire	WORTHINGTON
	WOTTON, Tostock
19,156	WRATISLAW
	WRATTING
	WRAY
WINTERFLOOD	WREAHOKE, WRITHOAK, <i>or</i> OAKLEY,
WINTHROP	Debenham
WISE	WRENGLE
WISEMAN	WRIGHT, <i>als.</i> REEVE, Thwaite
WISSETT, Lavenham	WRIGHT, Debenham
WITHAM	WRIGHT, Donnington
WITHERLEY	WRIGHT, Downham
WITHERMARSH	„ Wangford
WITHERSDALE	„ Kilverstone
WITHIPOL, <i>or</i> WITHYPOL	WRITELE
WOODHOUSE, <i>or</i> WODEHOUSE	WROTH
WODER	WROTT
WOGAN	WYARD
WOLF	WYATT, Framlingham
WOLFERSTON, Culpho	WYE
„ Freston	WYFOLD

WYKES	YALLOP
WYNDHAM, Felbrigg	YARMOUTH
WYNESTON	YAXLEY
WYNTER	YOUELL
WYSHAM	YOUNG
WYSETT	„ Clare
WYTHE, Eye	YOXFORD
WYTHERTON	ZOUCHE

Concluded.

ENGLISH MIRACLE PLAYS, MORALITIES AND INTERLUDES (Henry Frowde, Clarendon Press).—Several interesting specimens of the pre-Elizabethan Drama, have been edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., with Introduction, Notes and Glossary. The volume forms a suitable introduction to the study of a branch of English literature, which has by no means been followed with sufficient attention. To the antiquary Mr. Pollard's work will prove a distinct gain, affording as it does a highly satisfactory view of the life and customs of a past period. Two items of special local interest are given in the Appendix, viz.: Bp. Bales' *King John*, and the *Brome Play of Abraham and Isaac*. The glossary will be found most serviceable.

ASHEN CHARTERS. No. V.

- (14) *Peter Faber grants to Walter Paykot of Clare two acres and a rood of land in a field called "Lambesele" in Ashen. Dated Thursday after the feast of St' Matthew the Apostle 5 Ed. II.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego *Petrus Faber* de Clare concessi dedi et huc presenti carta mea confirmavi *Waltero Paykot* de eadem duas acras terre et unam rodem terre arabilis cum omnibus pertinentiis jacentes in parochia de Esse in campo vocato Lambesele inter terras *Roberti* atte Watre de Clare ex utraque parte habuttante uno capite super pratum *Willi Paccheles* et alio capite Super terram *Johis le Paummer* de Stokes Habendum et tenendum totam dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis dicto *Waltero* et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia debita et consueta Et ego dictus *Petrus* et heredes mei totam dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis dicta *Waltero* et heredibus suis Waruntizabimus In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui scilicet die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Mathie apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardii quinto Hiis testibus *Johē Aylit Ricō de Stura Willō Paccheles Reginaldo le Vinur Willō le Vinur Willō cum Barba de Stokes Robtō* ate Watre *Johē le paummer* et multis aliis.

[Attached is a seal of white wax with the legend s. PETR . FAB . + .]

- (15) *William son of Robert Wyndont of Stoke grants to Dionisia de Gosseford for her life seventeen acres of land in Ashen. Dated at Ashen Wednesday after the feast of St Peter in Cathedra. 5 Ed. II.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ego *Wills filius Roberti Wyndont* de Stoke Salutem in Domino semipiternam. Noveritis me demisisse *Dionisie de Gosseford* ad totam vitam predicta *Dionisie* septemdecim acras terre simul cum tota vestura et cum sepibus fossatis et cum pasturis adjacentibus et cum redditibus homagiis wardis releviis escaetis et cum viis semitis ad predicta tenementa spectantibus sicut jacent per particulas in villa de Esse quarum quatuor acre et tres rode jacent per particulas in campo de Stondon Item in campo de Lambesele quatuor acre et dimidia sicut jacent per particulas Item in campo vocato Broseleye due acre et tres rode Item in campo vocato Marschalishamstal quinque acre sicut jacent per particulas Habendum et tenendum totas predictas septemdecim acras terre cum homagiis redditibus wardis releviis et escaetis de me et heredibus meis predictae *Dionisie* ad totam vitam suam Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi pro me et heredibus meis servicia debita et consueta Et ego predictus *Willō* et heredes mei omnia predicta tenementa cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis predictae *Dionisie* ad totam vitam suam warrentizabimus contra omnes gentes Et post decessum predictae *Dionisie* omnia predicta tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto *Willō* et heredibus suis sine aliqua conditione remaneant. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto admodum cyrographi confecto alter alterius sigillum suum apposuit Hiis testibus *Willō Packelis Rič de Stura Willō le Vinour Reginaldo le Vinour Gilbto Crowe Thom̃ Carpentar̃* et aliis Datum apud Esse die Mercurii prox^o post festum Cathedr̃ sancti Petri Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto.

[Appended is a seal of white wax, defaced and illegible.]

- (16) *Dionisia de Gosseford (widow of William de Gosseford of Clare) grants to William son of Robert Wyndont of Stoke sixteen acres of land in Ashen. Dated at Ashen Sunday after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin. 5 Ed. II.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Deonisia de Gosseford* relicta quondam *Willi de Gosseford* de Clare dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Willo filio Robti Wyndont* de Stoke pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi dedit pre manibus sex decim acras terre simul cum tota vestura et cum sepibus fossatis et cum pasturis adjacentibus et cum redditibus homagiis wardis releviis escaetis et cum viis semitis ad predicta tenementa spectantibus sicut jacent per particulas in villa de Esse videlicet in campo de Stodone quatuor acre et tres rode sicut jacent per particulas quarum due acre et tres rode jacent inter terram *Willi Cole* ex una parte et regale cheminum ex parte altera et dimidia acra jacet inter terram predicti *Willi Cole* ex una parte et terram *Rici Molendinarii* ex parte altera et alia dimidia acra jacet inter terram *Johis*

Maynard ex una parte et terram Johis Pye ex parte altera et alia acra jacet inter terram predicti Johis Pye ex una parte et pratum Willi Packelis ex parte altera Item in campo de Kyngeworth tres acre sicut jacent per particulas quarum due acre jacent inter terram Willi Rector ecclesie de Hyndlisham que vocatum Halfaker ex una parte et terram predicti Willi filii Robti Wyndont ex parte altera et dimidia acra jacet inter terram Ricī Molendinarii ex una parte et terram Edmondi Brouning ex parte altera Item in campo de Lambesele quatuor acre et dimidia sicut per particulas jacent quarum due acre jacent inter terram Willi cum Barba ex una parte et regale cheminum ex parte altera et una acra et dimidia jacet inter terram predicti Willi cum Barba ex una parte et terram Donce Bronnig et Willi le Vinour ex parte altera et alia acra jacet inter terram predicti Willi Cole ex una parte et terram Rogeri Clerici ex parte altera Item una acra in campo vocato Marscalishamstal sicut jacet inter terram domini Willi Rector Ecclesie de Hyndlisham ex una parte et terram vocatam Gerboldisaker ex parte altera Item dedi et concessi predicto Willō totam reversionem dotis que mihi et domino Michaeli filio meo aliquo modo in dicta villa de Esse accidere possint post mortem Christine relicte quondam Ricī de Gosseford Habendum et Tenendum totas predictas sexdecim acras terre sit ibi magis vel minus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et cum tota reversione predictae et captalibus dominis feodorum predicto Willō et heredibus suis et suis assignatis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque dare vendere vel assignare voluerint libere quiete in feodo et hereditarie Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodorum omnia servicia de jure debita et consueta et ego predicta Deonisia et heredes mei totas predictas sexdecim acras terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ad predicta tenementa spectantibus et totam reversionem predictam predicto Willō et heredibus suis et suis assignatis ut predictum est contra omnes gentes warrentizabimus in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johē Pye Willō le Seler Robtō atequatre de Clare Willō Packelis Ricō de Stura Willō le Vinour Thoñ Carpentar Reginaldo le Vinour Gilbtō Crowe de Esse Willō Gylot Johē Pyteman Willō Beneyt de Ovitone Henrico le Farmer Willō cum Barba Waltero filio Lauř Johē Caym Johē Palmar de Stoke et aliis Datum apud Esse die Dominica proī post festum Sancte Katherine Virginis anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto.

[Appended is a seal of brown wax, with the inscription s. DIONIS. DE. GOSF. ✠.]

- (16) *Dionisia de Gosseford of Clare grants to William son of Robert Wyndont of Stoke a piece of land in Kynkeworth field in Ashen. Dated at Stoke on the feast of St Dionisius. 5 Ed. II.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego *Dyonisia de Gosseford* de Clare dedi concessi et hac presente carta mea confirmavi *Willo filio Robti Wyndont* de Stoke pro quodam summa pecunie quam michi dedit pre

manibus unam peciam terre pro ut facit in villa de Esse in campo vocato Kyneworth inter terram Walteri Paykot ex una parte et terram Rici Molendinarii ex parte altera et abuttat ad unum capud super terram Johiſ le Stonhous et aliud super terram predictę Dyonisie Habendum et tenendum totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de capitalibus dominis feodorum predicto Willō et heredibus suis et cuicunque vel quibuscunque totam predictam peciam terre dare vendere vel assignare voluerit libere quiete in feodo et hereditarie Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodorum servicia debita et consueta Et ego predicta Dyonisia et heredes mei totam predictam peciam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Willō et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes Warrentizabimus in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Stoke in festo Sancti Dyonisii anno regni Regis Edwardi fit Regis Edwardi quinto Hiis testibus Willō cum Barba Ricō de Stura Willō le vinour Reginaldo le vinour Thom Carpentar Gilbto Crowe et aliis.

(To be continued.)

"THE PIE."—In 1481 the Rev. John Beale bequeathed his tenement called *the pie*, with a piece of ground, &c., to feoffess in trust . . . out of the rents thereof they should keep the premises in repair, and lay out the remainder in repairing the highways in Little Stonham . . . the property comprising the Ancient Inn, called the "Magpie," &c.—*White's Suffolk*.

J. C. F.

A CHURCHLY FAMILY (Vol. III., pp. 201, 220, 277).—The will of Syr Sobert Smyth, parson and curate of Erwarton, 6th Octr., 1510, (Cur. Ep. Norw.), one of the Smith's of Stratford St. Mary, fully bears out the family reputation for churchliness. Its ecclesiastical leanings, however, take a new direction. As usual he wishes to be buried in the chancel. He then continues, "My londs and tenements in Erwarton which my father gaff me by testament aft^r decease of my mother Dame Katheryn Smyth be sowld. The money ther of I wol haue yt dysposed vndre thys man^r:—ffirst I gyff to the church of Erwarton a cope and vestement of rede velvet p^{ce} x^{li}. Also I wol haue a honest prst, and a bul to go to Rome to syng for me at scala cell v messys, and he to haue for hys labours x^{li}. Also I bequeth to our holy father the pope of Rome to y^e maynteynyng of his warrs x^{li}. lowly besechyng hym of absolucon of my synnys and trespas. Also I wol that al my greynings in the bernes and y^t the resayvyd of my benefice & al my catel w^t al my moveable goods be sowld to pay my detts: fyrst to the bishop for my fructs my executoure Dame Katherin Smyth my mother" &c. Probate xx Oct^r, 1510, to Thomas Hal, of Ipswich.

J. J. MUSKETT.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. No. VII.—The November number of *The Newbery House Magazine* (Griffith, Farran, & Co.) brings to a close Mr. Chas. Welsh's admirable "Notes on the History of Books for Children," marking the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. These papers alone are sufficient to establish the reputation of any magazine, besides being a distinct gain to this phase of archaeological literature.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica (Mitchell and Hughes). The transcripts of the Register Book of Bramfield, Suffolk (bringing the entries down to 1889), are concluded in the December number. Any further transcripts that Dr. Howard may give us of parish registers, will, we trust, be found to stop short at the present generation.

The Reliquary (Femrose and Sons). The October part contains the "Ordinances of the Company of Goldsmiths of Norwich," and a most interesting paper on "The Mermaid," by J. Lewis André. Two of the illustrations given of "Mermaids," are examples taken from a bench end at Sherringham and a label termination over the priests' doorway at Reedham, both in Norfolk.

The Antiquary and Library (Elliot Stock) are as fresh and interesting as ever. The *Bookworm* has a brief article on "Spelman and the History of Sacrilege," containing some deserved strictures on the method adopted in the recent edition of that well-known work.

Suffolk Domesday. Since our last mention of Lord John Hervey's translation, which proceeds most satisfactorily, we have received five parts of the work, viz.: Wangford, Hoxne and Blything Hundreds, Parham Half Hundred, and Lothing (now Mutford) Hundred, and Lothingland Half Hundred. It may be well to indicate the names of places after which Lord John Hervey places a query, and to note other points of interest:—

Wangford—Hetheburgafella—Thuchebrom—Icheburne—Briges—Cattesfella—Wichedia. In the same Hundred, under Bungay (also under Ringsfield and elsewhere), one Ulsi, has his name rendered *Wolsey*—why? Our South Elmham (Sancroft St. George) appears with its ancient Domesday name *Croscroft*.

Hoxne (Bisopes Hundred). Wineberga—Sudholda (Southwold)—Isteda—Colestuna. "Willelmus Malet fecit suum castellum at *Eiam*" is translated, "William Malet made his castle at the Eye." We do not remember previously meeting with the mention of *ruscæ* (see Winburgh) among the various holdings. What were these "rush baskets" (twice)? Would they be bee-hives?

Blything. Riseburgh (Rumburgh)—Forlea (Fordley)—Stikinglande or Stykelande—Uarle (Varley?).

At Dunwich, thus early, we find *mare abstulit alia*. In Cratfield "a certain francman" (*quidem francus*) held a manor. At Sotherton *modo tenet* (land) *Francus de Drogon*. At Thorington the Honor of Ansgar is mentioned. Offers are here found of "Wager of battle;" altogether this hundred is very full.

Parham. Brutge (? Langham Bridge)—Beuersham (there is a bridge over the Ore, still so called).

Lothing and Lothingland. Kislea—Bechetuna (Beech-town)—Rodenhala (? Rotherhall in Pakefield)—Boketuna—Wimundahala—Aketorp—Dunestuna—Euretuna (translated Yaretown, Southtown).

Why question the Domesday rendering Wallerus de Doai (translated Dol)? Presumably owing to a Walterus de Dol occurring elsewhere. It is worth notice, that the Hundred of Loddon (Norfolk), is also rendered Lothinga in the Domesday Book.

We are sure Lord John Hervey would welcome any suggestions respecting the points raised in this notice.

QUERIES.

AUMBRY NEAR THE FONT.—In Woolverstone Church, Co. Suffolk (now restored with the addition of another Nave and Chancel), there is in the north-east end of the wall of the tower an aumbry, without its doors, and close to the font, so that probably it was used for containing the several things necessary for the rite of Baptism. I do not think there are many examples left for this purpose. What others can be named in East Anglia?

H. A. W.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP SEABURY.—Some years since I came across an engraving in Norwich of the Consecration of Bishop Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Church. Unfortunately I am quite unable to recall *where* I saw it. I shall be very glad if any reader of the *East Anglian* can give me any information of such an engraving, which is now very rare, and naturally of great interest to American Churchmen.

Ford's Depôt, Virginia, U.S.A.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

LANGHAM OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* give genealogical information as to families of the name of Langham, who have been or still are residents in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk? It is particularly sought to discover the ancestors of a William Langham, who married Judith Kenton, at Feltwell, in Norfolk, January 25th, 1791. Also his place of birth and burial. He is believed at one time to have resided at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, also at King's Lynn and Terrington St. Clement, in Norfolk.

Henley Vicarage, Ipswich.

WM. C. PEARSON.

REPLY.

EASTERN COUNTIES' HOROLOGISTS (pp. 109, 143, 160, 192, 208, 232, 371, Vol. II., N.S.; 88, Vol. III.)—I beg to add the following names to those already given:—

Peter Amyot *Norwich*
 Tho Atkinson *Bury*
 John Beet *Norwich*
 William Bones *Harwich*
 Rich^d Brewer *Norwich*
 Tho Burton *Mildenhall*
 Sam^l Decele *Norwich*
 Jonas Everett *Bardwell*
 J Kimpton *Maldon*
Bury St. Edmund's.

D Lockwood *Swaffham*
 John Page *Ipswich*
 W Rayment *Stowe Market*
 Sam Reeve *Stonham Py*
 Jn^o Spendlove *Thetford*
 William Stanford *South Walsham*
 Tho^s Thorp *Colchester*
 Henry Young *Swaffham*

JOHN C. FORD.

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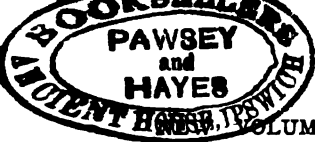
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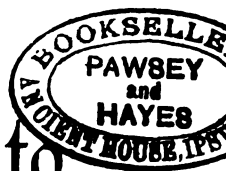
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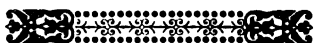
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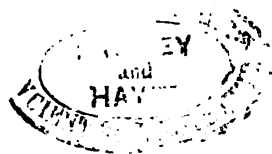


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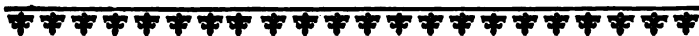
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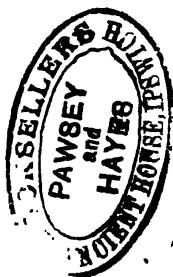
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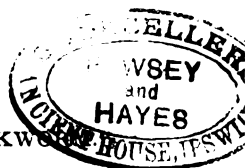
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NOTICE.—INDEX to VOL. II. NOW READY. The Index to the Second Volume (*Rerum Nominum et Locorum*), with title pages, &c., pp. 32 in wrapper. Price 1/1, post free.

THE EDITOR has to express his regret at the delay in the issue of the Index to Vol. II. When the laborious nature of its compilation is remembered, involving as it does close upon eight thousand references, and in respect of the Index *Locorum*, the insertion in each case of the County, which is very rarely to be found associated with the place-name in the text, it becomes self-evident that a work such as this, which can only be undertaken in intervals allowed by more engrossing labours, is a task that merits and may well claim the sympathetic indulgence of the Subscribers, who ultimately reap the advantage of possessing an Index unique in its completeness it is believed, in periodical literature.

The Editor has to express the deep obligation both he and the Subscribers are under to the Rev. A. J. Bedell of Waterloo near Liverpool, for kindly preparing the Index *Nominum*.

The Editor at one time contemplated sending the Index out with Obituary Notices of deceased Subscribers, most of whom took a warm interest in the *East Anglian*, but as this would have caused further considerable delay, the idea has been abandoned, at all events for the present.

It is purposed to print a full list of the Subscribers on the completion of the present (third) Volume, 1889-90.

The Second Part of Vol. III. commences with the January Number, which it is hoped will be ready on or about the 1st inst. It will contain the first portion of a paper on "CHRYSOMS" (illustrated), and important documents on "Admiralty Courts on the Norfolk Coasts," "Essex County Accounts, 1709," &c., &c. The valuable Inventories of Suffolk Church Goods (temp. Edw. VI.) now drawing to a conclusion will be followed by those of Stoke College, &c., and a series of unpublished Norfolk lists. Other papers will include the "School and College Accounts of Sir Dudley Cullum" (temp. Chas. II.), "Candler's Description of Suffolk in 1656," "Gleanings from Old Wills," &c., &c.

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